The General Education Board Archives
Series I: Appropriations
Subseries 1: The Early Southern Program

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0572	1034	1941–1945
0661	1035	1946–1957
0747	1036	Clippings
0817	1037	Reports and Pamphlets

File Nos.: NC 236, 236.1, 236.2, and 236.4
File Name: *Supervisor of Rural Schools—Negro (1912–1950)*
See also NC 82, 215. Folders 1042–1044 contain reports. Folder 1045 contains reports and pamphlets. Folders 1046–1047 relate to the County Training Schools. Folder 1048 relates to Homemakers Clubs and cooperation with the Jeanes Fund and county. Folders 1049–1050 relate to summer schools. Folder 1051 contains reports.

THIS ROLL →

Roll	Frame	Folder	Roll Contents
92	1028	1038	1912–1916
93	0003	1039	1917–1924
	0146	1040	1925–1940
	0261	1041	1941–1950
	0370	1042	Reports
	0525	1043	Reports
	0639	1044	Reports
	0769	1045	Reports and Pamphlets
	1009	1046	1915–1919
	1158	1047	1920–1932
94	0003	1048	1914–1919
	0143	1049	1917–1927
	0250	1050	1932–1938
	0334	1051	Reports

File No.: NC 237
File Name: *Kittrell College (1907–1932)*
Folder relates to equipment and the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

Roll	Frame	Folder	Roll Contents
94	0409	1052	1907–1932

File No.: NC 239
File Name: *Bennett College (1914–1964)*
Folders relate to endowment, library construction and equipment, books, buildings and equipment, cooperation with child health center, current expenses, curriculum reorganization study, home economics, and the Women's Home Mission Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Folder 1061 contains clippings. Folder 1062 contains pamphlets. Folders 1063–1065 contain reports.

Roll	Frame	Folder	Roll Contents
94	0485	1053	1914–1931
	0550	1054	1932–1933
	0654	1055	1934–1935
	0737	1056	1936–1939
	0853	1057	1940–1942
	0954	1058	1943–1944
	1054	1059	1945–1946
	1164	1060	1947–1964
	1264	1061	Clippings

NC 236

February 13, 1917.

Mr. N. C. Newbold,
Department of Education,
Raleigh, N.C?

Dear Mr. Newbold:-

The conference of Rural School Agents about which Mr. Davis has written you will be held at Peabody College in Nashville, beginning Monday morning, February 19th, at ten o'clock.

The expenses incurred in attending this conference will not be entered in your regular account, but will be provided for specifically by the General Education Board, and paid directly from this office, upon receipt of itemized bill.

Anticipating the pleasure of meeting you at this time, I am

Very truly yours,

C. SAGE

ECS/GMC

NC236

RECEIVED FEB 16 1917 GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

Superintendent of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

DEPARTMENT OF RURAL ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS
L. C. BROGDEN
N. C. NEWBOLD
STATE AGENTS

J. Y. JOYNER, SUPERINTENDENT.

Feb. 15, 1917.

Dr. E.C. Sage,
#61 Broadway,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Dr. Sage:-

I thank you for your letter of February 13th.

I am planning to attend the meeting at Peabody College next week on the date you mention, and shall be glad to see you at that time.

With best wishes, I am,

Very sincerely,

N. C. Newbold

State Agent Rural Schools.

N/B

(Copy) NC 236

Morehouse College,

Atlanta, Ga.

Mar. 25, 1917.

Dr. James H. Dillard,
Charlottesville, Va.

My dear Dr. Dillard:

I suppose Mr. Newbold and Mr. Godard have written you regarding the Jeanes teachers' conferences at Fayetteville and Augusta. Both were very good meetings indeed. In fact it seems to me that both of these meetings surpassed in excellence any one I have attended before. The individual reports of the supervisors were better ordered, clearer, more to the point, and, I think, much nearer the truth than ever before.

At both meetings a fine spirit obtained. I never saw Mr. Godard to better advantage. His meeting, however, did not have the breadth of Mr. Newbold's at Fayetteville. The latter had the principals of the County Training Schools, of course, and took up their work with them. But he did besides an amount of constructive work with the supervisors also. And he did a good deal toward helping the two groups to understand each other's work and toward making them mutually helpful.

The supervisors showed their appreciation of Mr. Newbold by presenting him a pretty silver service set for his sideboard. He was quite overcome by this act.

The supervisors at both meetings regretted keenly not seeing you. But they were glad to hear you were improving.

I am starting today for Arkansas. You could reach me at the Arkansas Baptist College, Little Rock, if you wished.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed)W.T.B. Williams.

NC236

April 14, 1917

Mr. N. C. Newbold
State Department of Education
Raleigh, North Carolina

My dear Mr. Newbold:

I enclose herewith a summarized statement of your work as reported to our office by you monthly. We are planning to manifold this statement and before doing so we should like to have you go over it and make any changes which occur to you. If there are certain phases of the work that we have not stressed sufficiently, please supplement this statement.

If you have any photographs that you would like to have made a part of the statement, please send them to us.

Inasmuch as it is our desire to have these reports manifolded in time for our May meeting, I shall appreciate it if you will attend to this matter promptly.

Very truly yours,

W. W. BRIERLEY

Chief Clerk

WWB/LFA

NC 236

Superintendent of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

J. Y. JOYNER, SUPERINTENDENT

DEPARTMENT OF RURAL ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS
L. C. BROGDEN
N. C. NEWBOLD
STATE AGENTS

April 26, 1917.

Mr. W.W. Brierly,
#61 Broadway,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Brierly:-

Absence from my office has delayed my reply to your letter of April 14th. I hope this has not inconvenienced you in getting out the manifolded copies of my report.

I have made several corrections in the summary which you made. These you will find, I think, on reading it over. You will observe that I have suggested, on page three, that the kodak view there, and the paragraph immediately under it, should appear in the section pertaining to the Jeanes Fund.

If you desire to do so, you might indicate under the Home-Makers' Clubs the work that was done last year instead of the year before. The work last year was as follows:

Appropriation ffom your Board-$3,500.00
Grand total of vegetables and fruits canned and preserved ----------292,918
Total number of glasses, jars etc., jelly and pickles--------40,377.5
Total value of fruits, vegetables, poultry etc. sold-----$8,451.42

I thought this might bring the matter more nearly up to date than the figures you show for 1915.

You will also find correction under Rosenwald Fund aid pertaining to the Warren's Grove School in Chowan County. The cost of the building was ~~$1478.00~~ 1473 - $300.00 of which was paid by said fund.

On page six I have indicated the number of teachers from North Carolina attending Hampton Summer School last summer.

I have added an additional picture illustrating a Commencement crowd.

With best wishes, I am,

Very sincerely,

N. C. Newbold
State Agent Rural Schools.

NC236

Officers of the Board

Frederick T. Gates
Chairman

Wallace Buttrick
Secretary

E. C. Sage
Abraham Flexner
Assistant Secretaries

L. G. Myers
Treasurer

L. M. Dashiell
Assistant Treasurer

General Education Board

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER 1902

JACKSON DAVIS, GENERAL FIELD AGENT
702 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING
RICHMOND, VA.

RECEIVED
MAY 23 1917
GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD
W. W. B.

Members of the Board

Frederick T. Gates
Walter H. Page
J. D. Rockefeller, Jr.
Albert Shaw
Wallace Buttrick
Starr J. Murphy
Edwin A. Alderman
Hollis B. Frissell
Harry Pratt Judson
Charles W. Eliot
Andrew Carnegie
Edgar L. Marston
Wickliffe Rose
Jerome D. Greene
Anson Phelps Stokes
Abraham Flexner
George E. Vincent

May 22, 1917

Mr. W. W. Brierley,
General Education Board,
61 Broadway, New York City

My dear Mr. Brierley:

Mr. Newbold states that the Normal Schools, to which the General Education Board made an appropriation last year for equipment, have had great difficulty in getting materials, and they are consequently delayed. He requests an extension of time on this appropriation. I trust it can be granted.

Sincerely yours,

Jackson Davis

JD-W

No time limit specified in Board's resolution

NORTH CAROLINA

STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS

**** "Another matter which I wish to mention - Our Normal Schools have not yet used all of their appropriations of last year. Winston-Salem and Fayetteville, however, I think have used most of theirs and will use all of it by the close of the year. Mr. Sams and Mr. Attmore have had great difficulty in getting brick and other building material delivered to Elizabeth City. They may need an extension of time. I shall appreciate it if you can have the appropriation at that point extended in case they need extension. ****"

(SIGNED) N. C. NEWBOLD

	AMT.APPROPRTD.	AMT. EXPENDED	AMT.STILL ON HAND?
Elizabeth City	$1800.00	---------	$ 1800.00
Fayetteville	$1250.00	X $ 490.45	$ 759.55
Winston-Salem (Slater Normal)	$1000.00	YY $ 855.81	$ 144.19
	$4050.00	$1346.26	$ 2703.74

X June 26, 1917 Paid in full

YY

May 26, 1917

Mr. Jackson Davis
702 Chamber of Commerce Building
Richmond, Virginia

My dear Mr. Davis:-

In reply to your letter of May 22, please inform me how long a period of time Mr. Newbold needs in which to purchase the materials for the North Carolina State Normal Schools.

Dr. Buttrick has asked me to write you in order that the Secretaries may have a definite date in mind when they act upon Mr. Newbold's request.

Very truly yours,

WWB/LVT

Chief Clerk

NC236

Officers of the Board

Frederick T. Gates
Chairman

Wallace Buttrick
Secretary

E. C. Sage
Abraham Flexner
Assistant Secretaries

L. G. Myers
Treasurer

L. M. Dashiell
Assistant Treasurer

General Education Board

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER 1902

JACKSON DAVIS, GENERAL FIELD AGENT

702 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING

RICHMOND, VA.

RECEIVED
JUN 6 1917
GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD
W. W. B.

Members of the Board

Frederick T. Gates
Walter H. Page
J. D. Rockefeller, Jr.
Albert Shaw
Wallace Buttrick
Starr J. Murphy
Edwin A. Alderman
Hollis B. Frissell
Harry Pratt Judson
Charles W. Eliot
Andrew Carnegie
Edgar L. Marston
Wickliffe Rose
Robert D. Greene
Anson Phelps Stokes
Abraham Flexner
George E. Vincent

May 31st, 1917

Mr. W. W. Brierley,
General Education Board,
61 Broadway, New York City

Dear Mr. Brierley:

I am enclosing letters from Mr. Newbold and Mr. Sams in regard to the extension of time for the Wake and Martin County Training Schools and for the State Normal Schools.

Mr. Newbold requests an extension of six months, which I hope can be granted.

Very sincerely yours,

Jackson Davis

JD-W
ENC.

N/B

Superintendent of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

May 30, 1917.

Mr. Jackson Davis,
#702 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.,
Richmond, Va.

My dear Mr. Davis:-

I have just received the letters you forwarded from Mr. Brierly. In reply to the inquiry concerning the Normal schools, I am enclosing a statement from Mr. Sams.

Owing to the fact that there is to be a change in superintendents in Wake County July 1st, and that the superintendent at Parmele has been very much delayed in securing material for the teachers' home, I recommend that an extension of six months each be given to the officials in Wake County and Martin County. In this length of time they ought to make use of the generous appropriation from the General Education Board. I shall greatly appreciate it if the Board can extend the time for the Normals also as requested by Mr. Sams. Personally I have been disappointed that these matters have not all been adjusted, and I am sure you can understand that it was embarrassing to me to request the extension. However, I am satisfied that in some cases, at least, the delay has been unavoidable.

With best wishes, I am,

Very sincerely,

N. C. Newbold

State Agent Rural Schools.

N/B

Superintendent of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

May 30th, 1917.

Dear Mr. Newbold:

Replying to your inquiry of even date, I would say that owing to car shortages on the railroads we were not able to get a delivery of the brick which we purchased last fall for the erection of the industrial building at Elizabeth City. We are facing the same embarrassment at this time. Our contract this spring called for the delivery of brick May 15th. I do not know when we can get them. It would be a tremendous advantage to us to get an extension of six months in the time during which the appropriation of the General Education Board to the State Normal Schools for negroes may be expended. We will suffer considerable loss, I fear, if we are forced to use it before July 1st. You know our plans were held up last fall for approval. Thereby we lost advantageous opportunity of immediate delivery of materials.

Thanking you for your inquiry and this opportunity of making explanation, I am,

Very truly yours,

E. C. Brooks

June 6, 1917.

Mr. Jackson Davis,
702 Chamber of Commerce Building,
Richmond, Virginia.

My dear Mr. Davis:-

I have your letter of May 31st enclosing letters from Mr. Newbold and Mr. Sams in regard to extension of time for the Wake and Martin County Training Schools and for the State Normal Schools. As soon as Dr. Buttrick returns to the office, the Secretaries will consider the requests.

Very truly yours,

W. W. BRIERLEY

WWB/CMC

Chief Clerk

(original in folder of white supervisor)

COPY

NC236

OFFICE OF THE

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

RALEIGH, N. C.

June 4, 1917

Dr. E. C. Sage,
61 Broadway
New York City

Dear Dr. Sage:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 25, notifying me of the appropriations by the General Education Board for the State of North Carolina for the State Agents for the Rural School and for the County Training Schools for Negroes.

I beg to return to you and to the Board, in behalf of the State and of myself, sincere thanks for the continuation of the generous support of the General Education Board of this increasingly important and in my opinion, increasingly successful work.

With best wishes and kindest regards,

Very truly yours,

Signed J. Y. JOYNER.

State Superintendent Public Instruction.

NC236

May 25, 1917.

Honorable J. Y. Joyner,
Department of Education,
Raleigh, North Carolina.

My dear Mr. Joyner:-

At a meeting of the General Education Board held May 24th, 1917, the following appropriation was made for the State of North Carolina for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1917, for a State Agent for Negro Rural Schools:

For Salary,	$2,750	
For traveling and other necessary expenses,	1,000	$3,750

Very truly yours,

E. C. SAGE

ECS/GMC

Carbon sent to Mr. Davis and Mr. Newbold

NC236

Superintendent of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

RECEIVED * GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD * JUN 7 1917

June 5, 1917

My dear Doctor Sage,-

Please let me thank you and your coworkers very sincerely for the increase in salary which you were kind enough to secure for me. I hope the service I may render may be such as to make all of you feel glad instead of sorry that you took this action. It is certainly very acceptable in this time of high prices. I have really felt a need for it.

Your action will serve to make me all the more anxious to be of genuine service to a people in my native state who are sorely in need of the best that is in any man.

Superintendent of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

I beg that I may have the continued sympathy, advice and cooperation of you all in my work.

Again thanking you, and with kind personal regards, I am,

Very sincerely
N. C. Newbold

Dr. E. C. Sage
61 Broadway,
New York.

NC 236

OFFICE OF THE
STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RALEIGH, N. C.

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD
RECEIVED
SEP
24
1917
ANSWERED

September
22nd
1 9 1 7

Dr. Abraham Flexner,
61 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Flexner:

I do not like to ask you to do what I am going to write about, as I think this is really the State's business, but I do not see at this time any early prospect of assistance from the State. I am therefore presenting the appeal to your Board thru you.

Mr. Brogden and I have now a very efficient stenographer. She deserves and ought to have more pay than we are receiving for her. ~~now~~. She is receiving only the appropriation made by your Board. The work in the office is growing heavier all the time and I fear we shall not be able to keep an efficient stenographer on the salary we can offer.

My work has grown so that it requires, I suspect, two-thirds or three-fourths of the stenographer's time. Mr. Brogden's work, of course, is more concentrated, as he does not have the funds with which to employ many county workers. Because so large a percentage of the stenographer's time is given to my branch of the work, is one reason why I have felt that perhaps your Board might be willing to aid us a little more in paying an equitable salary.

I have now Jeanes Supervisors in 35 counties; Home Maker's Club workers in the same number; 10 County Training Schools; quite a good volume of correspondence in reference to the aid from the Rosenwald Fund for building schoolhouses;—all of which requires much of our stenographer's time. In addition to this she looks after reports, gets out circular letters, prepares and mails out our monthly progress reports, and does a good bit of general correspondence.

If your Board can assist in increasing the salary to the extent of $15.00 to $25.00 a month, Mr. Brogden and I, as well as the stenographer, will appreciate it. She does not know that I am presenting this matter to you. Some time ago we lost a most excellent stenographer, because the work was growing so heavy and she could get an increase in salary elsewhere. As I have already stated, I do not see any prospect for the next two years, anyway, of getting any aid from the State.

Do you think it will be possible to get your Board to assist us in this matter? Mr. Brogden and I will appreciate anything you or the Board can do in connection with it.

With kind personal regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

N. C. Newbold

State Agent Rural Schools.

NCN/EC

September 25, 1917

Mr. N. C. Newbold
State Department of Education
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Newbold:

I have yours of the 23nd in reference to increasing the salary of your stenographer. I shall have to defer action on this request until Dr. Sage's return to the city a fortnight hence.

Very sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

AF/ESB

October 16, 1917

Mr. H. C. Newbold
State Department of Education
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Newbold:

I have conferred with Dr. Sage on the matter of increasing the salary of your stenographer and he and I have authorised an increase of $15.00 a month.

Very sincerely yours,
ABRAHAM FLEXNER

AF/HSB

NC236

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
TRINITY COLLEGE
DURHAM, N.C.

RECEIVED
DEC 14 17
ANSWERED

December 12, 1917.

Dear Dr. Flexner:

After talking with Mr. N. C. Newbold, State Agent of Rural Schools, I am writing to extend through you an invitation for the secretaries of the General Education Board and the State Agents of Rural Schools to hold their winter meeting in Durham. The College and the community would be glad to have this meeting held here. In Durham you would be in easy reach of educational institutions at Chapel Hill, Greensboro, and Raleigh. If there is anything that I could do in prepration for this meeting, I should be glad to undertake the same.

With best wishes, I am

Yours sincerely

W. P. Few

Dr. Abraham Flexner
61 Broadway
New York City

December 15, 1917

President W. P. Few
Trinity College
Durham, North Carolina

Dear President Few:

Thank you very much for your very kind note of December 12 inviting us to meet with our southern agents at Durham. I do not know that we will have a general meeting this winter, but I shall bring your note to the attention of Dr. Buttrick and Dr. Sage who, I am sure, will deeply appreciate your courtesy, as I do.

Very sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

AF/ESB

Superintendent of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

~~633~~ NC236

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD
RECEIVED
DEC 17 1917
REGISTERED

December, 14, 1917.

Doctor Abraham Flexner,
#61 Broadway,
Bew York, N. Y.

My dear Doctor Flexner:-

President Few of Trinity College and others of my friends at that institution, as well as some at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, and I have desired that the Secretaries of the General Education Board and the State Agents of Rural Schools meet in this State this winter. We have considered a plan by which the Secretaries and State Agents could have headquarters in Durham, drive over to Chapel Hill twelve miles away and hold a session at the University, then come to Raleigh twenty-five miles away, by machine or train, for two sessions. Meantime we could visit two of our best county training schools.

If you think it at all probable that this invitation will be accepted, we shall be glad to proceed with our plans and write you further. All of us would be delighted to have you come to North Carolina. I am confident such a visit would stimulate many of our people to greater interest in our whole work.

With best wishes, I am,

Very sincerely,

N. C. Newbold

State Agent Rural Schools.

N/B

December 17, 1917

Mr. N. C. Newbold
Department of Education
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Newbold:

I have yours of the 14th seconding President Few's suggestion that we meet our Southern representatives at Trinity College sometime in the near future. Dr. Buttrick and I are deeply gratified by this courtesy on the part of our North Carolina friends and hope that it will be possible for us to take advantage of the invitation.

Very sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

AF/ESR

NC 236

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD
RECEIVED
DEC
20
1917
ANSWERED

Superintendent of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

December, 17, 1917.

Doctor Abraham Flexner,
#61 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Doctor Flexner:-

I have just received the enclosed letter from Mr. Lane, which explains itself. The meeting is to be held January 4th and 5th, 1918. Will your Board approve the State Agents going and either paying expenses direct or charging the same to our regular expense account? I think my expense account this year would be sufficient for me to make this trip if you and your Board approve.

With good wishes, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

N. C. Newbold

State Agent Rural Schools.

N/B

COPY

December 20, 1917

Mr. N. C. Newbold
Department of Public Instruction
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Newbold:

I have yours of the 17th in reference to the enclosed invitation from Mr. Lane. I send you a copy of a letter on the subject I wrote to Mr. Wright.

Very sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

AF/ESB

COPY

December 11, 1917

Mr. Arthur D. Wright
Department of Public Instruction
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Mr. Wright:

Under date of November 29 you sent me a letter from Mr. C. H. Lane of the Federal Vocational Education Board, inviting you to a conference at Atlanta on January 4, and asking whether the expense of attending this conference would be a proper charge against your expense account. After conference we have decided that the question of attendance upon conferences called in reference to the Smith-Hughes Act is a matter that ought to be decided entirely by the state superintendent. Inasmuch as the Federal Government has discontinued its coöperation with the General Education Board, it is not feasible to charge attendance upon these conferences to the expense accounts of the state agents.

I return you herewith Mr. Lane's letter.

Very sincerely yours,

(signed) ABRAHAM FLEXNER

AF/ESB

NC236

December 15, 1917.

Honorable J. Y. Joyner,
Department of Education,
Raleigh, North Carolina.

My dear Mr. Joyner:-

During recent years annual conferences of State Agents for Negro Rural Schools have been held, at which some officers of the General Education Board have usually been present. The Acting-Principal of Hampton Institute, Dr. Phenix, now suggests that such a conference be held in connection with Founder's Day at Hampton Institute, January 26th. The conference will greatly facilitate the working out of details by Mr. Jackson Davis and the several State Agents as regards Summer Schools, Home-Makers' Club work, and other matters. If you approve of Mr. Newbold's attending this conference and authorize him to do so, we shall be happy to bear the expense involved.

Very truly yours,

Wm. C. SAGE

ECS/GMC

NC 236

OFFICE OF THE
STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RALEIGH, N. C. December 18,1917.

Dr. E. C. Sage,
61 Broadway,
New York.

Dear Dr. Sage:

I beg to acknowldge the receipt of your letter of December 15th.

I heartily approve and recommend Mr. Newbold's attending the annual Conference of State Agents for Negro Rural Schools at Hampton Institute, January 26th. I should regret exceedingly for him to miss this valuable Conference and I am delighted that your Board can provide the expenses of his attendance.

Wishing you a happy Christmas, I am,

Very truly yours,

J. Y. Joyner

State Superintendent Public Instruction.

NC236

OFFICE OF THE
STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RALEIGH, N. C. December 19, 1917.

RECEIVED DEC 22 1917 ANSWERED

Dr. Abraham Flexner,
61 Broadway,
New York.

Dear Dr. Flexner:

Mr. Newbold has just called my attention to the suggestion in regard to a meeting of the Southern representatives of the General Education Board, including the President and the Secretaries of the Board, in North Carolina in the near future.

I heartily approve this suggestion and beg to extend to you from the State Department of Education, a most cordial invitation to hold one of the conferences for the State in Raleigh with our Department of Education.

Wishing you a happy Christmas, I am,

Very truly yours,

J. Y. Joyner

State Superintendent Public Instruction.

December 22, 1917

Hon. J. Y. Joyner
State Department of Public Instruction
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Joyner:

Thank you for your kind note of the 19th, confirming Mr. Newbold's invitation. We are all favorably disposed towards the suggestion which you have made, and you may expect to be called on to make good some of these fine days.

With hearty Christmas greetings to you all, in which Dr. Buttrick and Dr. Sage join,

Very sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

AF/LFA

NC 236

OFFICE OF THE
STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RALEIGH, N. C. June 12, 1918.

RECEIVED
JUN 15 1918
GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD
W W B

Dr. E. C. Sage,
61 Broadway,
New York.

Dear Dr. Sage:

Upon my return to the office, I found your letter and the acknowledgment thereof of my Chief Clerk. I have felt, however, that I wished to add a word of personal thanks to you and through you, to the Board for your continued and your increased generosity to our important work for rural schools in this state.

I am delighted that the Board is able to make the deserved increase in the salaries of Mr. Brogden and Mr. Newbold. I feel that it is well merited as well as needed in both cases.

With best wishes and kindest regards,

Very truly yours,

J. Y. Joyner

State Superintendent Public Instruction.

NC 236

May 28, 1918.

Honorable J. Y. Joyner,
State Superintendent of Education,
Raleigh, North Carolina.

My dear Mr. Joyner:-

At a meeting of the General Education Board held May 23, 1918, the following appropriation was made for the salary and expenses of Mr. N. C. Newbold, your State Agent for Negro Rural Schools: (year beginning July 1, 1918)

For salary,	$3,000	
For traveling and other necessary expenses,	1,200	$4,200

You will observe that there has been an increase over last year of Two hundred and Fifty Dollars ($250) in the amount appropriated for salary. This increase is made because of the long and efficient service of Mr. Newbold in this capacity. It is our sincere hope that Mr. Newbold may continue for many years in this important work. It should be said, however, that in case of his retirement, the salary for a new man would revert to the Two thousand five hundred Dollars ($2,500) ~~here-~~ formerly ~~tofore~~ appropriated.

Very truly yours,

BCS/CMC

E. C. SAGE

Carbon sent to Mr. Newbold

NC236

December 9, 1918.

Honorable J. Y. Joyner,
Department of Education,
Raleigh, North Carolina.

My dear Mr. Joyner:-

On account of the increased cost of traveling, the General Education Board, at its meeting held December 5, 1918, made an emergent appropriation of a sum not to exceed Five hundred fifty Dollars ($550) for six months beginning January 1, 1919 and ending June 30, 1919, for the traveling and other necessary expenses of Rural School Agents in North Carolina as follows:

L. C. Brogden,	$250
N. C. Newbold,	300
	$550

In making the quarterly advance for traveling expenses, our Financial Clerk, Mr. Ernest A. Buttrick, will include the proportionate amount in his remittance.

Very truly yours,

C. SAGE

ECS/GMC

Carbon sent to Mr. Brogden and Mr. Newbold

(Original in Rural Sch Agt white in N C)

NC 736

Office of the
State Superintendent of Public Instruction
Raleigh, N. C.

January 2, 1919

Dr. Wallace Butrrick,
61 Broadway,
New York

Dear Dr. Buttrick:

I had a conference with Mr. Newbold and Mr. Brogden relative to the use of a part of the increased allowance for their travelling expenses for increasing the salary of their stenographer$20.00 per month, making it $85.00 per month instead of $65.00, and they think, as I do, that the allowance will be ample for this purpose also, without materially restricting the amount of travel that they should do. I think this the best way to arrange that and if you will indicate how it is to be handled at this end of the line so as to keep the account straight, Mr. Newbold and Mr. Brogden and Dr. Brooks will be glad to conform to the arrangement.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) J. Y. Joyner

January 4, 1919.

Hon. J. Y. Joyner,
State Superintendent of Public Instruction,
Raleigh, N. C.

Dear Mr. Joyner:

I have your letter of January 2nd regarding the increased salary of the stenographer for Mr. Newbold and Mr. Brogden. For the remainder of the current fiscal year, that is, until June 30th, 1919, you are authorized to use $20. per month from the appropriation for expenses of Messrs. Newbold and Brogden for this additional payment to the stenographer. It might be well to have $10. each month put in with Mr. Newbold's expense account, and a like amount in the expense account of Mr. Brogden.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Wallace Buttrick

WB/HKS

Copy

Original in Folder - Supervisor of Rural Schools (White) North Carolina

NC 236

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
RALEIGH

January 6, 1919

Dr. Wallace Buttrick,
General Education Board
61 Broadway,
New York.

Dear Sir:

On behalf of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 4th, in which you give permission for a reduction of $20.00 per month to be made from the traveling expenses of Messrs. Newbold and Brogden for the purpose of increasing the salary of their stenographer.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) W. H/ Pittman.

Chief Clerk.

NC236

Superintendent of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

DEPARTMENT OF RURAL ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS
L. C. BROGDEN
N. C. NEWBOLD
STATE AGENTS

J. Y. JOYNER, SUPERINTENDENT

RECEIVED
MAR 17 1919
GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

B

March 12, 1919.

Dr. Wallace Buttrick,
61 Broadway,
New York City.

My dear Dr. Buttrick:-

Perhaps you can imagine how happy I feel after receiving copies of Dr. Sage's letters to Superintendent Brooks, giving statements of the appropriations made by your Board to assist us in our various endeavors among the Negro Schools of the State this year. I am doubtful, however, if you can really imagine just how glad I am and how much I appreciate what you and your Board have done for us.

You have laid upon me a great responsibility in thus responding to our requests to this extent. Please be assured that the very best efforts of which I am capable will be put into execution of the plans for using this money to the best possible advantage of our State.

Please let me thank you very cordially for the part which I know you had in aiding us this way.

With best wishes, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

N. C. Newbold

State Agent Rural Schools.

N.S.

NC 236.

March 1, 1919.

Honorable E. C. Brooks,
Department of Education,
Raleigh, North Carolina.

My dear Mr. Brooks:-

At a meeting of the General Education Board held February 27, 1919, a request from Mr. Newbold for a contribution for the temporary employment of an Assistant in supervising the construction of buildings for Negro schools in North Carolina was presented. I take pleasure in reporting to you that the following action was taken:

> "RESOLVED, That the sum of One thousand five hundred Dollars ($1,500) or so much thereof as may prove to be necessary be, and it hereby is, appropriated to the State Department of Education of North Carolina for the temporary employment of an assistant to Mr. N. C. Newbold, State Agent for Negro Rural Schools, in supervising the construction of thirty (30) or more new buildings for Negro schools, towards which the county authorities, the Negroes, and Mr. Julius Rosenwald are jointly contributing One hundred thousand Dollars ($100,000), the precise amount of the contribution of the General Education Board to be determined by the officers of the Board in conference with the State Superintendent of Education."

Very truly yours,

EC S/GMC

NC236

Superintendent of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

DEPARTMENT OF RURAL ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS
L. C. BROGDEN
N. C. NEWBOLD
STATE AGENTS

J. Y. JOYNER, SUPERINTENDENT

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD
RECEIVED
MAR 24 1919
ANSWERED

March 22, 1919.

Dr. Wallace Buttrick,
61 Broadway,
New York City.

My dear Dr. Buttrick:-

We are planning to have the joint conference of the Jeanes Supervisors and Principals of County Training Schools from South Carolina and our own state, at Slater Normal School, Winston-Salem. The first session of the conference will open at Eleven A. M., Monday, March 31st. We shall be there at least two days, probably longer. We are hoping very much that you will find it possible to attend this meeting for a part of the time at least, if you cannot stay thru the whole session. I am enclosing copy of some circular letters we have sent out concerning this conference, and I am expecting that a number of the county superintendents will be present, besides several state officials. State Superintendent Brooks will be there and certainly some member of the State Departments which I mentioned in the circular letter.

With best wishes, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

N. C. Newbold

State Agent Rural Schools.

N.S.

When you were here in December you said you wanted to renew your acquaintanceships in the South. We suggest that this conference will be a good place to begin in North Carolina.

Superintendent of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

DEPARTMENT OF RURAL ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS
L. C. BROGDEN
N. C. NEWBOLD
STATE AGENTS

J. Y. JOYNER, SUPERINTENDENT

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD
RECEIVED
MAR 21 1919
ANSWERED

March 19,1919.

To County Superintendents:

I am enclosing copy of a circular letter that is being sent to Jeanes Supervisors and Principals of county training schools. I hope you will agree for your workers to attend this conference, and I want also to extend to you a very pressing invitation to attend this conference yourself. Since we have practically completed plans for co-operation by this department, the State Board of Health, The State Relations Service and the Insurance Department, I think you will find it very helpful to be present - certainly April 1st if possible. I shall be glad to hear that you are planning to be present.

With best wishes, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

State Agent Rural Schools.

Superintendent of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

DEPARTMENT OF RURAL ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS
L. C. BROGDEN
N. C. NEWBOLD
STATE AGENTS

J. Y. JOYNER, SUPERINTENDENT

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD
RECEIVED
MAR 21 1919
ANSWERED

March 19, 1919.

To County Supervisors, and Principals of Training Schools:

Dr. Dillard has arranged for our annual conference to be held at Slater Normal School, Winston-Salem, Monday, March 31st. The first meeting will be held at Eleven A. M., March 31st., The conference will continue for two days or perhaps longer. Please make your arrangements at once to attend this conference, and to be present at the first session. This will make it necessary for some of you to leave home perhaps on Saturday or Sunday in order to reach Greensboro in time to get the eight fifteen train out of there for Winston-Salem. This train will arrive at Winston-Salem about nine twenty five A. M.

Please be prepared to make a very brief report of your work not exceeding five minutes.

Dr. Dillard will pay your actual travelling expenses, and there will probably not be any charge for board at Winston-Salem. If so, it will not exceed one dollar for the time you are there.

Please let me say to Jeanes Supervisors that while your Jeanes term will close March 31st, we want you to continue the work thru April, doing the work as you have done it thru the Jeanes term. Dr. McBrayer will pay the salary for April. We shall arrange at Winston-Salem for other spring and summer work, giving you a detailed outline. We are expecting to co-operate with Mrs. McKimmon in most of the counties and we shall have some aid from the General Education Board as heretofore. We are also hoping to co-operate with the State Insurance Department thru Commissioner Young. Let me suggest also to Jeanes Supervisors that you send a copy of your monthly report to the white home demonstration agent in your county each month. Please begin now reviving old Home Makers' Clubs,and organizing new ones, and be sure to look after the health work as requested by Dr. McBrayer.

Please see your superintendent at once and arrange to attend the conference as above indicated. This is going to be the most important conference we have held. We shall expect you without fail. Please notify me at once by postal card or otherwise that you have received this letter.

With best wishes, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

State Agent Rural Schools.

March 31, 1919.

Mr. N. C. Newbold,
Department of Education,
Raleigh, North Carolina.

My dear Mr. Newbold:-

How sorry I am that it is impossible for me to attend the Conference of Jeanes Supervisors and Principals from South Carolina and North Carolina at Winston-Salem, beginning today. I am just back from a long journey, and it is quite impossible for me to get away until I have cleared my desk and had a large number of interviews.

Thanking you for inviting me, I am as always

Cordially yours,

WALLACE BUTTRICK

WB/GMC

N C 236

Superintendent of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

DEPARTMENT OF RURAL ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS
L. C. BROGDEN
N. C. NEWBOLD
STATE AGENTS

J. Y. JOYNER, SUPERINTENDENT

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD
RECEIVED
APR 11 1919
ANSWERED

April 8, 1919

Dr. Wallace Buttrick
61 Broadway
New York

Dear Dr. Buttrick:-

We all regretted so much that you could not attend our conference at Winston Salem. We had, I think, the best conference we have ever had. There were so many white school officials and members of the departments of our State government present to take part in the conference. If I am so fortunate as to attend the conference called by Dr. Flexner at Baltimore I am hoping very much we will see you there.

Noted
F.S.B.

With best wishes, I am

Yours very truly,

N. C. Newbold

State Agent Rural Schools

N/EC

NC 236

May 27, 1919.

Honorable E. C. Brooks,
Department of Education,
Raleigh, North Carolina.

My dear Mr. Brooks:-

At a meeting of the General Education Board held May 22, 1919, the sum of Three thousand Dollars ($3,000) was appropriated to the State Department of Education of North Carolina for the salary of a State Agent for Negro Rural Schools, and a further sum not to exceed One thousand eight hundred Dollars ($1,800) for his traveling expenses during the fiscal year July 1, 1919 to June 30, 1920.

At this same meeting the following resolution was adopted:

> "RESOLVED That in view of the continued high cost of living there be paid on the first of July, 1919, to each of the State Agents for Rural Schools and each of the Professors of Secondary Education whose salaries are in part or whole paid by the General Education Board an additional compensation equal to twenty per cent. of the regular annual salary received from the General Education Board by such Agents or Professors during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919."

With your permission, a check to Mr. Newbold for Six hundred Dollars ($600), representing the 20% above referred to, will be transmitted to you July 1st.

Very truly yours,

Carbon sent to Mr. Newbold

1 C 236

Superintendent of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

E. C. BROOKS, SUPERINTENDENT

DEPARTMENT OF RURAL ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS
L. C. BROGDEN
N. C. NEWBOLD
STATE AGENTS

ROSENWALD SCHOOL BUILDING FUND
T. B. ATTMORE, STATE AGENT
STONEWALL, N. C.

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD
RECEIVED
JUN 13 1919
ANSWERED

June 11, 1919.

Dr. E. C. Sage,
61 Broadway,
New York City.

My dear Dr. Sage:

Of all the organizations I know I have come to believe that the officials and members of the General Education Board have the keenest interest in and sympathy for its representatives. I can, of course, only speak personally, but from my standpoint, the action of your Board in granting the State Agents for Rural Schools and the professors of Secondary Education an additional compensation of 20% of the regular salary for the year ending June 30th, 1919, is perhaps the best thing you could do for me. Will you please let Dr. Buttrick, Dr. Flexner and the members of the Board know how keenly I appreciate this consideration.

In my future work while connected with your Board, I shall hope to prove worthy of this additional compensation.

I think this action of the Board has had the effect of making me at least one or two years younger, possibly more.

With very best wishes, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

N. C. Newbold

State Agent Rural Schools.

NCN-MR

NC236

November 18, 1919

Mr. N. C. Newbold
State Department of Public Instruction
Raleigh, N. C.

Dear Newbold:

At the Winston-Salem meeting of the Jeanes teachers last spring, there was a Mrs. Dr. ---------- from South Carolina in attendance. I cannot recall her name. Dr. William Burdick, McCoy Hall, Baltimore, Maryland, is looking for a well trained colored physician to do inspection work. If you know the name and address of this woman, or can get them from the colored supervisor of South Carolina, will you please send the information to Dr. Burdick?

Hoping to see you at the state meeting, and with best wishes, I remain

Sincerely yours,

FRANK P. BACHMAN

FPB:T

NC 236

Charge to the account of $

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

December 4, 1919

Mr. N. C. Newbold
State Department of Education
Raleigh, North Carolina

At a conference with the state superintendents of education held at Chicago the General Education Board was requested to call a conference of the state agents for Negro rural schools in conjunction with Doctor Dillard This conference will be held at Richmond Virginia Tuesday and Wednesday December sixteenth and seventeenth Please arrange to be in Richmond early on the morning of the sixteenth Mr Davis will inform you as to the place of meeting

Wallace Buttrick
Abraham Flexner

Charge to General Education Board

NC 236

Superintendent of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

E. C. BROOKS, SUPERINTENDENT

DEPARTMENT OF RURAL ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS
L. C. BROGDEN
N. C. NEWBOLD
STATE AGENTS

ROSENWALD SCHOOL BUILDING FUND
T. B. ATTMORE, STATE AGENT
STONEWALL, N. C.

EDUCATION BOARD
RECEIVED
1919
ANSWERED

Dec. 4th., 1919.

Dr. Wallace Butrick,
61 Broadway,
New York

My dear Dr. Butrick:

Your telegram of this date has just been received.

I shall make my plans to attend the conference in Richmond on December 16th and 17th. I shall arrive there in time for the morning session on the 16th.

With best wishes, I am
very sincerely yours,

N. C. Newbold
STATE AGENT RURAL SCHOOLS.

NCN-p

(Original in Folder - Rosenwald Schools No.303)

COPY

NC 236

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

RALEIGH

May 8, 1920.

Dr. Abraham Flexner
General Education Board
61 Broadway
New York City

Gentlemen:

I am sending you enclosed the report and expense account for Mr. T. B. Attmore, State Agent for the Rosenwald School Building Fund.

I wish especially to call your thoughtful attention to Mr. Attmore's report and what services he has rendered not only in supervising the schools for the Negro Race but in acquainting the superintendents in general with better school architecture. I believe this expenditure of funds has meant more to the State than, perhaps, any other similar expenditure for educational purposes.

I sincerely hope that this work may be continued. It is especially important at this time, since we have no way of supervising school architecture except through some such channel as this. If Mr. Rosenwald does not make an appropriation for this work, I sincerely hope that some way can be provided to continue it until the State can provide sufficient supervision for all the schools.

Mr. N. C. Newbold is greatly in need of assistance in supervising rural schools. The officers of the General Education Board have intimated that they might be willing to recommend to the Board a sufficient appropriation to pay the salary and expenses of someone to aid in the supervision of the rural schools.

I wish to call this again to your attention, because the wise expenditure of any funds is determined in the main by a wise supervision. I sometimes feel that we have not been able to give such supervision as would secure the best results.

Very sincerely,

(Signed) E. C. Brooks

State Superintendent Public Instruction

N C 236

May 28, 1930.

Honorable K. C. Brooks
State Department of Education
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Brooks:

A number of the superintendents of education in states with which we are in coöperation have asked the General Education Board to increase the appropriations made for state agents of rural schools - white and colored - and state agents for high schools, so that the salaries would be $3,500 instead of $3,000 a year. The Board can not of course take any action in a matter of this kind except at the request and with the concurrence of the state superintendent of education. If you should regard it as desirable to fix the salaries in question at $3,500 per year instead of $3,000 per year, a request from you would receive prompt consideration. The increases might also be dated back one year, provided the state superintendent of education wishes.

We shall be happy to learn your pleasure in this matter.

Very sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

AF:BSB

W.W.B.
NC2:36

May 28, 1920

Honorable E. C. Brooks
State Department of Education
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Brooks:

At a meeting of the General Education Board held May 27, 1920, the officers presented your letter, dated May 8, 1920, requesting the Board to renew its appropriation of $1,500 to pay the salary of Mr. Attmore during the year 1920-1921. I have pleasure in stating that the following action was taken:

> "RESOLVED, That the sum of One thousand five hundred Dollars ($1,500) be, and it hereby is, appropriated to the State Department of Education of North Carolina for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1920, for the temporary employment of an assistant to Mr. N. C. Newbold, State Agent for Negro Rural Schools, in supervising the construction of new buildings for Negro schools."

Very sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

AF/ESB

N.C. 236

June 1, 1920.

Honorable E. C. Brooks,
Department of Education,
Raleigh, North Carolina.

My dear Mr. Brooks:-

At a meeting of the General Education Board held May 27, 1920, the sum of Three thousand Dollars ($3,000) was appropriated to the State Department of Education in North Carolina for the salary of a State Agent for Negro Rural Schools, and a further sum of One thousand eight hundred Dollars ($1,800) for his traveling and other necessary expenses during the fiscal year July 1, 1920 to June 30, 1921.

Very truly yours,

WAGNER

RCS/GMC

COPY (Original in Folder - Rural School Agent White No.N C 215) NC 236

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

RALEIGH, N. C.

June 7, 1920

Dr. E. C. Sage
61 Broadway
New York, N. Y.

My dear Sir:-

I wish to thank the General Education Board for its appropriation of $3000 each for the salaries of State Agents for Negro Rural Schools, and for a like appropriation, for the salary of the State Agent for Secondary Education, and for providing the necessary traveling expenses.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) E. C. Brooks

State Superintendent Public Instruction

(Original in Folder - State Agt. Secondary Education No. N C 82)
COPY

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RALEIGH, N. C.

NC 236

June 7, 1920

Dr. Abraham Flexner
61 Broadway
New York, N. Y.

My dear Doctor Flexner:-

I think it very necessary to increase the appropriation made for State Agents of Rural Schools, white and colored, and State Agents for High Schools. I am of the opinion that the salaries should not be less than $3500 a year.

Our new salary schedule makes it possible for local boards to pay superintendents of small towns $3500 a year. Many of the larger schools are paying from $4000 to $5000 a year. I find that it will be difficult for me to retain in the State Department the best talent unless we can pay more than $3000.

I am now preparing a budget for the State Board of Education asking that the heads of the departments be allowed $3500. Your suggestion, therefore, to increase the salaries of the agents to $3500 is fair and just.

I wish to thank the General Education Board for renewing its appropriation of $1500 to pay the salary of Mr. Attmore during the year 1920-21.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) E. C. Brooks
State Supt. Public Instruction

COPY

June 11, 1920

Hon. E. C. Brooks
State Superintendent of Public Instruction
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Brooks:

Returning to town, I find your kind favor of June 7. In accordance with your request we are notifying our Financial Clerk that the salaries of the three State Agents will hereafter be fixed at $3500 a year. A check providing $500 for each, so as to make this increase of salary retroactive, will be forwarded to you in the very near future.

With warm appreciation of your kind words, I am

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) Abraham Flexner

AC 236

OFFICE OF THE
STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RALEIGH, N. C.

June 22, 1920.

GEN. EDUCATION BOARD
RECEIVED
JUN 24 1920
ANSWERED

Dr. E. C. Sage,
61 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Sir:-

I wish to thank the General Education Board for its appropriation of $1,500 for the temporary employment of an Assistant to Mr. N. C. Newbold, in supervising the construction of new buildings of Negro schools.

Very sincerely yours,

E. C. Brooks

State Superintendent Public Instruction.

NC 236 Dr. Buttrick's Ltr

Superintendent of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

EDUCATION BOARD
RECEIVED
APR 15 1921
ANSWERED

April 12, 1921

Dr. Wallace Buttrick,
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Buttrick:

In March we had the pleasure of having Dr. Moton in North Carolina. He did splendid work here, and I am sure rendered service that will be of lasting benefit to the whole State.

I have written a little sketch of his trip which I am sending you, to the publishers office at Hampton and two or three other places. I feel sure you will be interested in getting this information at first hand.

With best wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

N. C. Newbold

N. C. Newbold,
STATE AGENT RURAL SCHOOLS

At Chapel Hill, the seat of the State University, where Dr. Moton's speaking tour began, he spoke to three groups, - at the Orange County training school, the colored Baptist church and in Gerrard Hall, the University Chapel. The first two were mixed audiences. In Gerrard Hall he spoke only to white people, the building being crowded with University students, faculty members and their wives. He was introduced to each group by

UC 236

An Account of Dr. R. R. Moton's Visit to

North Carolina

March 15 - 21, 1921.

A notable event in our current history was the visit of Dr. R. R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Institute, to North Carolina. He arrived in the State on Tuesday, March 15, and spent a full week here, speaking from two to five times each day. His visit was sponsored by the State Department of Public Instruction, and the superintendent of schools for Wake County. His itinerary through the State and Wake County was prepared by N. C. Newbold, of the State Department and John C. Lockhart, County Superintendent of Wake County.

At every point, except possibly one, Dr. Moton spoke to mixed audiences, and every time his audiences were large; the greatest number greeting him in the city auditorium, Raleigh, where about three-thousand people heard him, several hundred of whom were white people, among the most prominent in civic, educational, and official life in city and State.

Dr. Moton spoke to five audiences in the rural towns and districts of Wake County. Superintendent Lockhart was present at all these meetings as were many local white people including town officials and school committeemen.

On the fifteen other engagements he met in various parts of the State, N. C. Newbold, representing the State Department of Public Instruction, was present except those in Columbus County, in Kinston, and in Goldsboro.

At Chapel Hill, the seat of the State University, where Dr. Moton's speaking tour began, he spoke to three groups, - at the Orange County training school, the colored Baptist church and in Gerrard Hall, the University Chapel. The first two were mixed audiences. In Gerrard Hall he spoke only to white people, the building being crowded with University students, faculty members and their wives. He was introduced to each group by

a member of the University faculty and spoke without hesitation of the things that have been regarded as sore spots in race relations. His attitude and his utterances were frequently and liberally applauded. It was evident that his plain sincere discussion was genuinely and sympathetically appreciated.

He spoke in Durham twice. First to a Negro audience in a church. (There were w few college professors and other white people present.) Then to the students and faculty of Trinity College in Craven Memorial Hall. There were present about two-hundred young lady students and five-hundred young men. General Julian S. Carr, a prominent manufacturer and citizen, a philanthropist and friend to the Negro race, was also present, as were a small group of leading white and colored citizens.

Dean W. H. Wannamaker, of Trinity College, presided and presented Dr. Moton - in the absence of President Few who was confined to his home by illness. A quartet from the National Training School rendered several selections which were very highly appreciated by the faculty and students.

Preceeding the address in the Raleigh auditorium on the evening of March 16, a conference was held in the Mayor's office. This conference was suggested and called by the Mayor and was attended by twenty-five or thirty of the most prominent white and colored people in the city, amont them former Governor Bickett and Mrs. Bickett, former Secretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniels and Mrs. Daniels, Dr. E. C. Brooks, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, college people, minister and other leaders.

For nea ly an hour there was a frank conference between these citizens and Dr. Moton. He had an opportunity to speak about some things which he did not discuss in his address in the auditorium later in the evening. About three-thousand people were present in the auditorium at eight o'clock to hear Dr. Moton's formal address. Mayor T. B. Eldridge of Raleigh presided over the meeting, and the speaker was introduced by Ex-Secretary, Josephus Daniels. After Dr. Moton's speech, Ex-Governor, T. W. Bickett, made a few appropriate remarks. Music was furnished

by Shaw University and St. Augustine's School, and was greatly enjoyed by those present.

After several addresses made in the county near Raleigh, Dr. Moton addressed about five-hundred students of the State Agricultural and Engineering College in West Raleigh at eight P.M. Thursday, March 17. A group of influential colored people accompained Dr. Moton to the State College and shared the rostrum with him.

Friday, March 18th, addresses were made in the Academy of Music at Fayetteville and in the largest theatre in Wilmington. In Fayetteville Dr. Moton was introduced by State Senator John A. Oates in a very flattering speech. In Wilmington, Mayor P. H. Moore, presented the speaker in a very happy and interesting address. Large numbers of people, representing both races, were present at these two meetings.

On Saturday, 19th, several appointments were made for Dr. Moton in Columbus County, where I was told he had good audiences and pleased his hearers.

Sunday, 20th, he spoke to audiences composed of both races in Goldsboro and Kinston. I have been informed the halls in which these addressed were made would not accomodate the people who wished to hear him.

Monday, 21, Dr. Moton closed his itinerary in North Carolina with an address in the city auditorium in Charlotte. To this audience he was introduced by former Mayor Kirkpatrick.

As indicated above, at all the places Dr. Moton discussed very frankly matters which have given more or less concern to both races in the South. To his own people he very frankly outlined to them some of the things said about them by the white race. Many of these he thought were at least partially justified, and he urged his own people to be frugal, thrifty and reliable, urging them to emulate the white man in his struggle to overcome the difficulties by which he is surrounded in every day life. He brought to the

attention of the white people some of the real sufferings and difficulties confronted by his own people. He did this so faithfully and sympathetically that the white people were ready to assure him that his words would do good.

The effect of his trip to North Carolina has been remarkable. White people, many of them, who heretofore were critical and very prone to censure the colored race have seen the matter from a different viewpoint, and are willing to cooperate for better results in the future. Dr. Moton's presentation of racial matters disarmed many white people who were inclined to be unfair and unjust, and strengthened those who were working for better conditions. Another group of people to whom his speeches did good was some leaders in his own race who were doubters and compalainers until after they had heard him. In one community where newspaper reports of his earlier speeches had penetrated, some of the colored leaders were critical and inclined to censure him for statements carried in the newspapers. After his visit to this particular community these same people heard him and came away pleased with the work he is going. Like Goldsmith's parishioners - "They came to scoff, but remained to pray."

I have heard directly from a number of places visited by Dr. Moton and in every instance the reports have been very encouraging. After the meeting in Fayetteville a prominent lawyer came to me and said, "I want to congratulate the State Department of Education for its effort in directing Dr. Moton's itinerary through North Carolina. He is doing a great deal of good." At Trinity College both students and members of the faculty told me a week after his visit that Dr. Moton's address there was the most talked of event of the college year.

It would not be fair to conclude this sketch without saying that a large part of the success of Dr. Moton's trip to North Carolina is due to the efforts of Mr. Berry L'Kelly and a small

group of friends who accompanied him and Dr. Moton through the State. Dr. Moton planned his trip originally in compliance with a request of Mr. Berry O'Kelly, who went with him to every point visited.

The State Department of Public Instruction is pleased with the effort, and we believe Dr. Moton has helped North Carolina to work out its racial problem.

N. C. NEWBOLD

DIRECTOR DIVISION OF NEGRO EDUCATION.

COPY

(Copy in folder No 303)

NC236

May 27, 1921

Honorable E. C. Brooks
State Department of Education
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Brooks:

At a meeting of the General Education Board held yesterday the officers presented your request for an appropriation of $2,500 for each of two years to supplement a like sum appropriated by the state to enable the Department to command the entire time of Mr. Attmore in the work of superintending the construction of new buildings for Negro schools in North Carolina The Board referred the matter to the Executive Committee with power.

Before going further it occurs to us to ask whether, inasmuch as the State Department now has a Division of School Building, Mr. Attmore would not naturally be attached to that Division, in which event the State might perhaps be subdivided, so that one person would inspect rural school buildings, white and colored, in one section of the state, while the second person did the same work in the other section of the state. An arrangement of this kind would save time and traveling expense. Whether or not it is desirable and feasible is of course a matter for you to determine. We would like to have your views as to the possibility of some kind of coördination of the work of school building before taking up with our Executive Committee the question of making the appropriation.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) Abraham Flexner

NC 236

Department of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

E. C. BROOKS, State Superintendent Public Instruction

DIVISION OF NEGRO EDUCATION

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MISS ANNABEL PRATT, Secretary
G. H. FERGUSON, Assistant Director
W. A. ROBINSON, Supervisor of Teacher-Training and High Schools

W. F. CREDLE, Supervisor of Rosenwald Fund
MISS LILLIAN RAY, Stenographer
G. E. DAVIS, Supervisor of Rosenwald Buildings
MRS. ANNIE W. HOLLAND, Supervisor of Elementary Schools

May 22, 1922

RECEIVED
MAY 24 1922
GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

Dear Dator Buttrick, -

Frequently, when I have pressed the cause of the Negro people upon a superintendent and board of education, I have come away depressed, knowing full well, that, temporarily at least, my friends have not appreciated my insistence.

Since our recent conference at Hampton some such depressed feeling has possessed me - that you, and other friends connected with the General Education Board, then were apparently not pleased with my petitions for the Negro people of North Carolina. It has

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seemed impossible to escape this unpleasant feeling.

Fearing that my position was not understood I have thought that I must write and ask you to withdraw the requests I made. Because as anxious as I am to see this work go rapidly forward, I have no desire to embarrass you and other friends by asking you to consider what may seem to you unreasonable requests.

Perhaps my anxiety sometimes warps my judgment. If so, you will pardon me if I offer the following as a part of defense:

1. For ten years I have traveled thousands of miles in North Carolina

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E. C. BROOKS, State Superintendent Public Instruction

from east to west and North to South, and know many people of both races. These first hand studies of our people have convinced me, -

a. That political and official North Carolina - which means the dominant element in the white race - desire to provide good schools for the Negro people.

b. That the Negro people are alive to the situation and are ready for unusually rapid development.

2. Under such conditions I believe it will be possible to develop here an outstanding example of inter-racial coöperation that might prove helpful to the country as a whole.

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3- Believing these things with all my heart I had the temerity- perhaps I should say the hardihood- to make the requests, several times presented to you since last November. Those requests were made with the full understanding that the granting of any or all of them would elucidate and accelerate the progress referred to above.

4. A further reason for what has perhaps appeared to be insistence is found in my age. I am not as young as I was. I am selfish enough to want a real share in my active life, in the better times in race matters, which, in my judgment, are bound to come

5

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in North Carolina sooner or later.

5- In the correspondence which developed between us since last November, I believed that you wanted some representatives of the General Education Board come to this state for a first hand study of the requests we had made.

Pleas pardon me for taking so much of your time. I could not rest until I had brought this matter directly to your attention- because, very frankly it has troubled me since our conference.

In all sincerity I beg you to eliminate from our requests to the General Education Board any and all items that may in any way be embarrassing to you

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E. C. BROOKS, STATE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

and your associates.
With my best wishes I am,
Sincerely and faithfully
N. C. Newbold

P.S. This letter was begun several days ago - but interruptions prevented its completion until now.

Dr. Wallace Buttrick
61 Broadway
New York.

May 25, 1923

Mr. N.C. Newbold
Department of Public Instruction
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Newbold:

Your letter of the 22nd came while I was in Board meeting. It disturbed me a good deal because, dear Newbold, there are few men in the world whom I love as much as I do you. Not only have I a deep affection for you, but I have great respect for you and great appreciation of the work you are doing. Among the things that I like best about you is your eagerness. I always did like the parable of the importunate widow. Because of your importunity you may yet get what you want. I talked with Mr. Davis about this and with Mr. Thorkelson. It is our present purpose to visit you in North Carolina early in the autumn and to go over with you these proposals and other proposals which you may have in mind by that time. I sincerely hope that we may be able to help you.

For every reason personal to you I am particularly sorry about the Chapel Hill proposal. It was the unanimous opinion of our officers that we could not wisely enter upon that sort of program. However, we will talk that over with all the

things when we are down.

In the meantime, my dear friend, possess your soul in patience and remind yourself often of the fact that we love you, believe in you, and are bound to cooperate with you.

Always affectionately yours,

Wallace Buttrick

WB/KHO

COPY

NC 236

(Original in Folder - North Carolina High School Supervision
No N C 249)

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
RALEIGH

May 29, 1922

Dr. Abraham Flexner
General Education Board
61 Broadway
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Flexner:

****

I have also received the notice that thesalaries traveling expenses, and stenographic assistsnce of the State Agent of Secondary Education , State Agent for Rural Schools (white) and the State Agent for Negro Rural Schools , have been appropriated for the ye commencing July 1, 1922.

I wish to thank the Board for its generous assistance.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) E. C. Brooks.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction

N C236

Department of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

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June 28, 1922

RECEIVED
JUN 30 1922
GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

Doctor Wallace Buttrick,
61 Boradway,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Doctor Buttrick:-

When we were together last week it was my intention to tell you what you have no doubt already learned for yourself; namely, the paper which I gave you had many typographical errors which I had not found time to correct. Also, no doubt, you found that it was, in some measure, rather hurriedly prepared. It seemed rather difficult for me to do intensive work on it anyway, so I was compelled to content myself with the paper as you have it. Of course, it will be carefully revised before any effort is made to have it printed. You will also note that it will have to pass the gauntlet of review and examination by the State Superintendent, the Governor and leading Negroes of North Carolina. If it is published at all, it must have behind it all the force that these officers and persons can lend to it.

I am very anxious to have your critical judgment concerning the paper as a whole and any of its parts. And, as I said, if you care to show it to any one else who would be interested and who would be qualified to offer constructive suggestions I shall be glad for you to let them see it.

Please let me tell you how much I appreciated the opportunity made possible by you and the State Superintendent to spend the past school year at Teachers College. It has been of very great service to me, and I hope to be more useful and to render a larger service to the work which has claimed my attention for several years. I shall like for your board to understand how grateful I am.

With kind personal regards, I am

Very sincerely,

N. C. Newbold

N. C. Newbold,
Director

June 30, 1922

Mr. N. C. Newbold
c/o State Department of Public Instruction
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Newbold:

Yours of the 28th is at hand. Both Dr. Rose and I have read your paper very carefully. Just now I cannot get the time to write out our suggestions regarding it. Within a few days I shall be able to do so.

Cordially yours,

WALLACE BUTTRICK

WB/LFA

July 5, 1922

Mr. N. C. Newbold
c/o Department of Public Instruction
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Newbold:

I am now recurring to your letter of June 28 and to the very interesting document which you gave me to read. According to promise, I took it with me on the trip to Nashville and both Dr. Rose and I read it.

The paper gives evidence of much thought and labor on your part. It is interesting and informing, but we are both of the opinion that it would not be helpful to your work if you were to publish it. It is a good thing to write. The suggestions regarding the future work ought to be very helpful to you by way of general guidance, but it is seldom helpful to publish a program of proposed work. Once it is published you are more or less bound by it, and, with the constant changes in conditions, a definite program accepted and published generally hinders one's work. I often think of Mr. Gates' wise saying: "Our only item of policy in the General Education Board is a resolute determination to have no policy."

Furthermore, I do not think any good comes now from a discussion of the days of reconstruction, nor do I think it very valuable to discuss the question of the Negro's brain power and capacity for culture. The first of these is past history which we might well forget, and the second is a highly speculative question about which authorities disagree and about which a right

conclusion wouldn't be of much value. Dillard is right: let us do the next thing, without programs, and without thought of problems.

Now, my dear friend, I have written with great plainness because I am your friend. It would be very easy to side-step the whole matter, but the Good Book says: "He that hath friends must show himself friendly."

If I were you I would consult Dr. Dillard about it. He is a wise man and of course his point of view is different from mine. He lived through the Reconstruction Period, he has been a student of this question for many years, and he has done a notable work in advancing Negro education, in promoting good will between the races, and in securing an effective leadership in the work on the part of a large number of the rising young white men of the South.

I am returning the document.

Always affectionately yours,

WB/LFA

North Carolina (Newbern to this) N C 236
(June 1922)

6. Economic, Social and Political Situation Since 1900.

In a previous section an attempt has been made to discuss briefly the economic, social and political conditions in the state immediately after the Civil War. Following that, and to the close of the century in 1900, growth and development, safe and sound readjustment, came slowly, haltingly, but surely. During all this period there was more or less political turmoil provoked mainly by the attempts of political tricksters to take and to control the state and local governments. This type of politician understood fully how to manipulate the Negro voters to serve his own ends. They had learned this from the unfortunate state of affairs immediately following the war and kept the practice alive. They used their power wherever possible for three decades primarily for their own selfish purposes. Beyond this their schemes served to foment and keep alive ill-will and bitterness between the Negroes and the responsible white people of the state.

This culminated in 1900 in an amendment to the state constitution which provided a literacy test preliminary to voting by Negroes. By this amendment thousands of illiterate Negroes (and in some cases literate) have been prevented from voting since that time. In accomplishing their primary aim - the elimination of the illiterate Negroes from the franchise - the white people of the state took upon themselves a tremendous responsibility. In justice both to themselves and to the Negroes they are honor bound now to see to it that the Negroes shall have justice in the courts and a square deal in educational opportunity, public health, and other civic affairs. Has this responsibility been met? and is it now being fully complied with? Only partially can we answer in the affirmative. There are, however, encouraging evidences of progress, of a growth of real popular sentiment to recognize and to assume this responsibility.

For years it had been claimed that the state was too poor to build and support a dual system of schools as they should be. Unfortunately, the claim had been too true. It prevented proper development of <u>any</u> schools,

and was used long after it was a dead issue by the reactionaries to prevent all school progress as far as possible. This opposition, of course, was to avoid taxation. But the tide has turned. The current has been too strong for reaction. Fertile soil, and other natural resources, coupled with a slpendid climate and a determined people, have put the state among the independents. It is no longer a poor state.

Last year North Carolina ranked fifth among all the states of the Union in the value of her agricultural products. Her soil is adapted to the production of the principal cereal crops, cotton, tobacco, fruits and vegetables. In forest wealth it ranks high. In the number of cotton mills it ranks first in the Union. Two years ago the state paid revenue taxes into the federal treasury at Washington amounting to $163,000,000 - the seventh largest amount paid by the citizens of any state in the entire country.

"National Bank resources in the United States were in 1900 $5,048,000,000 while the South in 1920 had resources of $4,678,000,000; deposits in national banks in the United States in 1900 amounted to $2,506,000,000, while the South had deposits in national banks in 1920 of $2,666,000,000. Other bank deposits (state, savings, private, etc.) in the South in 1920 were $3,447,000,000 compared with $4,400,000,000 the amount of deposits in all banks, excepting national banks, in the rest of the country outside of the South in 1900.

"The South is spending on public schools over $204,225,000, which is about 5 per cent less than the whole country spent in 1900, and $24,000,000 more than the rest of the country outside of the South spent at that time. The estimated true wealth of the United States in 1880 was about $43,642,000,000 while the estimated true wealth of the South in 1920 was approximately $70,000,000,000, or probably double the wealth of the whole country forty years ago."(1)

North Carolina is at least a representative state in the Southern group that possesses the wealth indicated in the statement just quoted.

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(1) Quoted from current newspaper reports.

From a recent statement given to the press by the State Department of Public Instruction the following is quoted:

"When Charles Brantley Aycock became Governor in 1900, the value of all the public school property in North Carolina was only $1,097,564, and the total expenditures for all public school work in the state was only $887,710.98.

"At the end of 1920, when Thomas Walter Bickett retired from the Governor's office, completing the fifth administration since the beginning of the educational era, the total value of all public property was $24,057,838 and the annual expenditures for schools approximately 12 millions.

"The average value of school houses in North Carolina in 1900 was $158. The average value today is $3,009. The number of school houses built from 1902 to 1920 was 6,805. The average length of the white school term in 1900 was 73.3 days. The average white school term in 1920 was 135.9 days. The average length of the colored school term has increased from 65 days to 127.4 days. There were no rural high schools and no standard high schools in the towns of the state in 1900. There are today 412 rural high schools and 111 standard high schools in the state. There are 45,184 students now in high schools; 2768 of these are Negroes.

"A comparison of figures for 1921 and 1922 would show still further progress."

The last session of the state legislature elected by large majorities of the people and representing two strong political parties executed the will of the people of the state by voting $50,000,000 for improving public highways, and nearly $15,000,000 for permanent improvements at the various state educational and charitable institutions; besides making available other millions for maintenance of these institutions.

There are poor people in North Carolina both white and black, many of them, but it is no longer possible for any reactionary to say that the state is a pauper and prove his case.

With a showing like this no responsible white citizen of North Carolina will be willing to say the state is too poor to provide adequate public school facilities for its white children, and for its Negro children as well.

Some <u>real</u> forward steps have been taken. The trend is most hopeful as the following will show: (a) Last year, 1921, the State Legislature appropriated $933,000 (nearly a million dollars) for permanent improvements, - buildings, for Negro education and health. This is more money than all these state state institutions had cost for such purposes for the last <u>forty</u> years. By reason of a $500,000 state appropriation for the three Negro normal schools, and to help in a worthy cause, the General Education Board gave $125,000 for equipment when the $500,000 is spent on buildings. This carries the total for improvements to Negro education and health institutions well beyond $1,000,000.

(b) For the school year 1919-20, salaries of Negro public school teachers in the state amounted to $1,150,000; last year 1920-21, $1,500,000, an increase of nearly 30 per cent in one year.

(c) In the past five years including the present, which ends June 30, 1922, 222 Negro rural public school houses have been built with aid from the Rosenwald Fund. The total cost of these buildings is approximately $743,193.81, an average of $3,302.22 per house. About half of this amount was paid from public funds - $372,095.60 to be accurate. Of the remainder Mr. Rosenwald gave $160,416.00, the Negroes themselves $169,443.74. Besides these amounts the white people in the various loca. communities gave $41,866.04. It should be remembered that this last amount represents voluntary contributions by white people to help their Negro neighbors secure good schools. It should be remembered, also, that the larger part of the more than one-third of a million dollars ($372.095.60) paid from public funds represents taxes paid by white people. This is helpful coöperation, and is evidence of genuine sympathetic understanding and appreciation of the Negro people by their white friends and neighbors.

[From Mr. Newbold's thesis, June, 1922]

NC236

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July 31, 1922.

RECEIVED
AUG 7 1922
GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

Doctor Wallace Buttrick,
61 Broadway,
New York City.

My dear Doctor Buttrick:

It seems to me that nearly this whole month I have been in the field. I have been surprised to note from my notes that I have traveled more than 3,500 miles since the first of July.

This almost continual absence from the office has delayed my reply to your very highly appreciated letter of July 5th. I have read the letter carefully several times, and each time I am thankful that you wrote me frankly and faithfully, as you did. I knew that you would give me your candid opinion and that the information would be ~~handled~~ handled with judgement and wisdom. I have shown your letter to Doctor Dillard and he said it was a wise letter.

Concerning the paper itself, as I said to you, I am in no hurry to publish it or give it publicity in any way. It has been read by several of our group; besides yourself, Doctor Dillard, Mr. Caldwell, Mr. Davis, Doctor Gregg, and Mr. Aery. Doctor Brooks also has read it, and we are to have a conference about it later this week.

I think you know I have no interest in promoting such a publication unless there are very definite and clear-cut reasons in my own mind and those of the State Authorities here, who will be most interested, that good will result from it.

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Sometime later I hope to talk with you further about this or some such publication. In the meantime, I am only thinking and working, and, I think I may add, reverently praying over it.

I hope you will make a trip to our State sometime this year.

I wish you would please express to Doctor Rose my appreciation of his cooperation with you in discussing my paper.

With kind personal regards, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

N. C. Newbold.

P. S. For my own personal welfare I am going to follow your advice. Next week I am expecting to start with Mrs. Newbold and the children for a three weeks rest in the Blue Ridge Mountains. We have secured a little cottage where we can sleep and keep out of the rain, - and live out of doors as much as possible.

August 8, 1922.

Mr. N. C. Newbold,
Department of Public Instruction,
Raleigh, N. C.

My dear Mr. Newbold:

Thank you for your kind letter of July 31. It is just like you to write such a noble letter.

I am particularly delighted that you and Mrs. Newbold and the children are to take a vacation. You certainly deserve it.

Cordially yours,

WALLACE BUTTRICK

WB AM

NC236

Department of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

E. C. BROOKS, STATE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

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RECEIVED SEP 1 1922 GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

September 15, 1922

Doctor Wallace Buttrick,
61 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Doctor Buttrick:-

There are three matters which I wish to bring to your attention, one of them at this time, two others later.

Last September we had a conference here in Raleigh composed of about two-hundred of the leading Negroes in North Carolina, representing practically every school of thought and practically every vocation - teachers, preachers, lawyers, doctors, business men and the like. Our main purpose was to acquaint these leaders with the large plans North Carolina has for aiding Negro Education. The conference, I think, was worth-while and did lots of good.

We are planning now for another conference which will include representatives of the Negro race throughout the State, as the one last year did. One of the principal features of this year's conference will be to discuss frankly and fully, if we can, the best methods of helpful cooperation between the church and private schools for Negroes. We would also extend the discussions of last year's conference and show what progress has actually been made since that time in building new schoolhouses, making improvements at the Normal Schools and other such development.

We have not set the time for this conference. It will probably be held sometime in October or November, preferably the latter part of October or the first of November.

I am writing now especially to extend to you a most cordial invitation to be with us at this conference. It will probably extend over two days. We would be glad to have you at least one day. We are leaving the date open so we may have it at such time as would possibly suit your convenience.

We would also be delighted, if you can arrange it, to have you go with us to the three State Normal Schools to see what improvement is being made at each one.

Your visit would greatly stimulate the work in the State, I am sure. Doctor Brooks and other State officials are in hearty sympathy with this movement, and are extending this invitation to you.

I shall write you in a few days concerning the other two matters to which I have referred above.

With good wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

N. C. Newbold

N. C. Newbold
Director

It has been such a long time since you paid us a visit we hope both the time at your disposal for such trips, and your inclination will bring you to us this time.

September 20, 1922

Mr. N. C. Newbold
State Department of Public Instruction
Raleigh
North Carolina

Dear Mr. Newbold:

Your kind letter of September 15 is at hand. I am flattered that you would like to have me come to this special meeting, and you may be sure that it will be a joy to go if I can possibly arrange it. I cannot now say that I can go, but the dates you suggest - the latter part of October or the very beginning of November - would offer the larger hope of my coming. Go ahead and plan your meetings and I will do the best I can.

Do not put me down on any program, because if I cannot go it would humiliate me to be announced and not to fulfil the important engagement.

Cordially yours,
WALLACE BUTTRICK

WB/LFA

NC 236

DIVISION OF NEGRO EDUCATION

N. C. NEWBOLD, DIRECTOR
MISS ANNABEL PRATT, SECRETARY
G. H. FERGUSON, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
W. A. ROBINSON, SUPERVISOR OF TEACHER-TRAINING AND HIGH SCHOOLS

Department of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

E. C. BROOKS, STATE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

W. F. CREDLE, SUPERVISOR OF ROSENWALD FUND
MISS LILLIAN RAY, STENOGRAPHER
G. E. DAVIS, SUPERVISOR OF ROSENWALD BUILDINGS
MRS. ANNIE W. HOLLAND, SUPERVISOR OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

RECEIVED
SEP
25
1922
GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

September 22, 1922

Doctor Wallace Buttrick,
61 Broadway
New York, N. Y.

Dear Doctor Buttrick:-

I thank you for your letter of September 20th. We will go ahead with our plans for the conference and write you as soon as the date has been selected and details agreed upon.

You may be sure I shall not put your name on the program unless you later authorize me to do so.

With good wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

N. C. Newbold

N. C. Newbold
Director

1 C236

Superintendent of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

RECEIVED
SEP. 28, 1922
GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

September 26, 1922.

Dr. Wallace Buttrick,
General Education Board,
61 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Buttrick:--

I am sending you, enclosed, correspondence concerning an invitation extended to Mr. Newbold to address the State Negro Teachers' Association of Florida. The reason I am submitting this to you id that the State Teachers' Association has no funds with which to pay Mr. Newbold's traveling expenses, and we wish to know, under the circumstances, whether it wauld be legitimate for the General Education Board to permit Mr. Newbold to take out of his allowance a sufficient amount to defray his expenses.

Very sincerely yours,

State Superintendent Public Instruction

September 28, 1922

Dr. E. C. Brooks
State Department of Education
Raleigh
North Carolina

Dear Dr. Brooks:

I have your letter of September 26 regarding the proposed visit of Mr. Newbold to Florida.

I think it highly important that he should go. The expenses should not be charged to his traveling expense account for North Carolina, which is limited to travel within that state. However, the matter is so important that I think he ought to go. If he will send to this office a memorandum of his traveling expense we will pay it from our own expense fund, inasmuch as the service will be so distinctly one to the general cause of Negro education.

I am returning the correspondence.

With kind regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

WALLACE BUTTRICK

WB/LFA

NC 236

DIVISION OF NEGRO EDUCATION

N. C. NEWBOLD, DIRECTOR
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RECEIVED OCT 1 1922 GENERAL BOARD

September 29, 1922

Doctor Wallace Buttrick,
61 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Doctor Buttrick:-

Doctor Brooks and I have decided on November 3 - 4 as the dates for the conference with Negro leaders, about which I wrote you sometime ago. I think the third will probably be the most important day. We all hope you can be with us.

I am also hoping you may find it possible to come two or three days in advance in order to look over improvements at our Normal Schools.

The enclosed is a copy of the circular letter I am sending to a group of Negro leaders in the State.

With good wishes, I am

Very sincerely,

N. C. Newbold

N. C. Newbold
Director

No answer. L. F. A.

NEGRO EDUCATION

EWBOLD, DIRECTOR
. PRATT, SECRETARY
SON, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
SON, SUPERVISOR OF
RAINING AND HIGH SCHOOLS

Department of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

W. F. CREDLE, SUPERVISOR OF ROSENWALD FUND
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MRS. ANNIE W. HOLLAND, SUPERVISOR OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

E. C. BROOKS, STATE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Sept. 29, 1922.

Copy

You may remember that we had a very interesting conference here in September of last year, with a large group of the most prominent Negro leaders in North Carolina.

That seemed to be so helpful Doctor Brooks and I have decided to call another conference for the 3rd and 4th of November, this year. Last year we discussed particularly the State's program for Negro Education. This year we want to discuss (1) the progress that has been made within the year in carrying forward the program outlined last year; (2) A full inquiry as to how the public and private schools of the State may co-operate helpfully to the best possible advantage of all concerned. These two ideas will be the main ones presented at the conference. There is room, of course, for a discussion of these questions from many angles. Other phases of our general program will of course come up for consideration.

We shall be glad to have any suggestions from you concerning this proposed conference. It is to be held for the promotion of Negro education and cooperation in North Carolina. We are therefore anxious to have you and other leaders suggest any other topics which should be taken up at this time. Also, I shall appreciate it if you will suggest the names of a number of leaders in all walks of life who should be invited to this conference. We are particularly anxious to have all religious denominations, professional men of all types, farmers, school teachers, and others representing the general public, present.

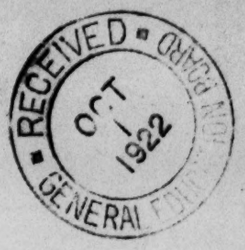
Hoping to hear from you in the next few days, I am,

Very sincerely,

N. C. Newbold,
Director.

NC 236

Superintendent of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh



September 30, 1922.

Dr. Wallace Buttrick,
General Education Board,
61 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Sir:--

Mr. Newbold has had a conference with me concerning a meeting of the Negro leaders in North Carolina for the purpose of discussing our progress for the past year and also to discuss the work of the public and private schools of the State. I sincerely hope that you can attend this meeting. We are very anxious for you to come to North Carolina and it will give me a great deal of pleasure to learn that you can attend.

Very sincerely yours,

E. C. Brooks

State Superintendent Public Instruction.

October 3, 1922

Dr. E. C. Brooks
Superintendent of Public Instruction
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Dr. Brooks:

Thank you for your letter of September 30, reminding me of the conference of Negro leaders which you are to hold early in November. I have already had some correspondence with Mr. Newbold about it, and am waiting to see whether I can go.

Cordially yours,

WALLACE BUTTRICK

WB/LWA

N C 236

Department of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

...N OF NEGRO EDUCATION

N. C. NEWBOLD, DIRECTOR
MISS ANNABEL PRATT, SECRETARY
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RECEIVED
OCT 30 1922
GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

October 28, 1922

Doctor Wallace Buttrick,
61 Broadway
New York, N. Y.

My dear Doctor Buttrick:-

We are all delighted that you and Doctor Arnett are coming to our conference. The dates are November third and fourth. In your letter you stated you would be here November second and third. I am wondering if you made an error in stating the dates, or if you plan to be here a day before the conference begins in accordance with our suggestion, to visit some of the Normal Schools? I shall be glad to hear from you about this. We shall be glad to have you either the second and third or third and fourth.

Shall I reserve rooms for you at the Yarborough Hotel "where all the swells go"?

With good wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

N. C. Newbold

N. C. Newbold
Director

October 30, 1922.

Mr. N. C. Newbold,
State Department of Education,
Raleigh, North Carolina.

My dear Mr. Newbold:-

Your letter of October 28th addressed to Dr. Buttrick has just reached our office. According to Dr. Buttrick's itinerary, he will be at the O. Henry Hotel, Greensboro, N.C., tomorrow, October 31st, and at the Yarborough for a few days following. I am forwarding to him your letter of October 25th which was sent to us by Dr. Brooks.

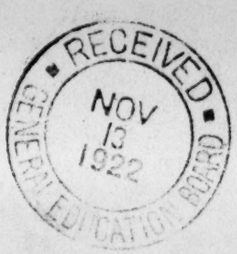
Very truly yours,

ECS/GMC

NC236

Superintendent of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

November 9, 1922.



Dr. Wallace Buttrick,
General Education Board,
61 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Sir:--

In accordance with your suggestion I am writing you in behalf of Mr. Newbold.

Mr. Newbold was one of the most successful city superintendents in North Carolina more than ten years ago and if he had remained city superintendent his salary now would probably be between four and five thousand dollars, because the salaries of the superintendents of the larger town and city school systems have gradually gone up to these (those) figures. Mr. Newbold has served the State as Supervisor or Director of Negro Education over ten years and it would be difficult now for him to return to the superintendency of a large school system such as he served more than ten years ago even if he cared to return.

We have advanced the salaries of the directors of the larger departments in my office to $4,000. A difference is made according to the length of time the director has served and the responsibilities of the department. We have three men who are now paid the maximum salary and I am confident that Mr. Newbold is as much entitled to the maximum salary as any man in the State Department of Education.

I know the General Education Board must consider similar officials in other States, but it seems to me that after a man has served at least ten years, he might be raised to a higher plane than one who has been in service only a few years. Moreover, the same consideration, it seems to me, should be given to the head of the Department of Negro Education that is given to the other departments of equal responsibility in the State Department. If this consideration

Superintendent of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

#2...Dr. Wallace Buttrick.

is not shown the Director of Negro Education will be looked upon as a minor official and not worthy of equal consideration. We have magnified the work in North Carolina because of its importance. I appreciate very much your suggesting to me to write you somewhat in detail. Therefore, I have expressed myself very frankly.

We enjoyed the visit from you and Mr. Arnett, and in order to have you repeat it we will stage another performance, and if it will add to the pleasure of the visitors we shall require each speaker to adjust the length of his coat to the volume of his oratory. We were really very glad for you to be present and see something of the spirit of our work. The Negroes adopted Mr. Newbold's six points and I believe we could have persuaded them to adopt Wilson's fourteen points.

With high esteem for you personally and for the fine social impulse for better living that you have stimulated throughout the South, I hope to remain always

Yours very sincerely,

E. C. Brooks

State Superintendent Public Instruction.

November 13, 1932

Dr. E. C. Brooks
State Superintendent of Public Instruction
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Dr. Brooks:

Your letter of November 9 is at hand. I have already talked with my associates and they are prepared to join me in recommending the action regarding Mr. Newbold's salary which you suggest. I sincerely hope the Board may ratify our recommendation.

It was a great pleasure to see you when I was in North Carolina and to hear that great and splendid speech which you made. I am still an applicant for a place in your Cabinet when you become President of the United States!

Cordially yours,

WALLACE BUTTRICK

WB/LFA

NC236

DIVISION OF NEGRO EDUCATION

N. C. NEWBOLD, DIRECTOR
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Department of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

E. C. BROOKS, STATE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

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MRS. ANNIE W. HOLLAND, SUPERVISOR OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

November 17, 1922.

RECEIVED
NOV 18 1922
GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

Doctor Wallace Buttrick,
61 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Doctor Buttrick:

Your letter of November 15th brings me greatest encouragement.

We shall all be very happy to have you and Doctor Bachman and Mr. Thorkelson come down and go over our entire program. I can hope for nothing better than that the whole scheme will be scrutinized carefully and that a thorough investigation of the whole program may be made. Then, whatever may be the results, I shall be happy and content. I know Doctor Brooks will be delighted to have such an investigation as you have indicated made.

I doubt if you will ever know how inspiring and helpful you have been to me. I am confident there is nothing in life finer than the consciousness of having tried faithfully to render some real service.

With kindest personal regards,

I am,

Very sincerely yours,

N. C. Newbold

NC236

November 25, 1922

Hon. E. C. Brooks
State Superintendent of Education
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Dr. Brooks:

At the meeting of our Board held November 23 the following resolution was adopted:

> "RESOLVED, That in addition to the sum of Three thousand five hundred Dollars ($3,500) appropriated by the Board May 25, 1922 for the salary of the State Agent for Negro Rural Schools in North Carolina for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, a sum not exceeding Five hundred Dollars ($500) be, and it hereby is, appropriated for the same purpose."

A draft will be sent you for Two hundred and fifty Dollars ($250), being the additional salary from July 1 to December 31 and thereafter payment will be made on the basis of $1,000 a quarter. This represents the hearty and unanimous action of the Board and shows that we really appreciate Mr. Newbold.

Cordially yours,

WALLACE BUTTRICK

WB/LFA

ARC 236

Department of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

E. C. BROOKS, STATE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

DIVISION OF NEGRO EDUCATION

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MRS. ANNIE W. HOLLAND, SUPERVISOR OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

January 10, 1923

RECEIVED JAN 12 1923 GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

Doctor Wallace Buttrick,
General Education Board,
61 Broadway, New York

My dear Doctor Buttrick:

Sometime last fall you wrote Doctor Brooks advising me to accept an invitation to attend the Negro State Teachers' Association for Florida. The meeting was held in St. Petersburg, December 27-29. I left here on the 26th and spent two days there, having two opportunities to speak to the group of teachers. I am not sure that the trip was worth while, tho I enjoyed it myself, personally, very much.

Mr. Brinson is doing good work in Florida. He is, as you know, greatly handicapped for several reasons.

Since my visit I have been wondering if something could not be done to aid him in his difficult undertaking. It seems to me a great pity to have to wait a generation or two before results can be secured which ought by every reason, ~~it seems to me~~, to be secured certainly within ten years. Our opportunities now for giving information and for working out plans of cooperation are so great, it does seem possible some very definite steps could be taken immediately.

On the night of the twenty-ninth I had an opportunity to speak from the same platform as State Superintendent Cawthon. The Negroes were pleased with his attitude. He is cautious, but, I think, has sound ideas. It occurs to me if Superintendent Cawthon and the Governor, in a quiet way, could arrange a few regional conferences in Florida for a very frank discussion with the leaders of the white race as to the obligation of the State to the Negro people, it would be helpful. I feel also it would be possible to use in some way representatives of the large tourist population in Florida coming from other sections of the country to good advantage in the conferences I have suggested. As you know, the Negro people, themselves, are ready and anxious to cooperate in any movement that looks to better racial conditions, and to better opportunities for their children.

SION OF NEGRO EDUCATION

N. C. NEWBOLD, DIRECTOR
Miss ANNABEL PRATT, SECRETARY
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Department of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
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I am making these suggestions to you, knowing that you will consider them, and , if it seems at all worthwhile, you will be able to bring them to the attention of the proper people at the right time.

I have mentioned regional conferences above because Florida has such a diverse population, and is, itself, because of geographical conditions, rather difficult to bring any considerable number of people representing the whole State to one point.

I am sure you will understand and appreciate the spirit in which these suggestions are made. I certainly appreciate the opportunity which you gave me of making this trip-

With best wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

N. C. Newbold

N. C. Newbold,
Director.

January 13, 1923

Mr. N. C. Newbold
c/o Department of Public Instruction
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Newbold:

Your letter of January 10 regarding your visit to Florida is at hand. I am very glad that you were able to go, and I am much interested in the suggestions you make. I will send your letter* to Jackson Davis, who is in the city, you know. Later he and I will confer with you about your suggestions.

Cordially yours,

WALLACE BUTTRICK

WB/LFA

*(Copy of Mr. Newbold's letter sent.)

January 13, 1923

Dear Jackson Davis:

Here is a letter* from Newbold, with a copy of my reply.

Cordially yours,

WALLACE BUTTRICK

Mr. Jackson Davis
619 West 113th Street
New York City

WB/LWA

*(Copy of letter sent.)

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DIVISION OF NEGRO EDUCATION

N. C. NEWBOLD, DIRECTOR
MISS ANNABEL PRATT, SECRETARY
G. H. FERGUSON, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
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Department of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
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MRS. ANNIE W. HOLLAND, SUPERVISOR OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

January 15, 1923

RECEIVED
JAN
1923
GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

Doctor Wallace Buttrick,
61 Broadway, General Education Board,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Doctor Buttrick:

When I came into this work, nearly ten years ago, I soon felt it would be necessary to get the cooperation of the Negro ministers of North Carolina. Within the past few months this idea has become more and more insistent, so much so I feel we ought to do something very definite to bring our program directly to the attention of the Negro ministers, not only the leaders, but to those that live and work in the smaller and more remote communities of North Carolina.

It seems to me we could do much to promote our work if we could have the Negro ministers meet us in conferences. I would like to have three such conferences, one at each of the State Normal Schools. These schools are so located we could bring the ministers together at comparatively small cost. I believe we could secure the attendance of at least the majority of all classes of ministers at the Normal Schools for around $500.00 at each place; that is, for a total of $1500.00. In my judgment this would be a great step forward. Do you think the General Education Board would be interested in helping us carry out this plan? I am presenting it now with the idea, if you think it advisable, you could present it to the Board at their next meeting, this month or in February.

If the Board thinks well of the idea, and should take favorable action, I should like to hold the conferences in April or May. We shall appreciate any consideration you may give us.

With best wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

N. C. Newbold

N. C. Newbold,
Director.

CY

January 18, 1923

Mr. N. C. Newbold
c/o State Department of Public Instruction
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Newbold:

Your letter of January 15 is at hand. I will bring your request to the attention of my associates as soon as they get back. I very much doubt whether the Board can make contributions to bring clergymen together. We are by charter estopped from doing anything religious! However, as I have said, it will have careful consideration.

Always truly yours,

WALLACE BUTTRICK

WB/LFA

April 13, 1923

Mr. N.C. Newbold
Department of Public Instruction
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Newbold:

At a conference of our officers held yesterday I presented your letter regarding a conference of Negro ministers. It was the unanimous opinion of the officers that the funds of the General Education Board could not legally be used for such a purpose. I am very sorry.

Cordially yours,

WALLACE BUTTRICK

WB/KEO

GED

Box 115

Folder 1039

NC 236

HAMLET HOTEL CO.,
PROPRIETORS.
J.T. CAPEHART,
MANAGER.

S.A.L. Hotel and DINING STATION

The Falconer Company, Baltimore

HAMLET, N.C. Mar. 30 1923

My dear Doctor Buttrick,-

This personal note has been due for some time. It would have been sent earlier. but I have been hoping to see you in person to say what I shall attempt to write now.

I want you to know how much I appreciate the additional consideration on salary given me by the General Education Board last November. I shall be glad if you will let your associates know how keenly I appreciate this,

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HAMLET HOTEL CO.,
PROPRIETORS.
J.T. CAPEHART,
MANAGER.

S.A.L. Hotel and DINING STATION

The Falconer Company, Baltimore

HAMLET, N.C. 19

NC236

which I hope is an evidence of continuing confidence.

Your action will surely increase the length of my life - and, I trust, help me to be more useful. Personally, I do not love money per se - but I must confess there have been times when deep concern over the education and bringing-up of my boys has brought worry.

Most men I suppose, who have tried to render genuine service to humanity have prayed to

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J.T.CAPEHART,
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HAMLET, N.C. _____ 19__

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AND
DINING STATION

The Falconer Company, Baltimore

HAMLET, N.C. 19

1923

be relieved of the worries incident to bare financial support - in order that they might throw themselves whole-heartedly into the tasks they have undertaken. Such men have lain awake at night wondering how they can make the income equal the necessary outgo.

If you have been through such experiences you will know how grateful I am for the aid which your generous impulse has brought to me. It

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HAMLET HOTEL CO.,
PROPRIETORS.
J.T.CAPEHART,
MANAGER.

S.A.L. Hotel and DINING STATION

HAMLET, N.C. 19

April 6, 1923

will help me over many difficulties. and I want you to know how sincerely I thank you.

With best wishes -

Most sincerely

N. C. Newbold

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Affectionately yours,

UTTRICK
WALLACE

NC236

April 3, 1923

My dear Mr. Newbold:

Returning from an absence of a month, I find your beautiful letter of March 30, which I shall pass on to my associates. It is a great joy to us that we were able to increase your stipend; no man in the world is more deserving of such recognition than you. Your work has been beyond praise; your devotion has not been less than Christ-like; you are greatly beloved by the Negro people, who give you their unlimited confidence; you enjoy the respect and confidence also of the white people. Your work in North Carolina stands out in such way as to command the enthusiastic appreciation of all people who know about it. We all love you, dear Newbold, and rejoice with you in all the blessings that come to your heart as you see the reward of your services - a reward not at all measured by the trifle of increase in salary to which you refer. Your reward, dear friend, is found in the good deeds you have done and in the contribution you have made to the progress of human happiness.

Affectionately yours,

WALLACE BUTTRICK

WALLACE BUTTRICK

Mr. N. C. Newbold
c/o State Department of Education
Raleigh
North Carolina

WB/LFA

NC 236

June 5, 1923

Honorable E. C. Brooks,
State Superintendent,
Department of Education,
Raleigh, North Carolina

My dear Mr. Brooks:

It gives me pleasure to inform you that at the meeting of the General Education Board held May 24, 1923, the following appropriations were made to the State Department of Education of North Carolina for the year commencing July 1, 1923:

	Salary	Traveling and other necessary expenses not to exceed
State Agent for Rural Schools (White)	$3,500	$1,500
State Agent for Negro Rural Schools	4,000 *2,000	1,800

*For Assistant to State Agent

Yours very truly,

TA:MSD

NC250

DIVISION OF NEGRO EDUCATION

N. C. NEWBOLD, DIRECTOR
MISS ANNABEL PRATT, SECRETARY
G. H. FERGUSON, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
W. A. ROBINSON, SUPERVISOR OF TEACHER-TRAINING AND HIGH SCHOOLS

Department of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

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MISS LILLIAN RAY, STENOGRAPHER
G. E. DAVIS, SUPERVISOR OF ROSENWALD BUILDINGS
MRS. ANNIE W. HOLLAND, SUPERVISOR OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS
F. R. HUFTY, SUPERVISOR OF CONSTRUCTION

RECEIVED
OCT 15 1923
GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

October 12, 1923.

Doctor Wallace Buttrick
General Education Board
61 Broadway
New York, N. Y.

My dear Doctor Buttrick:

We have planned to have a conference of our Jeanes supervisors and principals of county training schools in Raleigh November first and second. This may be followed by a State-wide conference on Negro education on November third. We all hope very much you may find it possible to attend this conference, at least a part of the time. We were certainly delighted to have you here last year.

Very sincerely yours,

N. C. Newbold

N/F

October 18, 1923

Mr. W. C. Newbold
Department of Public Instruction
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Newbold:

Thank you for your letter of October 12. It would be a great pleasure to attend your conference if it were possible for me to do so. While my general health is very good, I am still in the care of a nurse and cannot get away.

With warm personal regards,

I am,

Yours always, truly,

WALLACE BUTTRICK

WB/KMO

NC236

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Jan. 10, 1924.

My dear Doctor Buttrick,-

I wish I could tell you how much we appreciate the New year's card. By this time I hope those bandages have been removed, and that the scars which they must have covered are healed. I have thought of you every day since the card came - and wished I might see you.

There was a possibility of my going to Washington for the National Illiteracy Conference which begins tomorrow. In connection with it I had planned to go over to Baltimore to see you. I have delayed to write hop-

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ing I might be able to see you. Another matter has arisen, however, which will prevent me from going. I am very sorry.

The Governor had appointed me a delegate from this State to attend the Washington conference. I am wondering if it is an honor.(?)

Dr. Geo. a. works. who is Director of a survey now being made in Texas has asked me to assist him in connection with the Negro institutions. I would be glad to go but am not sure I can serve where he would like to have me. I hope I could render some service there, and I am sure I would get suggestions for our own work here.

We are all going to miss Dr. Dieland

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dorely, but I am very happy that he could have the trip. It will be a rest and a change for him, and there I know he will render some real service to the cause of humanity.

We are anticipating the pleasure of a ~~trip~~ visit from Miss Carney the latter part of this month. She is to spend three days with us.

We have been hoping also to have a visit from Mr. Thorbrugh and Mr. Davis.

Please let me tell you again how much we appreciate your photograph and the message, and how earnestly we hope you will soon be fully recovered.

With love and best wishes for 1924-

Most sincerely yours
N. C. Newbold

AC 236

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February 21, 1924.

Doctor Wallace Buttrick
Hampton Institute, Va.

My dear Doctor Buttrick:

A letter from Mr. Caldwell furnished the encouraging news that you are getting some needed rest at Hampton. He also writes that you and he discussed the matter of a place and date for the conference of State Agents of Negro Schools.

I am very glad to agree to the suggestions that the conference be held at Southern Pines the first week in April. I am making some preliminary inquiries and will be able to have definite arrangements for the conference in a few days, I believe. I have indicated to some friends at Southern Pines that all we need is confortable hotel accommodations and a small conference room.

I wish I could see you before you return to New York. Please let me remind you that we have some very good places to rest in North Carolina. I wish you would come to this State to recuperate.

I have partially planned to attend a conference called at Hampton by Doctor Tigert for the purpose of discussing the Land Grant Colleges for Negroes in the South. This occurs early in March.

With best wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

N. C. Newbold

N. C. Newbold,
Director.

N/F

Hampton, Virginia, February 25, 1924

My dear Mr. Newbold:

I have your good letter of February 21. I did talk with Mr. Caldwell in an encouraging way about a conference of State Agents of Negro Schools. I tried to make it plain to him that I have no power to call such a conference, because I am no longer the active executive officer of the General Education Board.

I have been thinking it over since he went away, and still more since receiving your letter. I do not see how the conference could possibly be held early in April. Dr. Rose will not be back until the first of May, and I am confident that I could not go to a conference at so early a date as April. I really wish that the thing might go over until next autumn, or at least until June of this year, so that I can take it up with Dr. Rose. It seems to me that we ought not to have such a conference without his presence.

I note that you expect to be here early in March to attend the meeting of the Land-Grant Colleges. I shall be here, and if you are here we could talk all these matters over.

Cordially yours,

Mr. N. C. Newbold, Director
Department of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh, North Carolina

NC236

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June 2, 1924

Mr. H. J. Thorkelson,
General Education Board,
61 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Thorkelson:

Thank you very much for your letter of May 29th.

I appreciate very much your sending me the sheets from your docket, stating the principles on which aid from the General Education Board are mainly based. I am glad to note that this indicates at least sympathetic interest in the propositions which I have made.

I wish you could arrange to come to North Carolina sometime in the next thirty to sixty days and give us an opportunity to go into detail with you about these needs.

With best wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

N. C. Newbold

N. C. Newbold,
Director.

NC 236

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General Education Board

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June 5, 1924

Mr. H. J. Thorkelson,
General Education Board,
61 Broadway, New York City

Dear Mr. Thorkelson:-

I had a very nice talk with State Superintendent Allen yesterday. He wants Newbold to have more money, but there is a little embarrassment involving the salaries of the other members in the Department of equal rank. However, he is going to think the matter over and let us know shortly what he thinks practicable.

Very sincerely yours,

Jackson Davis

JD-W

July 23, 1924

Dear Mr. Davis:

Up to date we have not sent to the State Department of Education of North Carolina a check for the first quarterly payment on account of salary for Mr. N. C. Newbold, Rural School Agent for Negro Schools, as in your letter of June 5 to Mr. Thackston you stated that Superintendent Allen was considering the matter and would let us know shortly what he thinks practicable. As we have not heard the opinion of Superintendent Allen, I am wondering whether it is not advisable to send the usual quarterly allotment and make any adjustment necessary afterward.

Cordially yours,

Mr. Jackson Davis
602 Atlantic Life Building
Richmond
Virginia

EAB:MSD

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July 3, 1924

Mr. H. J. Thorkelson,
General Education Board,
61 Broadway, New York City

Dear Mr. Thorkelson:-

The enclosed letter from State Superintendent Allen relates to Mr. Newbold's salary. I suppose there is no question about Mr. Newbold's deserving the increase suggested by Mr. Allen. Certainly, there is none in my mind, but whether it can be arranged as suggested by Mr. Allen is a matter for the officers' consideration.

I expect to be in North Carolina July 14 and 15, and could have another talk with Mr. Allen about it.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Jackson Davis

JD-W
ENC.

		7/7/24	HJT	8/6/24

July 8, 1924.

My dear Mr. David:

Your two communications of July 3d to Mr. Thorkelson, one relating to Mr. Newbold's salary, and the other enclosing correspondence regarding the Orange County training school, have been received and will be brought to Mr. Thorkelson's attention upon his return.

Very truly, yours,

Mr. Jackson Davis,
Richmond, Va.

AVC 236

Superintendent of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

June 27, 1924.

Mr. Jackson Davis,
603 Atlantic Life Building,
Richmond, Va.

Dear Sir:--

In the appropriations made by the General Education Board for the work in the Division of Negro Education in this department, the expense account allowance for Mr. N. C. Newbold has been $1800 a year. My understanding is that he has never utilized all of this expense money, but each year has returned from $500 to $600 of it.

Mr. Newbold's work with the colored people of the State has been of such value that I wondered if you would not agree for us to use a part of this fund to supplement his salary. I should like to have permission this year to pay him a bonus of $300 out of the remaining part of his expense account for the school year 1923-24, and also for next year to pay him each month an excess traveling allowance of $25.00 a month. I think we could work it better this way than to put it on the salary list. We have no available funds at this time with which to supplement his salary, as the Division of Negro Education has exceeded this year its appropriation of $15,000 by several thousand dollars, and there are no State funds from which this supplement can be derived.

I am merely calling this to your attention and asking you if this would meet with the approval of your Board.

I am,

Yours very sincerely,

A. T. Allen

A. T. Allen,
State Superintendent Public Instruction.

NC. 236

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July 28, 1924

Mr. E. A. Buttrick,
General Education Board,
61 Broadway, New York City

Va 3.

RECEIVED
JUL 29 1924
GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

Dear Mr. Buttrick:-

I cordially approve your suggestion in sending the usual quarterly allotment for Mr. Newbold's salary and make any adjustment necessary after hearing more specifically from State Superintendent Allen regarding his wishes.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Jackson Davis

JD-W

	Va 3	Va 4	Va 5	D

COPY

(Original in folder - Alabama State Department of Education - No. Ala Y-1)

August 6, 1924

Dear Mr. Davis:

****

We all agree with you that Mr. Newbold should receive an increase in salary, but the method suggested by Mr. Allen under date of June 27th that this be obtained in the form of a bonus from the unused travel allotment does not appeal to me. What does Mr. Allen think on the whole question of Mr. Newbold's salary?

Very truly yours,

(Signed) H. J. Thorkelson

Mr. Jackson Davis
603 Atlantic Life Building
Richmond
Virginia

HJT/GW

UE 736

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August 7, 1924

Mr. H. J. Thorkelson,
General Education Board,
61 Broadway, New York City

Dear Mr. Thorkelson:-

In yours of the 6th you refer to the question of Mr. Newbold's salary and ask "What does Mr. Allen think on the whole question of Mr. Newbold's salary?" The enclosed letters from Mr. Allen under dates of August 1st and 6th, is the only answer I can give. I should personally like to see Mr. Newbold receive more salary. Mr. Newbold told me that Mr. Allen and he had talked the matter over and that Mr. Allen was willing to increase his salary $500.00. His letters, however, are not definite.

Whatever the decision, will you kindly see that check for Mr. Newbold's salary and expenses is sent down at once?

Sincerely yours,

Jackson Davis

JD-W

UE-236

August 9, 1924

Dear Mr. Davis:

Replying to your letter of August 7th, Miss Golden is sending a formal requisition to President Starks and I am glad that it has been possible to take such prompt action in this case.

I have just learned that there was a delay in sending Mr. Newbold's check, because the Auditor was expecting a refund from the expense account. They are sending the usual check at this time. I think we are both in agreement regarding the question of salary versus expense account, but you will recall in our conversation with Dr. Buttrick there was some doubt as to whether an increase to Mr. Newbold would not embarrass Superintendent Allen. I assume that Mr. Allen is favorable to an increase, from his letter, but we prefer to have a definite recommendation from him to present to the Board together with your own recommendation on the matter.

Regarding Petersburg, I think you will recall

that the original request from Mr. Eggleston asked for a contribution providing the Institute would secure an additional sum. I assumed that this meant other contributions, but apparently the Trustees had in mind securing the promise of the Governor to include the necessary funds in the budget. Such a plan is entirely satisfactory, but personally I do not believe it is good business to anticipate appropriations; we wish, however, to be guided by your advice in this particular matter.

You probably know that the Louisiana legislature failed to make appropriation for the proposed building at the State University. Superintendent Harris has asked that we modify our appropriation so that this may be available if friends of the institution raise the additional sum to meet the Board's appropriation.

I am planning to leave at the end of next week for our conference in Chicago and I hope it will not be long before our work in the office may be more definitely organized and that, as a result, prompter action may be secured in the plans you are working with.

I sent the manuscript of Miss Lyford to Moline immediately after this was received.

Very truly yours,

H. J. THORKELSON

Mr. Jackson Davis,
603 Atlantic Life Building,
Richmond,
Virginia

HJT:GW

NC 236

September 5, 1924

Dear Mr. Newbold:

I have met here inCanada this summer Miss Carrie L. Biddings, native of North Carolina, who would, I think, welcome an opportunity to teach in the colored schools of her native state. She is a graduate of the High School Department of Livingstone College and has had a year of work at Fisk University. She appears to be a nice, serious girl of mature years and good character. She tells me that, if she can get a place to teach, she will use her vacations to improve her technical training. If you have an opportunity to make use of her services, you can address her at 401 Chambers Street, Statesville, North Carolina.

I hope you and your family have had a good vacation and that all will go well with you during the coming year.

With all good wishes,

Very sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Mr. N.C.Newbold
State Department of Education
Raleigh, North Carolina

AF:ESB

NC236

Superintendent of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

October 3, 1924.

Mr. Jackson Davis,
603 Atlantic Life Building,
Richmond, Va.

Dear Mr. Davis:--

I am writing you relative to the salary of Mr. N. C. Newbold, of our department. The proposition made by me, I am informed, was not acceptable to the General Education Board. I am, therefore, suggesting that you take the matter up with the Board and see if they will not permit a redistribution of this fund, setting aside $4,500 for salary and $1,300 for traveling expenses.

This, of course, will bring about certain embarrassment to me in this department, but I do not want to stand in the way of securing a salary more in keeping with the services rendered for one who has so faithfully discharged all the duties imposed upon him.

With every good wish, I am

Yours very sincerely,

A. T. Allen

A. T. Allen,
State Superintendent Public Instruction

July 1, 1924
Salary 4500
Expenses 1300

NC 236

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F. R. HUFTY, SUPERVISOR OF CONSTRUCTION

October 4, 1924

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Mr. Ernest Buttrick,
General Education Board,
61 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Buttrick:

Mr. Allen has sent me copy of his letter to you dated October 2nd. I am glad Mr. Allen explained this matter because it was very embarrassing to me. I hope he made it clear to you and the members of the General Education Board.

With best wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

N. C. Newbold

N. C. Newbold,
Director.

NIC-236

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October 6, 1924

Mr. H. J. Thorkelson,
General Education Board,
61 Broadway, New York City

Dear Mr. Thorkelson:-

I enclose a letter from State Superintendent A. T. Allen, requesting a redistribution of the Board's appropriation for Mr. Newbold's salary and expenses. He wishes to make the salary $4,500, and the allowance for traveling, $1,300.00. This request has my cordial approval.

While Mr. Allen does not mention any time for making this change effective, he intimated in his conversation with me on the subject that he would be glad to have it effective with the beginning of our fiscal year, July1, 1924.

I am looking forward with pleasure to seeing you at Buckwood Inn.

Very sincerely yours,

Jackson Davis

JD-W
ENC.

	H. J. T.	OCT 7 1924		

dr C236

COPY to Mr. H. J. Thorkelson

October 13, 1924

Hon. A. T. Allen,
Superintendent of Public Instruction,
Raleigh, North Carolina

My dear Mr. Allen:-

Your letter of October 3rd, relating to our appropriation for Mr. Newbold's salary and expenses, has been considered favorably by the General Education Board. I have pleasure in informing you that you are authorized to redistribute this fund making the salary $4,500.00 and the allowance for traveling expenses $1,500.00 in accordance with your request.

It will be highly satisfactory to the officers to make this change effective July 1, 1924, the beginning of our fiscal year.

May I express to you my personal satisfaction in this recognition of Mr. Newbold's splendid services?

With warm regards,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Jackson Davis

	N. C. T.	OCT 14 1924		

NC 236 Supervisor for Rural Schools
(Negro) 1925-1940

Box 115 Folder 1040

GEB

The American Missionary Association

IRVING C. GAYLORD, *Treasurer*

DEPARTMENT OF MISSIONS
FRED L. BROWNLEE, *Corresponding Secretary*
Miss LUCY B. CRAIN, *Associate Secretary*
Wm. H. HOLLOWAY, *Educational Field Agent*

287 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
Telephone GRAMERCY, 3622

Please return

154½ Auburn Ave.?
Atlanta, Ga.,
January 11, 1925.

Mr.. N.. C.. Newbold,
State Department Education,
Raleigh, N. C.,
My dear Mr..Newbold:.

The Alabama State Teachers Association, colored, meets at the same time that the white asassociation meets, at Mobile, Ala., April 2, 3, 4..

I am writing to ask if you will not come to us at that time and tell us the interesting story of Negro education in North Carolina.

There is much being said down this way about what is going on in North Carolina and I am sure that the story of it all, coming from one who is having so large a share in it, will give new courage and zeast to the efforts the Negroes are putting forth in Alabama.

You will also have the opportunity of seeing at first hand what the white association is doing, and this ought to be an added reason for your decision to come to Alabama at this time.

Please find time to come, for you can do a great deal to help us at this time..

That was a beautiful and a deserved tribute the Negro teachers gave expression to at their meeting held at Wilmington recently and it makes me proud of the North Carolina Negro.. You know I am a Tar Heel.. My home is in Raleigh.

I shall hope to hear from you soon.

Sincerely yours,

Wm H Holloway

7 50
15 1
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DIVISION OF NEGRO EDUCATION

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Department of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

A. T. ALLEN, STATE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

W. F. CREDLE, SUPERVISOR OF ROSENWALD FUND
MISS PEARL FAULKNER, STENOGRAPHER
G. E. DAVIS, SUPERVISOR OF ROSENWALD BUILDINGS
MRS. ANNIE W. HOLLAND, SUPERVISOR OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS
F. R. HUFTY, SUPERVISOR OF CONSTRUCTION

It would be a good thing for him to go. I believe. What do you think? Surely J. H. D.

January 20, 1925

Mr. Jackson Davis,
603 Atlantic Life Building,
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Mr. Davis:

Enclosed is some correspondence which will explain itself. Mr. Allen asked me to take it up with you in person and you in turn, if you desire, with the officials in New York. Personally, I have some little hesitancy in going, but if any service can be rendered I shall be glad to go. Please return the correspondence.

With best wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

N. C. Newbold

N. C. Newbold,
Director.

NC 236

H. J. T. JAN 29 1925

Officers

Wallace Buttrick
Chairman of the Board
Wickliffe Rose
President
Abraham Flexner
Secretary
E. C. Sage
W. W. Brierley
Assistant Secretaries
L. G. Myers
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Auditor

General Education Board

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER 1903

JACKSON DAVIS, GENERAL FIELD AGENT
603 ATLANTIC LIFE BUILDING
RICHMOND, VA.

Members

Frederick T. Gates
J. D. Rockefeller, Jr.
Albert Shaw
Wallace Buttrick
Edwin A. Alderman
Harry Pratt Judson
Wickliffe Rose
Jerome D. Greene
Anson Phelps Stokes
Abraham Flexner
George E. Vincent
James H. Dillard
Charles P. Howland
Trevor Arnett
James R. Angell
Raymond B. Fosdick

January 28, 1925

Mr. H. J. Thorkelson,
General Education Board,
61 Broadway, New York City

Dear Mr. Thorkelson:-

Dr. Dillard and I feel that it would be a good thing for Mr. Newbold to accept the invitation to speak to the Alabama colored teachers at their meeting in Mobile, April 3 - 4, 1925. Please let me know if the officers would approve of his charging the expenses ofthis trip to his regular expense account.

Sincerely yours,

Jackson Davis

JD-W
ENC.

January 29, 1925.

My dear Mr. Davis:

Replying to your letter of January 28, I think it would be a good plan for Mr. Newbold to visit Mobile, and in view of the approval of Doctor Dillard I would suggest that you say the officers will approve charging the expense of this trip to his regular expense account.

I am glad that you and Favrot will be with us on the 5th.

I mailed your letter to Mr. Jenkins immediately on its receipt, and am returning his letter to you. Of course Mr. Wood is in error in stating that the officers thought Southland ought to be abandoned, but your letter explains this situation so well that I hope Mr. Jenkins will appreciate the point of view of the Board.

With kindest regards, I am

Yours very truly,

H. J. THORKELSON

Mr. Jackson Davis
Richmond, Va.

HJT AM

NC 236

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James H. Dillard
Charles P. Howland
Trevor Arnett
James R. Angell
Raymond B. Fosdick

April 10, 1925

Mr. W. W. Brierley,
General Education Board,
61 Broadway, New York City

W.W.B APR 13 1925

Dear Mr. Brierley:-

Let me thank you for your letter of the 1st. I appreciate the action of the officers in approving the expenses of several of the State Agents in attending conferences outside of their respective states.

There is one other case that will come up in April. Mr. Newbold, at the invitation of the teachers in Alabama, attended their meeting in Mobile and made an address. Mr. Newbold spoke to me and Mr. Allen, and we thought that he should go.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Jackson Davis

O.K. H.J.T.

JD-W

April 16, 1925.

Dear Mr. Davis:-

I have received your letter of April 10th, asking that Mr. Newbold's expenses in attending a meeting of the Jeanes Teachers in Alabama be allowed. The officers approve your request. The Auditor of the Board will be so notified.

Very truly yours,

W. W. OBERLEY

Mr. Jackson Davis,
603 Atlantic Life Building,
Richmond, Virginia.

WWB/CMC

ne-236

June 24, 1925.

My dear Mr. Allen:-

I am happy to inform you that at a meeting of the General Education Board held May 20, 1925, the following appropriations were made to the State Department of Education of North Carolina for the purposes indicated, for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1925:

	Salary	Traveling Expenses not to exceed
State Agent for Rural Schools (White)	$6,000	$1,200
State Agent of Rural Schools for Negroes	4,000	1,200
Assistant to State Agent for Negro Rural Schools	2,000	

The sums appropriated for salary will be paid to the State Department of Education quarterly in advance, the first payment being made on or about July 1st. The sums appropriated for traveling expenses will be paid in accordance with our usual procedure.

Very truly yours,

W. W. PRIERLEY

Honorable A. T. Allen,
State Department of Education,
Raleigh, North Carolina.

WWP cmf

NC 236

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Wallace Buttrick
Chairman of the Board
Wickliffe Rose
President
Abraham Flexner
Secretary
E. C. Sage
W. W. Brierley
Assistant Secretaries
L. G. Myers
Treasurer
L. M. Dudley
Assistant Treasurer
Ernest A. Buttrick
Auditor

General Education Board

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER 1902

JACKSON DAVIS, GENERAL FIELD AGENT
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Anson Phelps Stokes
Abraham Flexner
George E. Vincent
James H. Dillard
Charles P. Howland
Trevor Arnett
James R. Angell
Raymond B. Fosdick

J. E. G. AUG 18 1925

August 17, 1925

Mr. W. W. Brierley,
General Education Board,
61 Broadway, New York City

Dear Mr. Brierley:-

Mr. Newbold's acceptance of the invitation to the Colored Teachers meeting in Florida would involve travel outside his state. I think it would be a good thing for him to go, provided, of course, it is agreeable to Mr. Allen. Kindly let me know if the officers would approve?

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Jackson Davis

JD-W
ENC.

dr C236

Superintendent of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

Aug 10-1925

My dear Davis,-

You see I am reduced to this. Miss Faulkner married ten days ago - and Miss Pratt is away on vacation.

Will you please bring the enclosed letter to the attention of our friends in Norfolk, and advise me what to do in the matter?

With best wishes
Very sincerely
N.C. Newbold

August 20, 1928.

Dear Jackt-

This is in reply to your letter of August 17th asking about paying the expenses of Mr. Newbold to the Colored Teachers' Meeting in Florida. I would suggest that Mr. Newbold take up the matter with the Florida State Teachers Association as to whether or not they will not pay his expenses. It seems to us inadvisable to permit Mr. Newbold to pay his expenses to Florida and charge them to the regular expense account.

With kindest regards and best wishes,

I remain

Sincerely yours,

FRANK P. BACHMAN

Mr. Jackson Davis,
603 Atlantic Life Building,
Richmond, Virginia.

FPB/GMG

NC 236

June 4, 1935.

My dear Mr. Allen:-

I beg to inform you that at a meeting of the members and Trustees of the General Education Board held May 27, 1935, the following appropriations were made for the purpose indicated for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1935 to the State Department of Education of North Carolina:

	Salary	Traveling Expenses not to exceed
State Agent for Rural Schools (White)	$4,000	$1,200
State Agent for Rural Schools for Negroes	4,500	1,000
Assistant State Agent for Rural Schools for Negroes	2,000	

I would respectfully call your attention to the fact that it is the thought of the General Education Board that, in states where the Legislature meets in 1937, the Board's subsidies for the support of the State Agent for Rural Schools (White) shall terminate at the end of the fiscal year 1936-37, and in states where the Legislature meets in 1935, it shall terminate at the end of the fiscal year 1937-38.

The sums appropriated for salaries will be paid

to the State Department of Education quarterly in advance, the first payment being made you on or about July 1st. Some appropriation for boarding expenses will be paid in accordance with our usual practice.

Very truly yours,

W. W. BRIERLEY

Honorable A. T. Allen,
State Superintendent of Education,
Raleigh, North Carolina.

ww/mm

N C236

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Superintendent of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

June 8, 1926

Mr. W.W. Brierley,
General Education Board,
61 Broadway,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of June 4th notifying us that at a meeting of your board held on May 27th, you appropriated funds to North Carolina as follows:

State Agent for Rural Schools (White)
Salary $4000
Trav. Expenses 1200

State Agent for Rural School (Negross)
Salary $4500
Trav. Expenses 1000

Assistant Agent for Rural Schools (Negroes)
Salary $2000

I regret very much to note that your board contemplates withdrawing from the field of rural supervision for white schools.

With sincerest good wishes, I am

Yours very truly,

A.T. Allen

A.T. Allen
State Superintendent Public Instruction.

NC 236

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...
...ial Education
...Flexner, Director
...University Education
...thorkelson, Director
...ings, Assistant Director
...ool Education
...P. Bachman, Director
...W. Brierley
...ew
Ernest A. Buttrick

General Education Board
FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER 1902
JACKSON DAVIS, GENERAL FIELD AGENT
603 ATLANTIC LIFE BUILDING
RICHMOND, VA.

Members
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John D. Rockefeller, Jr.
Albert Shaw
Wallace Buttrick
Edwin A. Alderman
Harry Pratt Judson
Wickliffe Rose
Jerome D. Greene
Anson Phelps Stokes
Abraham Flexner
George E. Vincent
James H. Dillard
Charles P. Howland
Trevor Arnett
James R. Angell
Raymond B. Fosdick
Owen D. Young

October 25, 1926

Dr. Abraham Flexner,
General Education Board,
61 Broadway, New York City

My dear Dr. Flexner:-

When I was in Raleigh recently I found Mr. Newbold not at all well. He was able to be at work, but only by taking the utmost care of himself. He thinks he may have to undergo an operation, but from what he told me I judge that he and his physician are not sure what the trouble is. I expect to be in New York next Monday, and I had planned to speak to you about Newbold at that time. This morning's mail brings a letter from Dr. Stokes, expressing his interest and concern in Newbold after talking with Dr. Loram.

I wonder if it might not do him good to go to Johns Hopkins, but you will know, of course, what is best to advise. Newbold has a wife and four boys. The oldest is at college, so he must consider the question of expense. All of Newbold's co-workers are trying to relieve him as much as possible, and I feel sure that they and State Superintendent Allen will be glad to make any adjustments looking to his having every possible opportunity for recovery.

Hoping to see you next week,

JD-W

Sincerely yours,
Jackson Davis

You know how much we rely on all of us and to our work.
J.D.

NC 236

2408 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

Washington, D. C.

October 22, 1926

Dear Mr. Davis:

Dr. Loram has just arrived here after a wonderfully interesting trip in the South. He is particularly appreciative of all your kindness to him and of the splendid work you are doing.

He was disturbed at the fact that Mr. Newbold seems to be overworking and in poor health but greatly impressed with his spirit and his achievement. I have wondered whether there is anything that we could do to give Mr. Newbold any relief. Perhaps you will think this over and let me know. If a few months' vacation with a complete change would do him good, I would like to try to make it possible in some way.

Sincerely yours,

Anson Phelps Stokes

Mr. Jackson Davis
General Education Board
Richmond, Virginia

P. S. I can't tell you how much we all appreciate your courtesy and helpfulness to Dr. Loram. They have materially increased the value of this trip.

NC236 86

THE JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL

November 5,1926

Dear Doctor Smith:

Thank you for your very kind letter. Mr. Newbold is on a salary of $4500. He wishes, I am sure, to do the best he can. He has a wife and several children. I think that his own inclination would be to do more - rather than less - than he can afford in paying for his room. It is generous of you to offer him professional services gratis; as to the rest, with the above explanation, I am sure that you and Mr. Newbold can arrive at a reasonable decision.

Thank you very, very much.

Very sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Doctor Winford Smith
The Johns Hopkins Hospital
Baltimore, Maryland

AF:ARD

NC 236

THE JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL

WINFORD H. SMITH, M. D., DIRECTOR

ONSCOPE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN-IN-CHIEF
M. D.
SURGEON-IN-CHIEF
GE WILLIAMS, M. D.
OBSTETRICIAN-IN-CHIEF

JOHN HOWLAND, M. D.
PEDIATRICIAN-IN-CHIEF
ADOLF MEYER, M. D.
PSYCHIATRIST-IN-CHIEF
WILLIAM G. MACCALLUM, M. D.
PATHOLOGIST
WILLIAM H. WILMER, M. D.
OPHTHALMOLOGIST-IN-CHIEF

	A. F.	NOV 5 1926	AT	11/2/26

November 4, 1926.

Mr. Abraham Flexner,
General Education Board,
61 Broadway, New York City.

Dear Mr. Flexner:

I have this morning sent you the following telegram: "Have rexerved room for Monday. Hope this satisfactory." I understood from you that while it was desirable to get Mr. Newbold in promptly, you did not think it was an emergency. We have done the best we could, considering the demand for rooms. Will you be good enough to advise me as to his circumstances and what price per day you think he could afford to pay, without too great hardship. Of course there will be no charge for professional service whatever. We will be glad to accommodate ourselves to the circumstances. If there is anything else which you would like to have us do let me know.

Yours sincerely,

Winford Smith

WHS:EE

AC 236

December 5, 1926

Dear Mr. Newbold:

I was in St. Louis a few days ago and there met Doctor Longcope and Doctor Dean Lewis, so I heard all about you.

Doctor Longcope is quite sure that there is nothing the matter with you, that regular habits following the advice he gave you will result in an entire cure. Now it seems to me of the utmost importance that you should have an easy winter with little or no travel in order that you may get into the regular habits of living, to which Doctor Longcope attaches so much importance. I do hope, therefore, that you can make some arrangement which will enable you to stay at home from now until next spring and that then you can get a good summer vacation under equally favorable circumstances. After that, you will probably be better than you have ever been in your whole life. I am going to take the liberty of writing to Mr. Allen and Mr. Jackson Davis on the subject.

With all good wishes,

Ever sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Mr. N.C. Newbold
State Department of Education
Raleigh, North Carolina

AF:ARD

NC236

December 3, 1926

Dear Mr. Allen:

I have, within the last two days, had a long talk with Doctor Longcope, under whose care Mr. Newbold was at the Johns Hopkins Hospital. Doctor Longcope finds nothing serious the matter but on the other hand is persuaded that Mr. Newbold will get relief only if he can thoroughly reorganize his way of living. He has himself explained the details to Mr. Newbold who, I think, thoroughly understands what is required.

In order, however, that Mr. Newbold may carry out the régime which has been laid down for him, he ought to have a winter free from travel, followed by a good summer vacation. I am wondering whether, in some way, provision cannot be made which will enable Mr. Newbold to arrange his work in this way. I know you are interested in his welfare and I also know how important he is to you and to your Department, but he will be worth most in the long run if, for the next eight or ten months, his responsibilities can be eased in the manner I have ventured to suggest.

With all good wishes and very high appreciation, I am

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Honorable A. T. Allen
State Department of Education
Raleigh, North Carolina

AF:ARD

NC 236

	A. F.	JAN 22 1927	97	—
		STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION RALEIGH, N. C.		

Jan. 20, 1927

My dear Doctor Flexner,

Your letters have proven a good tonic, particularly the last one written Dec. 8. I thought I had learned how easily the world can get along without me some years ago. but while we are still human perhaps it is not possible to learn that lesson by heart.

When I came home after the year spent at Columbia somebody asked me what I had learned: "Two things," I replied; first- "that I do not know much," second "that North Carolina gets along without me just as well

as it does with me." But, you see, that has been five years long enough to forget. And so, it is well enough to review some lessons now and then.

Your letters have cheered and helped me.

I knew though, it would not be fair to keep you busy administering doses of encouragement to me every few days. I have waited, therefore, some time to make another report.

As you know we are building some good highways in North Carolina. Travelers upon these smooth roads cannot hope always to

go on to the end of their journey - if it is a long one - without being confronted now and then by the yellow sign board on which is painted a black arrow pointing to the word detour.

So, on the road to good health, I know I may as well look for detours occasionally, - and there have been two or three since last month to you. While these have brought more or less discomfort - there has always been the confident belief that soon I would be back

on the main highway. This has proven true. The longest spell was for nearly four days about the middle of December. The other two lasted about a day each - and were less severe. None of these have occurred in January - the last twenty days.

Apparently I have gone a long way toward overcoming what Dr. Longcope seemed to think largely the root of the trouble - some form of persistent, perhaps I should say, pernicious, constipation.

Now - I am giving earnest attention to a sort of nervousness which troubles me at times, particularly if I yield

to the pressure (?) and do more than I should. That word pressure is a good one. Friends say: "You look like in fine health, better than I have seen you in a long time." Persons wanting things done (which by reason of my long experience I can do more easily than any one else) see and think the same thing, and then a queer expression comes into their faces if I demur, and ask to be excused because of poor health.

I am sure you have been through the same thing,

and you have mastered it. So shall I. However, in the meantime, it is a little embarrassing, and to be frank, there are times when moral cowardice (is that too strong?) gets the better of judgment - and one yields - hence the nervousness.

Since Nov. 20 - two months ago today, I have gained six pounds.

You will understand from what I have said that I am on the ~~broad~~ main* highway, feeling reasonably secure, knowing there probably will be other detours, but believing these will gradually be corrected - and made smooth.

* broad is bad.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RALEIGH, N. C.

It was a great pleasure to have Doctor Bachman, Mr. Davis and Mr. Farrar with us at Winston-Salem last week. Likewise Dr. Dillard, Mr. Smith. Mr. Stern, and the other members of your group throughout the South.

Dare always glad to hear from you.

With cordial good wishes for you and all my friends in the Office. Dare

Sincerely Your Friend

N. C. Newbold

NC 236

January 22, 1927

Dear Mr. Newbold:

Thank you for your fine letter of January 20. The experience which you describe, physical and psychological, is one which I have been through. Indeed everybody has been at some time or other in his life. The fact that you have gained six pounds and that for several weeks you have had no "detour", as you aptly call it - these facts are most encouraging. Don't entertain for a moment the notion that you are cowardly to refrain from work until you are absolutely in the pink of condition. You have earned a rest for a year or more if it is good for you to have it.

Dr. Dillard told me a story the other day which will amuse you.

> An old fellow down in Virginia, 96 years of age, in the pink of condition was asked to explain his vigor at his advanced age. He replied, "Well, I have been chewing tobacco all my life and I have been smoking all my life, and as long as I could get anything to drink, I used to get drunk every Saturday night - so I guess I owe my good health to the fact that I never did take any exercise."

I have no doubt if you will do everything this old boy did - chew, smoke, drink, and refrain from exercise (and work) - you too will reach 96 looking as fresh as youth.

Remember me please to your wife and believe me

Always sincerely your friend,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Mr. N. C. Newbold
State Department of Education
Raleigh, North Carolina

AF:RSB

NC-236

June 16, 1927

My dear Superintendent Allen:

I am happy to inform you that at its May, 1927, meeting the General Education Board appropriated to the State Department of Education of North Carolina $4,500 for salary and $1,000 for traveling expenses of one state agent for negro schools, and an additional $2,000 toward the expenses of other agents in the division of negro education, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1927.

This last-mentioned appropriation was made with the understanding that it would not be renewed after June 30, 1929.

Sincerely yours,

W. W. BRIERLEY

Honorable A. T. Allen
State Department of Education
Raleigh, North Carolina

FPB:T

Copies to Mr. Davis
and Mr. Favrot

W.W.B. JUL 18 1927
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State of North Carolina
Superintendent of Public Instruction
Raleigh

NC-236

July 14, 1927

Mr. W.W. Brierley,
General Education Board,
61 Broadway,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

I thank you very much for your letter of June 16th notifying me that the General Education Board had very generously made an appropriation of $7,500 to the State Department of Education for the objects specified in your letter. I appreciate the consideration and courtesy of this Board immensely, and I assure you that we shall try to spend this money in such a way as to bring about the greatest improvement in negro education in the State.

I am

Very sincerely yours,

A. T. Allen

A.T. Allen
State Superintendent Public Instruction

MC-236

July 18, 1927.

My dear Mr. Newbold:-

Knowing that you and Mr. Shaw worked together so recently, I thought that you might wish to know that he died Friday morning in the Rockefeller Institute. In the early spring he traveled a great deal and caught a severe cold which seemed to affect his entire system. It evidently started up an old trouble which had been dormant and which developed quite rapidly. There seemed to be little hope from the very beginning. The funeral services were held last evening, and the body was taken to his birthplace in Maine for burial.

Shaw was really a very sweet character - quiet, and unassuming. If there are others in your department who knew him intimately, please let them know.

With cordial best wishes to you, I am

Very truly yours,

W. W. BRIERLEY

Mr. N. C. Newbold,
State Department of Education,
Raleigh, North Carolina.

WWB/CHC

NC-236

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GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD
INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. W. W. BRIERLEY, SECRETARY

At a meeting of the General Education Board, held May 26, 1927, under G.I.-2127, there was appropriated $97,550.00 toward the support of State Agents for Rural Schools for Negroes. Under the heading of traveling expenses there was apportioned $2,000.00 for the Assistant Agent for Negro Rural Schools in North Carolina. Would you kindly have a letter sent to me transferring this amount of $2,000.00 from traveling expenses to the salary account?

Ernest A. Butchart
Auditor

EAB*CW

NC-236

June 4, 1928

Dear Superintendent Allen:

At a meeting of the members and trustees of the General Education Board held May 24, 1928, appropriations were made to the State Department of North Carolina of sums not to exceed $4,500 for salary and $1,000 for traveling expenses of one state agent for Negro rural schools and $2,000 for the salary of a second state agent for Negro rural schools for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1928.

These appropriations were made with the hope that sometime in the near future the State Department will be in position to take over the support of the second state agent for Negro rural schools.

Payments of the sums voted for 1928-1929 will be made as heretofore.

Very truly yours,

W. W. BRIERLEY

Honorable A. T. Allen
State Superintendent
Department of Education
Raleigh, North Carolina

WWB MDB

NC-236

	F. P. B.	SEP 24 1928		
	FILING DEPT.		✓	

State of North Carolina
Superintendent of Public Instruction
Raleigh

September 22, 1928

Dr. Frank P. Bachman
General Education Board
61 Broadway
New York City

Dear Dr. Bachman:

I have your letter of September 20th relative to the discontinuance of the $2000 a year which your Board has been contributing to this department for part of the salary of a second State agent for negro schools. We have just completed our tentative budget today to file with the Budget Commission, and have included that item in our request to be paid from State funds.

With sincerest good wishes, I am

Very truly yours,

A. T. Allen

A.T. Allen
State Superintendent Public Instruction

NC-236

September 20, 1928

My dear Mr. Allen:

For a number of years the General Education Board has made appropriations in part support of a second state agent for negro schools in the State Department of Education of North Carolina. The Board is anxious to discontinue this support after June 30, 1929. We therefore hope that other arrangements can be made to continue this second agent.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK P. BACHMAN

Honorable A. T. Allen
State Department of Education
Raleigh, North Carolina

FPB:T

NC-236

May 24, 1929

Dear Superintendent Allen:

It gives me pleasure to inform you that the General Education Board, at its meeting of May 23, 1929, made the following appropriations to the State Department of Education of North Carolina for the salary and traveling expenses of two State Agents for Negro Rural Schools for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1929:

First Agent -	For salary, not to exceed	$4,800
	For traveling expenses, not to exceed	$1,000
Second Agent -	For salary, not to exceed	$3,600
	For traveling expenses, not to exceed	$1,200

Payments will be made in accordance with the procedure followed heretofore in the case of similar appropriations to your Department.

It is the Board's understanding that an appropriation for the second agent will be required for only two years, that is, that no request for its renewal will be made beyond the fiscal year 1930-1931.

Very truly yours,

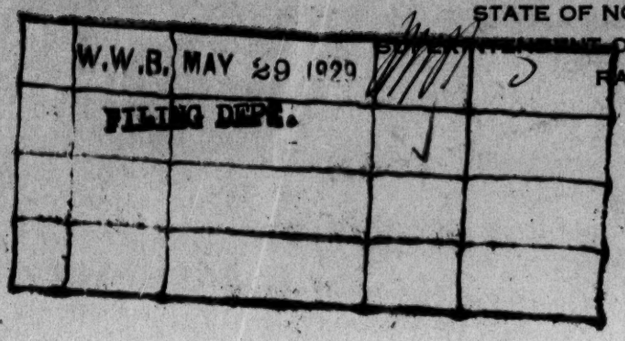
W. W. BRIERLEY

Honorable A. T. Allen
State Department of Education
Raleigh, North Carolina

WWB:KBO

NC-236

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RALEIGH



May 27, 1929

Mr. W.W. Brierley, Secretary
General Education Board
61 Broadway
New York City

Dear Mr. Brierley:

I have your letter of May 24th relative to the appropriation which the General Education Board has made to this department for two State agents for negro schools for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1929. I wish to assure the Board that I appreciate beyond measure its generosity in this matter, and I very much hope that by the end of the biennium we shall be able to take over the second agent.

Again thanking you for many courtesies, and with sincerest good wishes, I am

Very truly yours,

A.T. Allen

A.T. Allen
State Superintendent Public Instruction

NC-236

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	TA	WWB	
	WWB	KBO	
C	KEO	JD.	

State of North Carolina
Superintendent of Public Instruction
Raleigh

April 22, 1930

Mr. Trevor Arnett, President
General Education Board,
61 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Arnett:

I am sending you copy of letter which I have just dictated to Mr. Jackson Davis. You will understand, I am sure, my purpose in preparing these statements and that the desire of those of us in North Carolina who are connected with this program, is very keen to see some sort of rounding out program carried out in North Carolina. I am confident if such a program can be carried forward in this State it can also be developed in other Southern states, and this is one of my main reasons for hoping to see such a fine program developed here that it will appeal to our Southern people everywhere.

You already know, I am sure, that anything the General Education Board can do to help in carrying out this plan will be genuinely appreciated by the state officials in North Carolina, by the county and city superintendents, the boards of education, and especially by the Negro people themselves. I am confident we will have the hearty cooperation of the Governor, the State Superintendent of Education, the State Board of Equalization and the Budget Bureau in working out this general program. I understand quite well this is an ambitious program, but I also know that the State Department of Education and others who are interested in education in this State have the personnel, the vision and the ability to carry it through to a successful conclusion. Anything you may do about it will be heartily appreciated.

With cordial good wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

N. C. Newbold

N. C. NEWBOLD, Director
Division Negro Education.

NCN:P
6 Enclosures.

NC-236

April 28, 1930.

My dear Mr. Newbold:-

Your letter of April 22nd enclosing copy of your letter of the same date to Mr. Jackson Davis relative to the program in North Carolina reaches the office in the absence of Mr. Arnett. It will, however, be brought to his attention at the earliest opportunity.

Very truly yours,

RUTH D. EVANS

Secretary to Mr. Arnett

Mr. N. C. Newbold,
State Department of Education,
Raleigh, North Carolina.

RDE/CHC

Sent by Rewald to TA
with letter of April 22, 1930

NC-236

1

April 22, 1930

Mr. Jackson Davis,
804 Grace-American Building,
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Mr. Davis:

You will recall that Mr. Arnett at our last meetingin Atlantic City raised the question about what is the next step in Negro education in the Southern States. In response to that statement I presented a fairly definite outline for North Carolina. Since that time we have done some work looking towards the development of several phases of Negro education on a state-wide level. Three members of our Division have worked out programs for expansion which we believe will gradually cover the whole State. Most of this we hope will come to pass in the next five years. These suggestions are as follows:

1. Teacher Training. I am enclosing a brief statement in regard to the five state institutions for Negroes and indicating thereon the present status and the gradual growth and development over a period of five years. It is our expectation that each of these institutions, if they are maintained as now organized, will have a college enrollment of at least 500 by 1935. I have indicated the amount of money that will most likely be needed to make the necessary permanent improvements to take care of such an enrollment.

2. Mrs. Holland has worked out a program of expansion for the Jeanes work. This also covers in fairly complete detail the successive steps which we believe can be taken to establish this work in all the counties where it is needed.

3. Mr. Trigg has outlined the high school situation in a very illuminating way, showing the development in this field over a period of five years.

I am also indicating, as you will note, the financial aid from outside sources to help us in promoting these three types of our program for Negro education. If the Rosenwald Fund continues to did on the matter of schoolhouse construction, libraries, transportation, extension of terms, radios, and the like, we shall be able, I believe, to present by 1935 a program which is far-reaching and fairly comprehensive. If this can be done, my judgment is that the Interracial situation in North Carolina will be very much better than it is today, tho it is fairly satisfactory now, and I am confident that both the educational and spiritual growth of our people of both races will compensate many times over for the expenditure of money needed to promote such a program.

Frankly, I am also concerned about this matter not alone from the standpoint of North Carolina, but I believe that such a program carried out here would be helpful throughout the South.

If the General Education Board could come to believe in such a program as I have outlined fully enough to aid in financing it on some such basis as I have indicated, I believe it would be an investment in humanity which would be worth far more than it cost.

I am sending copy of this letter and copy of the statement to Mr. Arnett. I am sorry I have been rushed so in the last few months that this work has of necessity been done rather hurriedly, and I ask you to be lenient in passing judgment upon its form.

With cordial good wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

N. C. NEWBOLD, Director
Division Negro Education.

NCN:P

acctly Newbold to TA
with letter 4/22/30

2C-236

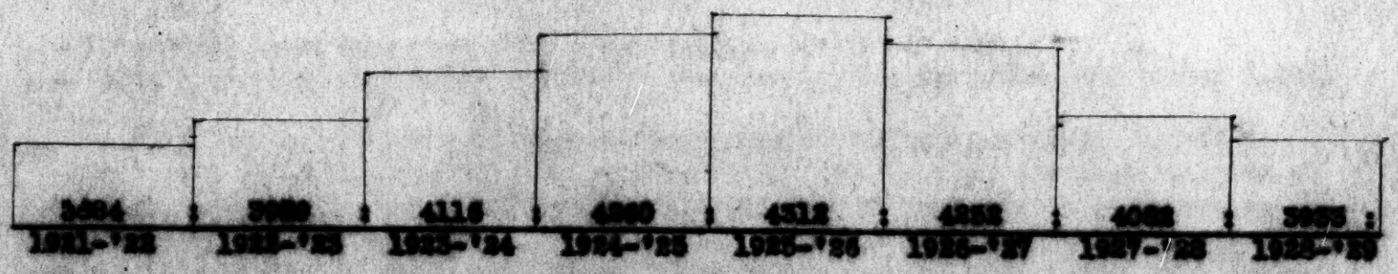
TRAINING OF NEGRO TEACHERS IN NORTH CAROLINA
1921 - - - - 1929

	Less than High School Graduation	H.S. Graduation - One Year of College	Two & Three Years of College	Four or More Years of College	Total
1921-'22	2306	1576	499	171	4554
1922-'23	2327	1652	537	236	4732
1923-'24	2358	1758	612	309	5037
1924-'25	2297	1963	630	419	5309
1925-'26	2084	2238	741	506	5569
1926-'27	1917	2355	879	612	5743
1927-'28	1848	2454	1130	749	5959
1928-'29	1275	2658	1367	880	6180

NUMBER OF TEACHERS WITH LESS THAN TWO YEARS OF COLLEGE OR NORMAL SCHOOL TRAINING

1921-'22	1922-'23	1923-'24	1924-'25	1925-'26	1926-'27	1927-'28	1928-'29
3884	3989	4116	4260	4512	4252	4062	3935

? GRAPH SHOWING THE NUMBER OF NEGRO TEACHERS IN
NORTH CAROLINA WITH LESS THAN TWO YEARS OF COLLEGE OR NORMAL SCHOOL TRAINING



Starting with 3,500 teachers as the base line, this chart is drawn on a basis of 1/8 inch representing 100 teachers above the base line or 3,800.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING FOR NEGROES - NORTH CAROLINA

	A. & T. College	[illegible] ege for Negroes	[illegible] ers College	Elizabeth City Normal	Fayetteville Normal School
1. No. of classrooms	38	15	12	14	14
2. Total classroom seating capacity at any one period	1000	600	360	800	560
3. No. of Dormitories					
a. Boys	2	1	0	1	1
b. Girls	1	2	2	2	1
4. No. Dormitory Rooms					
a. Boys	109	22	0	30	25
b. Girls	25	27	116	71	61
5. Capacity of Dormitories					
a. Boys	196	44	0	64	50
b. Girls	50	60	232	142	122
6. Living in Dormitories - 1929-'30					
a. Boys	195	36	0	15	15
b. Girls	35	49	254	135	175
7. Enrollment					
a. Boys	379	69	2	19	35
b. Girls	64	155	315	241	284
8. High School Enrollment					
a. Boys	0	0	0	5	0
b. Girls	0	0	0	5	0
9. Estimated Enrollment for 1935-'36	500	200	50	100	100
	180	250	500	400	400

Note: The task of these institutions for the next five years is, first, to train a sufficient number of teachers on the college level to eliminate as rapidly as possible all of the teachers indicated in the first two columns on page #1, namely:

a - Those with less than high school graduation, which now number 1,875.
b - Those with only high school, or only one year of college which now number 2,658.

2. To train teachers with a minimum of two years of college or normal school and up to four years of college to fill all the teaching positions in the Negro schools of the State. This will mean that these institutions must graduate on these two levels at least 400 teachers each year. This number, together with the graduates who are trained in the private colleges will be quite sufficient to fill all of the vacancies made by teachers who leave the schools and the new positions which may be available annually.

ADDITIONAL BUILDINGS NEEDED
1939-1955 (Estimated)

	A. & T. College	N.C. College for Negroes	Winston-Salem Teachers College	Elizabeth City Normal	Fayetteville Normal School
1. Classrooms	0		12	8	8
2. Dormitory Rooms					
a. Boys	50	100	0	0	0
b. Girls	25	50	100	100	100
3. Dormitory Capacity					
a. Boys	100	200	0	0	0
b. Girls	50	100	200	200	200
c. Estimated Cost	$ 125,000	$ 200,000	$ 180,000	$ 150,000	$ 150,000
4. Combination Auditorium, Library, and other services - Estimated Cost	1 $ 100,000		1 $ 100,000		1 $ 75,000
5. Libraries		1		1	
Estimated Cost		$ 40,000		$ 25,000	

suitably forwarded to TA with letter 4/22/30

NC-236

AN ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURES FOR NEW BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT IN PROVIDING STANDARD HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION FOR 115,615 NEGRO BOYS AND GIRLS IN 81 COUNTIES WHICH DO NOT AT PRESENT SUPPORT PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS FOR NEGROES.

1930-35

The estimate is based on: (a) Negro school population 1927-28, (b) high school enrollment for 1929-30 where available, (c) 7th grade graduates for 1928-29, (d) number of schools already attempting high school work and number of years offered, (e) the probable year of accreditment. It includes: (a) new buildings, (b) additional rooms, (c) salaries for high school teachers, (d) equipment - science, maps, libraries, radios, busses, vocational equipment, laboratory furniture.

GROUP I. 12 schools which should be accredited this year in 12 counties with a Negro school population of 45,988.

	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
Buildings	2 rooms	45 rooms 4 auditoriums	2 rooms 1 shop	5 rooms	20 rooms
Salaries	($ 46,800.00)	$ 56,850.00	($ 67,040.00)	($ 72,000.00)	($ 79,920.00)
Science lab.	(1,625.06)	970.21	(2,018.52)	(329.59)	(830.00)
Furniture	(1,500.00)	1,200.00	( )	(900.00)	(300.00)
Libraries	800.00	1,800.00	3,600.00	2,400.00	
Bus Trans.	(5 vehic.)	(8 vehic.)	(10 vehic.)	(5 vehic.)	(10 vehic.)
Radios	(5 sets)	(4 sets)	(4 sets)	(3 sets)	(--)
Agri.H. Ec.	(3 units)	(6 units)	(2 units)	(--)	(--)
Total for Salaries, Science equipt. Furniture.	$49,925.06	$ 59,050.21	$ 69,058.52	$ 73,229.59	$ 80,750.00

GROUP II. 6 schools which may be accredited 1930-31 in counties in which the Negro school population is 28,774.

Buildings	-	27 rooms	1 auditorium	4 rooms	4 rooms
Salaries	$ 17,280.00)	$ 23,040.00)	$ 32,400.00)	$ 36,000.00)	$ 43,920.00)
Science lab.	2,780.22)	1,089.21)	1,644.14)	500.00)	1,227.83)
Furniture	)	1,200.00)	1,200.00)	900.00)	300.00)
Libraries	4,280.00	1,200.00	600.00	800.00	--
Bus Trans.	3 vehic.	5 vehic.	1 vehic.	3 vehic.	2 vehic.
Radios	1 set	3	2	3	2
Agri.,H.Ec.	4 units	2	3	--	--
Total for Salaries, Science equipt. Furniture	$20,060.22	$25,529.21	$ 35,244.14	$37,400.00	$ 44,447.83

GROUP III. 15 schools which may be accredited in the next five years in 15 counties in which Negro school population is 29,964.

	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55
Buildings	28 rooms 3 auditorium	24 rooms 3 auditor.	10 rooms 1 auditor.	13 rooms 1 auditor.	6 rooms -
Salaries	$ 7,200.00	$ 8,480.00	$ 18,560.00	$ 27,080.00	$ 31,680.00
Science lab.	1,480.97	667.83	1,610.89	1,998.28	2,559.21
Furniture				600.00	2,100.00
Bus trans.	2 v.	7 v.	2 v.	5 v.	5 v.
Radios	1 set	1	1	6	--
Libraries			800	1,800	--
Agr. & H.Sc.	6 units	3	3	1	--
Total for Salaries, Science, & Furniture	$ 8,680.97	$ 9,147.83	$ 18,170.89	$ 29,678.28	$ 36,339.21

GROUP IV. 9 schools in 9 counties where Negro school population is slightly under 1000.

Buildings	--	35 rooms 3 auditorium	6 rooms 1 auditor.	4 rooms	4 rooms
Salaries	$ 4,320.00	$ 4,320.00	$ 10,080.00	$ 14,400.00	$ 15,840.00
Science lab.	391.38	1,044.14	2,093.49	622.76	300.00
Furniture			1,200.00	1,500.00	
Bus trans.	1 v.	2	3	2	2
Radios		1	1	3	1
Libraries		2,400	1,800	600	600
Agr. & H.Sc.	1 unit	1	2	3	
Total for salaries, Science & Furniture	$ 4,711.38	$ 5,364.14	$ 13,373.49	$ 16,522.76	$ 16,140.00

(These counties may support 4-year accredited high schools)

GROUP V. 5 counties in which the Negro population is 1734 (averaging about 300 each) and where a two-year recognized high school may be developed.

Buildings		10 rooms 1 auditorium	8 rooms		
Salaries	$ 2,160.00	$ 3,600.00	$ 5,760.00	$ 6,480.00	$ 6,480.00
Science lab.		1,958.28	782.76	461.38	200.00
Furniture		900.00	300.00	300.00	
Bus trans.		3 v.	1	1	
Libraries		3,000.00	2x		
Radios			2	2	
H.Sc		2 units	2 units		
Total for salaries, science, furniture.	$ 2,160.00	$ 6,458.28	$ 6,842.76	$ 7,241.38	$ 6,680.00

GROUP V. 15 counties in which the Negro school population is in many cases less than 100 and in all cases less than 200. It may be possible in 4 cases to develop one or two years of high school work. The tuition of 7th grade graduates should be paid in an adjoining county probably.

	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55
Buildings	2 rooms		18 rooms		
Salaries	$ 720.00	$ 2,160.00	$ 2,160.00	$ 2,880.00	$ 2,880.00
Science lab.	391.38	391.38	782.76	200.00	100.00
Libraries	1,200		600	600	
Bus trans.	1 v.				1 v.
Radio ?					
Voc. ?					
Total for salaries, science.	$ 1,111.38	$ 2,551.38	$ 2,942.76	$ 2,980.00	$ 2,980.00
GRAND TOTAL for salaries, science & furniture.	$86,649.01	$107,901.05	$125,662.56	$167,052.01	$207,337.04

EXPLANATION: $90 per month per teacher is the salary unit. Science equipment costs are: Science I, $103.97; Science II, $157.41; Science III, $56.45; Science IV, $250.83; maps, $130; table and storage cabinet for small school, $300.00.

The year of possible accreditment serves as a control element, costs in salaries and equipment increasing up to and through it, with a great increase in enrollment the year following.

Aid for these schools is highly important. They constitute the frontier in high school education for Negroes in North Carolina. Careful attention and frequent stimulation are needed in each case. These counties either have a small Negro population, or a strictly rural and agricultural population.

This estimate does not include counties which already have accredited high schools and where the Negro population justifies one or more additional high schools to care for the entire Negro school population.

Costs of vocational equipment, radios and busses are not estimated except in number of units because of the great possible fluctuation over a five year period. The $600 library is the unit.

sent by Tennessee to TA with letter 4/12/30

NC-236

COUNTIES NEEDING SUPERVISORS

A SUGGESTED LIST OF COUNTIES NEEDING JEANES SUPERVISORS

1929-1931

	Jeanes	State	County	Total
*(Washington	$900	$685.49	$314.51	$1200
*(Tyrrell	80	285.56	84.44	400
(Carteret	150	329.96	120.04	600
(Pamlico	150	321.04	128.96	600
Onslow	350	700.83	249.17	1300
Johnston	250	595	475.00	1320
Pender	250	696.86	264.14	1401
Rockingham	400	410.06	589.94	1400
Lumair	350	429.65	470.35	1250
(Rutherford	250	391.30	258.70	1000
(Polk	100	285.56	99.44	485.
TOTAL	$2700	$5419.51	$3054.69	$11,174.

*Probably Dare could be included with Washington and Tyrrell since Dare has only one school.

New counties.

1933-1934

COUNTY	TRANSF.	STATE	COUNTY	TOTAL
Craven	$200	$177.26	$172.64	$600
Caton	200	433.28	166.72	800
Beaufort	575	460.33	461.67	1297
Hyde	250	833.30	216.70	1300
Chatham	350	531.12	318.88	1200
Stanly	250	261.32	138.68	700
Montgomery	150	351.26	198.74	700
Cabarrus	500	154.57	645.43	1300
Moore	220.10	380.90	400.00	1000
Lee	104.06	155.96	140.00	400
Pamlico	300	706.08	333.92	1400
Warren	300	738.22	361.78	1400
New Hanover	400	———	280.00	980.
Wilson	300	129.08	770.92	1400
Richmond	200	388.24	860.76	1400
	$3000.16	$5,712.00	$5676.00	$15,387

1938-1939

	TEACHER	STATE	COUNTY	TOTAL
Scotland	$500	$880.74	$809.26	2190.
Orange	400	517.58	482.42	1400
Randolph	400	548.94	451.06	1400
Davidson	250	302.56	348.44	900
Davie	200	257.52	142.48	600
Stokes	150	390.95	159.05	700
Surry	200	254.38	245.62	700
Wilkes	150	502.47	247.53	900
Yadkin	100	295.10	104.90	500
Buncombe	150	------	310	460
Madison	100	269.45	100.55	470
Haywood	100	191.33	178.67	470
TOTAL	$2,700	$5,910.02	$3,161.98	$9,800

1938-1954

COUNTY	SHARES	STATE	COUNTY	TOTAL
Alexander	$100	$692.06	$107.95	$900
Caldwell	200	307.92	392.08	900
Burke	300	238.98	361.44	700
Caldwell	225	185.29	288.71	700
Ashe	125	329.10	125.90	650
Alleghany	150	329.55	170.45	650.
TOTAL	$1,050	$1,812.47	$1,237.53	$4,100.

1934-1935

COUNTY	JEANES	STATE	COUNTY	TOTAL
Watauga	$75	$245.72	$79.28	$400
Avery	50	156.38	93.62	300
Mitchell	50	123.78	86.22	300
Yancey	50	230.44	89.56	400
Henderson	200	228.12	280.88	700
Transylvania	100	157.24	162.76	400
Jackson	50	88.98	61.02	200
Swain	100	114.20	185.80	400
Macon	50	225.00	75.00	350
Clay	50	218.19	51.81	300
Cherokee	75	216.47	58.53	350
TOTAL	$900	$2035.52	$1164.48	$4100.00

1933-1934 IV IV

1932-1933 III

1930-1931 I

1931-32 II

sent by Newbold to TA with letter 4/22/30

ASHE ALLEGHANY SURRY STOKES ROCKINGHAM CASWELL PERSON GRANVILLE VANCE WARREN HALIFAX NORTHAMPTON GATES CHOWAN PERQUIMANS PASQUOTANK CAMDEN CURRITUCK

WATAUGA WILKES YADKIN FORSYTH GUILFORD ALAMANCE ORANGE DURHAM FRANKLIN BERTIE

MADISON YANCEY MITCHELL AVERY CALDWELL ALEXANDER IREDELL DAVIE DAVIDSON RANDOLPH CHATHAM WAKE NASH EDGECOMBE MARTIN

BURKE CATAWBA IREDELL ROWAN WILSON PITT BEAUFORT HYDE

BUNCOMBE McDOWELL LINCOLN CLEVELAND GREENE

HENDERSON RUTHERFORD GASTON CABARRUS STANLY MONTGOMERY MOORE LEE JOHNSTON WAYNE LENOIR CRAVEN PAMLICO

UNION MONROE ANSON RICHMOND SCOTLAND HOKE CUMBERLAND HARNETT SAMPSON DUPLIN JONES ONSLOW CARTERET

ROBESON BLADEN PENDER

COLUMBUS BRUNSWICK NEW HANOVER

MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SWAIN HAYWOOD GRAHAM JACKSON CHEROKEE MACON TRANSYLVANIA CLAY

1929-'30 Counties having Jeanes teachers

V group for 1930-'31

IV group for 1931-'32

III group for 1932-'33

WHITE II group for 1933-'34

I group for 1934-'35

1930-1931 I

sent by Newbold to TA with letter 4/11/30

NC-236

A SUGGESTED LIST OF COUNTIES SUBMITTED WITH THE HOPE OF PUTTING ON SUPERVISORS WITHIN THE NEXT FIVE YEARS

(a) In the first group of counties listed the superintendents have communicated with Mr. Newbold expressing the desire to put on a Jeanes worker in 1930-1931, with the exception of Rockingham. The superintendent in the last named sent a verbal message that he is interested and plans to get his Board to put on a Jeanes worker next year.

(b) About twenty-five of the counties listed have large rural school populations in both white and colored schools. They also have a large number of schools. In these it is a physical impossibility for the superintendent to give the Negro schools any definite supervision.

(c) In most of the western counties the white school population is so large that there is still the problem of looking after Negro schools although the Negro population is small in proportion to the white.

RURAL SCHOOL POPULATION

I

COUNTY	SCHOOL POPULATION WHITE	NO. SCHOOLS WHITE	SCHOOL POPULATION COLORED	NO. COLORED SCHOOLS 1928-1929
* Carteret	4755	25	1084	7
Lenoir	3974	16	2961	31
Onslow	3972	37	1808	18
Johnston	14908	68	4976	27
Pender	2740	24	2899	34
Rockingham	10206	56	2565	34
Rutherford	11318	63	1954	28
Washington	1844	18	1473	12
Tyrrell	1187	15	680	6
Dare	1421	15	102	1
Polk	2223	20	570	8
TOTAL	58,548	357	21,072	206

*See proposed Jeanes Program 1930-1931.

RURAL SCHOOL POPULATION

II

COUNTY	SCHOOL POPULATION WHITE	NO. SCHOOLS WHITE	SCHOOL POPULATION COLORED	NO. COLORED SCHOOLS 1928-1929
* Chowan	1207	16	1925	15
Gates	1879	8	2226	21
Beaufort	5729	63	3450	35
Hyde	1779	18	1330	16
Chatham	4900	62	3008	41
Stanly	7865	22	1111	8
Montgomery	4466	19	1650	13
Cabarrus	8294	48	1946	25
Moore	3944	47	1981	24
Lee	2535	18	1788	14
Franklin	4149	27	3074	34
Warren	2826	22	5798	43
New Hanover	1532	7	1165	15
Wilson	4476	12	3688	25
Richmond	6665	26	4978	28
TOTAL	62,246	415	39,118	357

* See Jeanes program 1931-1932

RURAL SCHOOL POPULATION

III

COUNTY	SCHOOL POPULATION WHITE	NO. SCHOOLS WHITE	SCHOOL POPULATION COLORED	NO. COLORED SCHOOLS 1928-1929
* Scotland	1160	10	3109	26
Orange	3814	29	2184	32
Randolph	9032	80	1182	19
Davidson	8216	42	586	11
Davie	3099	25	636	13
Stokes	6841	56	991	11
Surry	8653	61	811	15
Wilkes	9194	123	766	15
Yadkin	4928	55	299	10
Buncombe	14599	59	967	13
Madison	6943	57	100	3
Haywood	7129	50	262	2
TOTAL	83,608	647	11,893	170

* 1932-1933

RURAL SCHOOL POPULATION

IV

COUNTY	SCHOOL POPULATION WHITE	NO. SCHOOLS WHITE	SCHOOL POPULATION COLORED	NO. COLORED SCHOOLS 1928-1929
*				
Alexander	4121	44	329	8
Caldwell	5495	50	403	15
Burke	4463	37	553	15
McDowell	4842	30	779	9
Ashe	7839	89	173	8
Alleghany	2149	38	113	5
TOTAL	28,909	288	2350	83

* 1933-1934

RURAL SCHOOL POPULATION

V.

COUNTY	SCHOOL POPULATION WHITE	NO. SCHOOLS WHITE	SCHOOL POPULATION COLORED	NO. COLORED SCHOOLS 1928-1929
Wautauga	5382	59	55	3
Avery	3897	23	126	1
Mitchell	3999	42	--	1
Yancey	2527	43	2536	2
Henderson	5476	43	279	5
Transylvania	3331	31	274	3
Jackson	4669	42	190	1
Swain	3919	56	66	2
Macon	4635	56	172	1
Clay	1685	11	41	1
Cherokee	3726	57	50	1
TOTAL	43,246	463	3,789	21

1934-1935

NC-236

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RALEIGH

June 9, 1930

Mr. Jackson Davis
804 Grace American Building
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Sir:

Mr. N.C. Newbold has been connected with this department for many years, and has built up a wide reputation for his interest in and attitude towards negro education. He has been faithful in the discharge of all duties imposed upon him. I am wondering, therefore, if the General Education Board would not find it possible to increase his salary as of July 1, 1930 up to at least $4,800. I shall greatly appreciate it if the Board can see its way clear to grant this request.

With high personal esteem and sincerest good wishes, I am

Very truly yours,

A.T. Allen

A.T. Allen
State Superintendent Public Instruction

NC-236

June 16, 1930

My dear Superintendent Allen:

It gives me pleasure to inform you that the General Education Board, at its meeting of May 22, 1930, made the following appropriations to the State Department of Education of North Carolina for the salary and traveling expenses of two State Agents for Negro Rural Schools for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1930:

First Agent	- For salary, not to exceed	$4,800
	For traveling expenses, not to exceed	1,000
Second Agent	- For salary, not to exceed	3,600
	For traveling expenses, not to exceed	1,200

The foregoing appropriations were voted with the hope and expectation on the part of the Board that the State Department of Education will be in position to assume the support of the second agent at the end of the fiscal year 1930-1931.

Payments will be made in accordance with the procedure followed heretofore in the case of similar appropriations to your Department.

Very truly yours,

W. W. BRIERLEY

Superintendent A.T. Allen
State Department of Education
Raleigh, North Carolina

WWB:HVR

NC-236

	G.J.B.	MAY 6 1931		
	FILING DEPT.			
	✓			
	AGA		a.s.a.	

April 24, 1931

My dear Superintendent Allen:

I am directed to notify you that at the stated meeting of the members and trustees of the General Education Board held April 16, 1931, appropriations as noted below were made to the State Department of Education of North Carolina for the salary and traveling expenses of a State Agent for rural schools for Negroes for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1931:

For salary, not to exceed	$ 4,500
For traveling expenses, not to exceed	1,000

Payments will be made in accordance with the procedure followed heretofore in the case of similar appropriations to your Department.

Very truly yours,

W. W. BRIERLEY

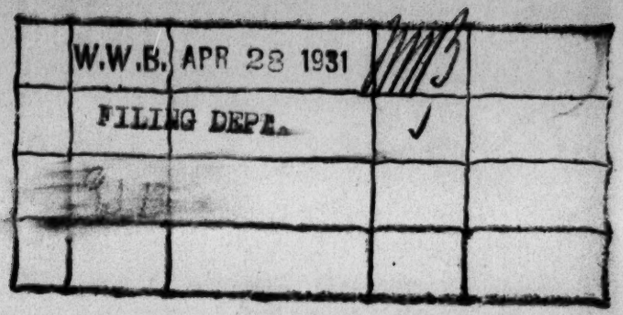
Superintendent A. T. Allen
State Department of Education
Raleigh
North Carolina

WWB MVK

NC-236

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RALEIGH

April 27, 1931



Mr. W.W. Brierley
General Education Board
61 Broadway
New York City

Dear Sir:

I thank you very much for your letter of April 24th in which you notify me of the appropriation from the General Education Board for the salary and traveling expenses of a state agent for rural schools for Negroes for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1931.

For salary	$4,800
For travel	1,000

We appreciate immensely the attitude of the General Education Board in this matter, and we shall do our best to use this money for the purpose of advancing Negro education in the State.

Very sincerely yours,

A.T. Allen
State Superintendent Public Instruction

NC-236

State of North Carolina
Superintendent of Public Instruction
Raleigh

T. A.	JUN 17 1931		
Files			
DHS			
JD & LMZ	when they come	noted	

June 16, 1931.

Mr. Trevor Arnett,
General Education Board,
61 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Arnett:

You have had some information about the study which we have made of our Negro colleges. Under separate cover I am sending you copy of reports of Drs. Bagley and Klein. I shall be very glad to have you read this and offer any suggestions in regard to these reports.

With cordial good wishes, Iam

Very sincerely yours,

N. C. Newbold

N. C. NEWBOLD, Director
Division Negro Education.

NCN EG

We hope you and Mrs. Arnett are well and happy.

NC-236

June 18, 1931

Mr. N. C. Newbold, Director
Division of Negro Education
Superintendent of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Newbold:

Your letter of June 16th and the copy of the report by Drs. Bagley and Klein on Negro colleges which you sent under separate cover reach the office while Mr. Arnett is away on a trip. They will be brought to his attention upon his return here and if he has any suggestions as you request I am sure he will be glad to send them to you.

Very truly yours,

RUTH D. EVANS

Secretary to Mr. Arnett

NC-236

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RALEIGH

February 29, 1932

Mr. Leo M. Favrot
910 Lousiiana National Bank Building
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Favrot:

In Re: Mr. G.H. Ferguson

You understand that for this year Mr. Ferguson has been paid out of State funds, but the economic pressure made it necessary to transfer him over to the interest fund derived from the literary loans which is a fund that has heretofore been used for our Division of Schoolhouse Planning. In order to take care of the Rosenwald work which is still going on, it seemed necessary to maintain some phase of that work. In our discussion the advisability of setting up a Division of Schoolhouse Planning was discussed.

If the General Education Board finds it convenient to take over Mr. Ferguson, beginning July 1st, 1932, we would then be in position to bring Mr. Credle into the department to take care of the building needs for a year or two. I am suggesting, therefore, that in lieu of the Division of Schoolhouse Planning it would fit better into our arrangement and into our situation for the General Education Board to take over the expenses connected with Mr. Ferguson's work.

I am, therefore, asking if your Board would not consider the feasibility of paying Mr. Ferguson's salary and travel in order to relieve in some measure the economic pressure on this department, and at the same time keep the work going as fully as possible. I am suggesting that the budget for his work be approximately as follows:

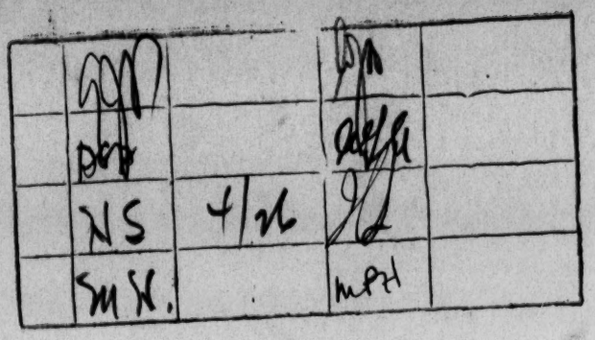
Salary	$3600.00
Travel	1200.00
Total	$4800.00

With high personal esteem and sincerest good wishes, I am

Very truly yours,

A.T. Allen
State Superintendent Public Instruction

NC-236



April 15, 1932

My dear Superintendent Allen:

At a meeting of the General Education Board held April 14, 1932, the appropriations noted below were made to the State Department of Education of North Carolina for the salary and traveling expenses of two state agents for rural schools for Negroes for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1932:

First Agent	For salary, not to exceed	$ 4,800
	For traveling expenses, not to exceed	1,000
Second Agent	For salary, not to exceed	3,600
	For traveling expenses, not to exceed	1,200

The appropriation for the second agent was voted with the understanding that the State Department of Education of North Carolina would be in position to assume the support of this agent two years hence.

Payments will be made in accordance with the procedure followed heretofore in the case of similar appropriations to your Department.

Very truly yours,

W. W. PIERLEY

Superintendent A. T. Allen
State Department of Education
Raleigh
North Carolina

WWB MVK

W.W.B. APR 25 1932
FILING DEPT.

2C-236

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RALEIGH

April 23, 1932

Mr. W.W. Brierley, Secretary
General Education Board
61 Broadway
New York City

Dear Sir:

I thank you very much for your letter of April 18th in which you notify me that your Board at a meeting on April 14th made an appropriation for a first and second state agent for rural colored schools in North Carolina for next year. We appreciate very greatly the fine courtesy of your Board and its interest in these matters.

With sincerest good wishes, I am

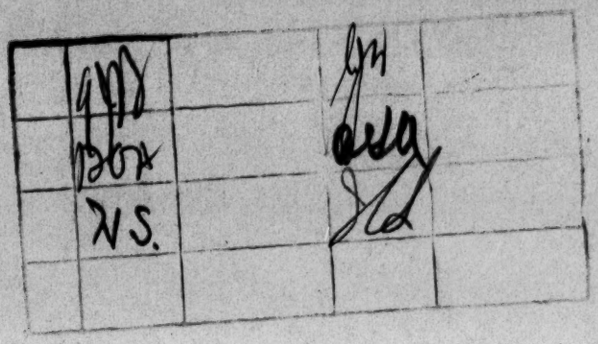
Very truly yours,

A.T. Allen

A.T. Allen
State Superintendent Public Instruction

MAY 17 1933

NC-236



April 21, 1933

My dear Superintendent Allen:

I have the honor to inform you that at the meeting of the General Education Board held April 13, 1933, appropriations totaling $10,600 were voted to the State Department of Education of North Carolina for the salary and traveling expenses of two state agents for rural schools for Negroes for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1933, apportioned as follows:

First Agent	For salary, not to exceed	$4,800
	For traveling expenses, not to exceed	1,000
Second Agent	For salary, not to exceed	3,600
	For traveling expenses, not to exceed	1,200 $10,600

Payments will be made as heretofore, or in such manner as may be determined by our Auditor when these appropriations become effective.

Very truly yours,

W. W. BRIERLEY

Superintendent A. T. Allen
State Department of Education
Raleigh
North Carolina

WWB MVK

NC-736

MAY 18 1933

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RALEIGH

	W.W.B. APR 27 1933		4/27/33
	FILING DEPT.	✓	

April 25, 1933

Mr. W.W. Brierley, Secretary
General Education Board
61 Broadway
New York City

Dear Mr. Brierley:

I thank you very much for your letter of April 21st in which your Board generously makes an appropriation of $10,600 for the salary and travel of two rural agents for Negro education.

Thanking you for many courtesies, and with high personal esteem, I am

Very sincerely yours,

A.T. Allen

A.T. Allen
State Superintendent Public Instruction

FORM 634

MAY 23 1934

NC-236

JJB		JH
JHS		
MPH		MPH

April 18, 1934

My dear Superintendent Allen:

I have the honor to inform you that at the meeting of the General Education Board held April 12, 1934, appropriations totaling $13,850 were voted to the State Department of Education of North Carolina for the salaries and traveling expenses of two state agents and an assistant for rural schools for Negroes for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1934, apportioned as follows:

First Agent	For salary, not to exceed	$4,000	
	For traveling expenses, not to exceed	1,000	
Second Agent	For salary, not to exceed	3,600	
	For traveling expenses, not to exceed	1,200	
Assistant	For salary, not to exceed	2,250	
	For traveling expenses, not to exceed	1,000	$13,850

Payments will be made as heretofore, or in such manner as may be determined by our Auditor when these appropriations become effective.

Very truly yours,

W. W. BRIERLEY

Superintendent A. T. Allen
State Department of Education
Raleigh
North Carolina

WWB:FEB

Copies to JJD + Fmt

APR 25 1934

NC-236

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RALEIGH

April 23, 1934

Mr. W.W. Brierley, Secretary
General Education Board
49 West 49th Street
New York City

Dear Sir:

I thank you for your letter of April 18th in which you notify me that the General Education Board, at a meeting held on April 12, 1934, made an appropriation totaling $13,850 for the three rural agents in North Carolina. I thank you most sincerely for this information. We appreciate the attitude of your Board and the fine courtesy of its officers.

With high personal esteem, I am

Very sincerely yours,

A.T. Allen

A.T. Allen
State Superintendent Public Instruction

NC-236

FEB 18 1935

WWB

Chapel Hill, N.C.
February 9, 1935

WWB TA DHS

FEB 13 '35

PROJECT FOR N. C. NEWBOLD
Duke University and
University of North Carolina

Messrs Howard W. Odum, W. K. Boyd and President W. P. Few, all spoke to me about their wish to participate with Mr. Newbold in his work of advancing Negro education in North Carolina. They spoke of a recent report made by Mr. Newbold to the Governor. There are certain studies and follow up work in which both universities would be willing to share, and each is prepared to put at least $500 into the undertaking. They wish to secure an additional sum from the GEB. I said to each of them that they should take up the matter through State Superintendent Erwin, as Mr. Newbold is a member of his staff, and that if any request is submitted to us, we should wish a statement of the immediate objectives and be assured by Mr. Erwin that as far as it affects Mr. Newbold the work has his approval.

JACKSON DAVIS

J.D.

JD:H

FORM 654

NC-236

MAY 21 1935

GJB	mail	
AGA		
HSH		
MPA		

April 18, 1935

My dear Superintendent Erwin:

I have the honor to inform you that at the meeting of the General Education Board held April 11, 1935, appropriations totaling $15,850 were voted to the State Department of Education of North Carolina for the salaries and traveling expenses of two state agents and an assistant for rural schools for Negroes for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1935, apportioned as follows:

First Agent	For salary, not to exceed	$4,800
	For traveling expenses, not to exceed	1,000
Second Agent	For salary, not to exceed	3,600
	For traveling expenses, not to exceed	1,200
Assistant	For salary, not to exceed	2,250
	For traveling expenses, not to exceed	1,000
		$15,850

Payments will be made as heretofore, or in such manner as may be determined by our Auditor, when these appropriations become effective.

Very truly yours,

W. W. BRIERLEY

Superintendent Clyde A. Erwin
State Department of Education
Raleigh, North Carolina

WWB:KEO

APR 29 1935

NC-236

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RALEIGH

WWB

APR 29 '35

April 26, 1935

Mr. W.W. Brierley, Secretary
General Education Board
49 West 49th Street
New York City

Dear Mr. Brierley:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 16 advising us of appropriations voted to the State Department of Education of North Carolina totaling $13,850. I thank you very much for this information.

With best wishes, I am

Very truly yours,

Clyde A. Erwin

Clyde A. Erwin
State Superintendent Public Instruction

FORM 934

JUN 25 1936

NC-236

GFB	Mail	
AGA		
HSH		
MPH		

April 20, 1936.

My dear Mr. Erwin:

I have the honor to inform you that the General Education Board, at a meeting held April 16, 1936, appropriated $14,300, or as much thereof as may be needed, to the State Department of Education of North Carolina for the support of state agents for rural schools for Negroes during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1936, to be apportioned as follows:

First Agents:	For salary, not to exceed	$4,800
	For traveling expenses, not to exceed	1,000
Second Agents:	For salary, not to exceed	3,600
	For traveling expenses, not to exceed	1,200
Assistants:	For salary, not to exceed	2,700
	For traveling expenses, not to exceed	1,000
		$14,300

Payments will be made as heretofore, or in such manner as may be determined by our Auditor.

Very truly yours,

W. W. BRIERLEY

Honorable Clyde A. Erwin,
State Department of Public Instruction,
Raleigh, North Carolina.

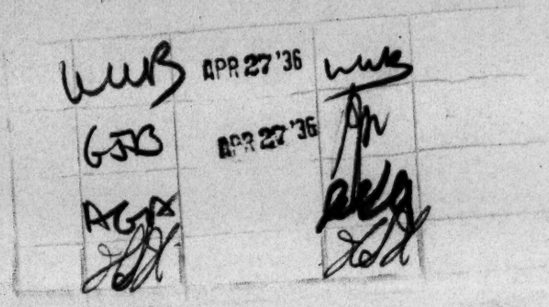
WWB/CMC

NC-236

MAY 12 1936

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RALEIGH

April 24, 1936



Mr. W.W. Bierley, Secretary
General Education Board
49 West 49th Street
New York City

Dear Mr. Brierley:

I thank you for your letter of April 20 notifying me that the General Education Board, at a meeting held April 16, 1936, appropriated $14,300 to the State Department of Education of North Carolina for the support of state agents for rural schools for Negroes during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1936. We appreciate very much this action of your Board, and its continued interest in the cause of Negro education in North Carolina.

With best wishes, I am

Very truly yours,

Clyde A. Erwin

Clyde A. Erwin
State Superintendent Public Instruction

FORM 654

JUN 11 1937

NC-236

EJD		
[illegible]		
AIRA		

April 12, 1937

My dear Mr. Erwin:

I have the honor to inform you that the General Education Board, at a meeting held April 8, 1937, appropriated $14,300, or as much thereof as may be needed, to the State Department of Education of North Carolina for the support of state agents for rural schools for Negroes during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1937, to be apportioned as follows:

First Agent:	For salary, not to exceed	$ 4,800 -
	For travel, not to exceed	1,000 -
Second Agent:	For salary, not to exceed	5,600 -
	For travel, not to exceed	1,200 -
Supervisor:	For salary, not to exceed	2,700 -
	For travel, not to exceed	1,000 -
		$14,300 -

Payments will be made as heretofore, or in such manner as may be determined by our Comptroller.

Very truly yours,

W. W. BRIERLEY

Honorable Clyde A. Erwin,
State Department of Public Instruction,
Raleigh, North Carolina.

WWB:HD

CC to JD and LMF

APR 19 1937

NC-236

CLYDE A. ERWIN
SUPERINTENDENT

State of North Carolina
Superintendent of Public Instruction
Raleigh

April 17, 1937

Mr. W.W. Brierley, Secretary
General Education Board
49 West 49th Street
New York City

Dear Mr. Brierley:

I thank you very much for your letter of April 12 notifying me that the General Education Board had appropriated $14,300 to the North Carolina State Department of Education for the support of state agents for rural Negro schools during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1937.

Assuring you of our appreciation of the action of the Board, and with best wishes, I am

Very truly yours,

Clyde A. Erwin

Clyde A. Erwin
State Superintendent Public Instruction

NC-236

DATE January 4, 1938

FROM LMF

SENT TO N. C. Newbold

RELATING TO request for information in connection with statement on the results of the work of State Agents of Negro schools in the South.

WILL BE FOUND WITH Ala 160

FORM 213

NOV 18 1938

NC-236

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RALEIGH

February 7, 1938

	LMF	FEB-8 '38		19
	GWG	FEB-9 '38		

Mr. Leo M. Favrot
General Education Board
49 West 49th Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Favrot:

Complying with your request of some time ago, I am sending you herewith copy of a statement which I hope will answer satisfactorily the four questions you propounded in your letter of January 4, 1938.

Considerable emphasis in the paper has been placed upon Number 3 in your category. May I say that the paper has been so prepared that it would be quite easy, if you think it desirable, to take out sections b, c. and d, which would eliminate pages 8 to 14, inclusive. Eliminating these pages would still leave you a paper organized as outlined in your letter above referred to. In that case all that would be necessary is to change page 15 to 8.

It occurs to me that since the outline which has been prepared covers in a measure a period of approximately twenty-five years, that you might like to have the complete statement which would be the whole paper from pages one to fifteen, inclusive.

I am sorry that this paper has been so long delayed, but hope it may still be of some service to you.

With best wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

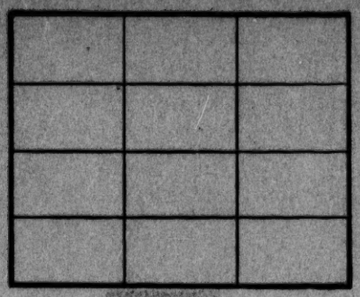
N. C. Newbold

N. C. Newbold

NCN G

The section in quotations was prepared by Mr. Ferguson and other members of our staff. N.

NOV 18 1938



February 9,1938

Dear Mr. Newbold:

I appreciate very much your letter of February 7th with which you enclose a statement in reply to the four questions propounded in my letter of January 7th. I am sure this statement will serve our purpose admirably.

Sincerely yours,

L. M. FAVROT

Mr. N. C. Newbold
State Department of Public Instruction
Raleigh
North Carolina

LMF:DH

FEB 17 1938

NC-236

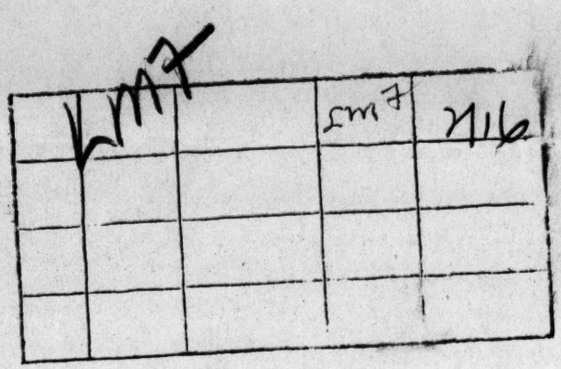
State of North Carolina

Superintendent of Public Instruction

Raleigh

CLYDE A. ERWIN
SUPERINTENDENT

February 14, 1938



Mr. Leo M. Favrot
General Education Board
49 West 49th Street
New York City

Dear Mr. Favrot:

I am writing you about the possibility of assisting us in raising Mr. Trigg's salary from its present figure of $2700 annually to $3000 annually. As you probably know, the last General Assembly increased our state appropriations to the extent of a 10 per cent increase for all state employees. I hesitate to ask this particular consideration from the General Education Board in view of the fact that you may feel that we ought to take over a part of the supervisory service on our state budget, but I have been unable thus far to secure the consideration which I am requesting of you.

As you know, we have made substantial improvement in Negro education in this state both in the public schools and in our institutions of higher learning, and I am working constantly for further improvement in this direction. Mr. Trigg has recently received some flattering offers in other positions and I feel that his services to us are so necessary at the present time that I hope you can assist us in making his salary more attractive and in keeping it in line with the salaries for other members of our staff.

With best wishes and kind personal regards, I am

Very truly yours,

Clyde A. Erwin

Clyde A. Erwin
State Superintendent Public Instruction

NC-236

WWTB FEB 16 '38		H. H. T.
KEO		WW

February 16, 1938

My dear Superintendent Erwin:

I have your letter of February 14th suggesting an increase of $500 annually in our Board's allocation for the salary of Mr. Trigg in your Department. I presume you are making this request for the session 1938-39, as it would hardly be feasible to increase a salary from our appropriation for the current session.

I have no doubt that Mr. Trigg's services are worth the larger amount. He seems to me to be one of the outstanding Negro men in secondary education in the South. The main difficulty arising is due to the probable necessity at an early date of asking the states to consider taking over at least a part of the cost of the Divisions of Negro Education. With this prospect in view our officers might hesitate to recommend any increases, thereby increasing the burden of the State in assuming the cost of the service. I wish very much that you could see your way clear to make this increase out of the State funds.

Very cordially yours,

L. M. FAVROT

Superintendent Clyde A. Erwin
State Department of Education
Raleigh
North Carolina

LMF:DH

MAR 22 1938

NC-236

State of North Carolina

CLYDE A. ERWIN
SUPERINTENDENT

Superintendent of Public Instruction

Raleigh

February 18, 1938

	LM	FEB 21 '38	LMT
	WWB	MAR 14 '38	WWB
	ARM	MAR 15 '38	ARM
	JD	MAR 16 '38	JD

Mr. Leo M. Favrot
General Education Board
49 West 49th Street
New York City

Dear Mr. Favrot:

I note with interest what you have to say in your letter of February 16 about the possibility of the General Education Board gradually withdrawing support from Divisions of Negro Education in the South. While the Board should naturally expect the states to take over this service, I hope that such action will not be taken at an early date. Most of us are struggling to improve the situation in the field, and would be unable to employ the quality of personnel needed to give leadership to the development of Negro education if left to our own devices.

The development of Negro education in North Carolina is due to the fine leadership that the General Education Board has helped to make available. What would have happened in this State would have been to include Negro education under our regular Division of Instructional Service which limited in its personnel and opportunity could have done very little promotional work for the benefit of the Negro. Since we have such an excellent personnel in the Division of Negro Education I am anxious to hold it intact until some of our field objectives have been attained.

While it may appear to your Board that our State should very readily agree to assume the $300 on Mr. Trigg's salary which I have requested, I assure you that it is almost an impossible task at the present time. I hope very much that you will give this matter further consideration, and if possible help me out of my present dilemma. We are making rapid progress in the field, and a little bit of help in the central office will be of inestimable value to me now.

With best wishes and kind personal regards, I am

Very truly yours,

Clyde A. Erwin

Clyde A. Erwin
State Superintendent Public Instruction

FORM 684 MAY 9

NC-236

GTB	Mail	
AGA		
LBO		

April 15, 1938

My dear Mr. Erwin:

I have the honor to inform you that the General Education Board, at a meeting held April 7, 1938, appropriated $14,300," or as much thereof as may be needed, to the State Department of Education of North Carolina for the support of state agents for rural schools for Negroes during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1938, to be apportioned as follows:

First Agent:	For salary, not to exceed	$ 4,800
	For travel, not to exceed	1,000
Second Agent:	For salary, not to exceed	3,600
	For travel, not to exceed	1,200
Supervisor:	For salary, not to exceed	2,700
	For travel, not to exceed	1,000
		$14,300

Payments will be made as heretofore, or in such manner as may be determined by our Comptroller.

In voting this appropriation the Board expressed the hope that the State Department of Education of North Carolina will be able within the next two or three years to provide at least in part for support of this work.

Very truly yours,

W. W. BRIERLEY

Honorable Clyde A. Erwin,
State Department of Public Instruction,
Raleigh, North Carolina

WWB:SNS

APR 21 1938

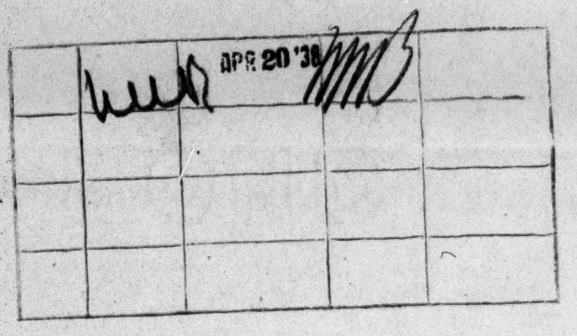
NE236

State of North Carolina

CLYDE A. ERWIN
SUPERINTENDENT

Superintendent of Public Instruction
Raleigh

April 18, 1938



Mr. W.W. Brierley, Secretary
General Education Board
49 West 49th Street
New York City

Dear Mr. Brierley:

I wish to acknowledge your letter of April 13 notifying me of an appropriation of $14,300 for the support of state agents for rural schools for Negroes during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1938. This money will be spent in accordance with the instructions set forth.

With best wishes, I am

Very truly yours,

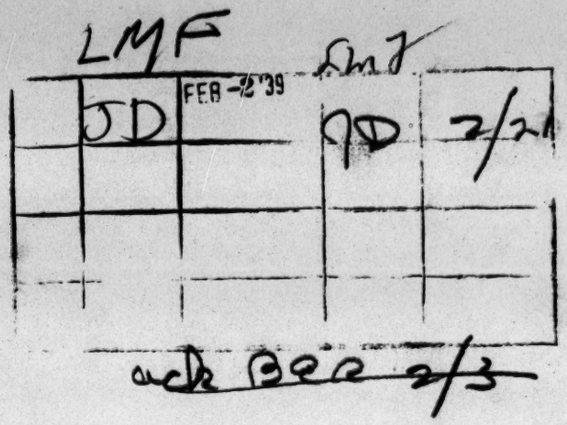
Clyde A. Erwin
State Superintendent Public Instruction

MAR 16 1939

NC-236

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RALEIGH

January 31, 1939



Mr. Jackson Davis
Mr. Leo M. Favrot
General Education Board
49 West 49th Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Friends:

As you probably have observed, one of the special subjects to which attention will be given in plans for graduate and professional study for Negroes in this State is that of Library Science.

You probably do not know that we conducted a very successful summer session last summer at the North Carolina College for Negroes. A young white woman who has had excellent training in this work organized, with Mrs. Douglas' assistance, and conducted the course for a period of six weeks. About thirty teachers I believe were in attendance and they seemed to be highly pleased and benefited. We are now working on plans for this type of training at Durham, more especially since, as I understand it, library training will no longer be offered at Hampton Institute. When that work is discontinued there will be no institution near here which offers the opportunity for Negro high school teachers.

Some people here have raised the question as to whether it might be possible to secure some of the excellent equipment at Hampton if that work is to be discontinued altogether. I am bringing it to your attention in the hope and belief that you will give it careful consideration and advise us if any of the equipment may be secured on terms which the State might meet.

With cordial good wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

N. C. Newbold

N. C. Newbold

MAR 16 1939

LMF		LMF

February 21, 1939

My dear Newbold:

On my return from a long trip in the Southwest, I find your letter of January 31st in which you speak of the possibility of library training at Durham.

This is a matter which needs to be studied carefully. It seems to me that it would be a great mistake to set up too many centers for a type of work which involves a limited number of people and is relatively expensive. We are glad that you are giving the matter your thought and if you are going to Cleveland, you will probably have an opportunity to talk with Favrot and McCuistion.

Favrot told me that you had been under the weather. I am sorry to hear it and hope that you have entirely recovered.

With greetings to all your family,

Cordially yours,

JACKSON DAVIS

Mr. N. C. Newbold
State Department of Public Instruction
Raleigh, North Carolina

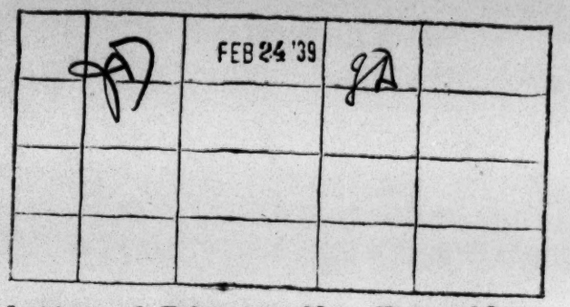
JD:BHR

FEB 28 1939

NC-236

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RALEIGH

February 23, 1939



Mr. Jackson Davis
General Education Board
49 West 49th Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Davis:

Thank you for your letter of February 21. Naturally, we will have to move slowly in regard to library training at Durham and we shall be glad to have any suggestions from you or other members of your staff.

A very successful summer session in training teacher-librarians was conducted at Durham last summer. Another will be held the coming summer and most likely in the summer of 1940, before any definite action is taken looking toward the establishment of a library school. However, provision is being made in the program of graduate and professional instruction to take care of the preliminary steps which I have mentioned above; that is in the Bill which has been introduced and is before the Legislature.

It will not be possible for me to go to Cleveland, which I regret, though I am back in the office the second day after two weeks at home.

With cordial good wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

N. C. Newbold

N. C. Newbold

3C-236

DATE February 23, 1939

RECEIVED FROM LMF

SENT TO Supt. Erwin

RELATING TO absorption of the cost of the salaries and expenses of State Agents of Negro Schools and assistants by the several states.

WILL BE FOUND WITH Ga 268

FORM 213

MAY - 2 1939

NC-236

State of North Carolina

Superintendent of Public Instruction

CLYDE A. ERWIN
SUPERINTENDENT

Raleigh, March 2, 1939

LMF
MAR-6 '39
LMF
A
4/24/39

Mr. Leo M. Favrot
General Education Board
49 West 49th Street
New York City

Dear Mr. Favrot:

It appears now that we shall be unable to take over any further part of the cost of the Division of Negro Education at the present time due to the development of an economy bloc in the General Assembly which has made drastic cuts in the budgets of all divisions of the State Government, and which has cut $7,000 from the budget of my department. Instead of being able to take over additional responsibilities, I shall find it necessary, under present conditions, to make a substantial reduction in existing personnel.

When I appeared before the Budget Commission and before the Appropriations Committee, I requested that our budget be increased sufficiently to take care of the salary and expenses of Mr. Trigg. However, my request was turned down, and I see absolutely no hope for any aid for the present biennium. In view of the very critical local situation, I trust that the General Education Board will approve the continuance of support of personnel in the Division of Negro Education on the same basis as at present. The demands which are being made upon us from the field in the development of Negro education are almost overwhelming, and unless we can secure assistance from some source to continue our present program we shall be forced by physical limitations to neglect some phases of our Negro education program at one of its most critical periods. I believe you caught something of our problem on your recent visit to Raleigh, and I can assure you that the situation has not improved since you were here.

There is a state-wide demand for the retrenchment of governmental expenses, and unfortunately we have been caught in the movement which so far has left no department untouched. The only thing we have been able to accomplish is to secure a small amount of additional funds for the public school program in the hope that we may be able to narrow the differential slightly between the salaries of white and Negro teachers.

I regret to have to write such a discouraging letter, but I know of nothing else to do except to present the facts.

With best wishes, I am

Very truly yours,

Clyde A. Erwin

Clyde A. Erwin
State Superintendent Public Instruction

NC. 236

MAY - 2 1939

LTF		LTF
HWS		HWS
GJB	APR 24 '39 mail	GJB
CWW		CWW

LBO April 24, 1939

My dear Superintendent Erwin:

I have the honor to inform you that the General Education Board has authorized a final appropriation of $43,500, or as much thereof as may be necessary, to the State Department of Education of North Carolina for the support of state agents for rural schools for Negroes during the period beginning July 1, 1939, and terminating June 30, 1946. Of this sum there was made available $14,300 for use during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1939, apportioned as follows:

First Agent:	For salary, not to exceed	$ 4,800
	For travel, not to exceed	1,000
Second Agent:	For salary, not to exceed	3,600
	For travel, not to exceed	1,200
Supervisor: (Resigned Nov. 15-'39) →	For salary, not to exceed	2,700
	For travel, not to exceed	1,000
		$14,300 OK

While provision has been made for 1939-1940 for the salary and travel of Mr. H. L. Trigg, Negro High School Supervisor, the officers are not disposed to recommend the continuation of this support after July 1, 1940, since it was clearly understood when this position was created that it would eventually be supported by the State of North Carolina. Payment of the appropriation for 1939-1940 will be made by the Comptroller in the same manner as heretofore.

Under the Board's action the balance of the appropriation

authorized, in the amount of $29,200, will be subject to allocation by the Board's Executive Committee for use during the period beginning July 1, 1940, and terminating June 30, 1946.

It is stipulated in the Board's resolution providing for the support of this work in the southern states that any sum remaining unused by a State Department of Education at the close of any year during the period beginning July 1, 1939, and terminating June 30, 1945, shall revert to the appropriation authorized and again become subject to allocation by the Executive Committee. Any portion of the appropriation remaining unused at the close of the seven-year period, June 30, 1946, shall revert to the Board.

The appropriation authorized by the Board is in accord with the plan considered at the conference of State Superintendents of Education held at Atlanta, Georgia, on December 16, 1938, and with your letter of March 2nd. The object of the Board's appropriation is to make it possible for the State Department to arrange gradually for the complete absorption of the salaries and traveling expenses of these agents by or before June 30, 1946.

The officers suggest that late in February of each year you communicate with them and indicate the sum required for support of this work during the succeeding fiscal year beginning July 1st. In accordance with our procedure the Comptroller will require signed statements of expenditures at the end of each year.

Sincerely yours,

W. W. BRIERLEY

Superintendent Clyde A. Erwin
State Department of Education
Raleigh, North Carolina

WWB:KEO

ne236

MAY 10 1939

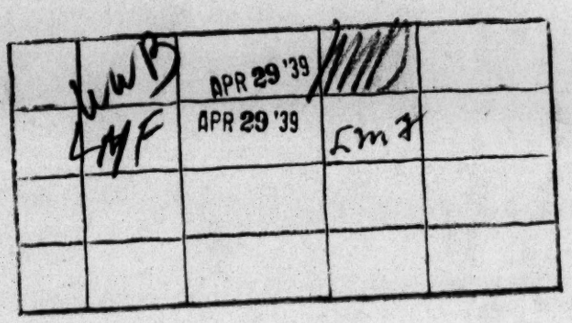
State of North Carolina

Superintendent of Public Instruction

Raleigh

CLYDE A. ERWIN
SUPERINTENDENT

April 27, 1939



Mr. W.W. Brierley, Secretary
General Education Board
49 West 49th Street
New York City

Dear Mr. Brierley:

I wish to acknowledge your letter of April 24 notifying me that the General Education Board has authorized a final appropriation of $43,500, or as much thereof as may be necessary, for the support of state agents for rural schools for Negroes during the period beginning July 1, 1939 and terminating June 30, 1946. We shall do our best to comply with the instructions contained in your letter, and I wish again to express our appreciation for the many courtesies of your Board.

With best wishes and kind personal regards, I am

Very truly yours,

Clyde A. Erwin

Clyde A. Erwin
State Superintendent Public Instruction

FORM 624

MAY 6 - 1940

June 6, 1939

My dear Newbold:

During the past 25 or 50 years a number of privately supported Negro schools have been absorbed or merged with other schools. Most of them have been absorbed into the State school system. I should appreciate it very much if you would let me have a statement of what has been done in North Carolina in this development. I enclose a list of the private schools reported in Dr. Jones' monumental study. Any information and interpretation of what these changes mean will be greatly appreciated.

With kindest regards and best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

JACKSON DAVIS

Mr. N. C. Newbold
State Department of Public Instruction
Raleigh, North Carolina

JD:BBR

1 E

Private and Higher Schools in North Carolina, 1915

Location	School	Status
Asheville	Allen Industrial Home and School	
Concord	Scotia Seminary	
Beaufort	Washburn Seminary	
Edenton	Edenton N. and I. Institute	
Newbern	Eastern N. C. Industiral Academy	
Durham	National Training School	
Bricks	J.K. Brick A., I., and N. School	
Franklinton	Albion Academy	
	Christian College	
Kings Mountain	Lincoln Academy	
Oxford	Mary Potter Memorial School	
Greensboro	Bennett College	
	Kent Home of Bennett College	
	Immanuel Lutheran College	
High Point	High Point N. and I. School	
Sedalia	Palmer Memorial Institute	
Winton	Waters Normal Institute	
Kinston	Kinston College	
Charlotte	Biddle University	
	St. Michael's Training and Ind. School	
Troy	Peabody Academy	
Wilmington	Gregory Normal Institute	
Lumberton	Thompson Institute	
Salisbury	Livingstone College	
Laurinburg	Laurinburg N. and I. Institute	
Henderson	Henderson Normal Institute	
Kittrell	Kittrell College	
Raleigh	St. Augustine's School	
	Shaw University	
Wadesboro	Zion Academy	
Windsor	Bertie Academy	
Edenton	Albermarle Training School	
Faison	Faison Educational and Ind. Inst.	
Franklinton	Girls' Training School	
Kinston	McDaniel N. and I. School	
Parmele	Higgs Memorial Institute	
Elizabeth City	Roanoke Collegiate Institute	
Burgaw	Burgaw N. and I. Institute	
Greenville	Tar River Institute	
Rutherfordton	Western Union Academy	
Wakefield	Hickory Grove Academy	
Zebulon	Zebulon Baptist School	
Norlina	Shiloh Institute	
Clarkton	Hodges Normal School	
James City	Atlantic and N. C. School	
Winston-Salem	Yadkin Valley High School	
Essex	Essex High School	
Littleton	Reedy Creek Institute	

Location	School	Status
Weldon	Neuse River Institute	
Newbern	St. Joseph's School	
Belmont	St. Benedict's School	
Gastonia	St. Joseph's School	
Wilmington	St. Mary's School	
Newton Grove	St. Francis' School	
Nazareth	Sacred Heart School	
Edenton	Episcopal Parochial School	
Louisburg	Good Shepherd Parochial School	
Warrenton	All Saints Mission School	
Tarboro	St. Luke's School	
Littleton	Littleton Mission School	
Albermarle	Parochial	
Charlotte	St. Paul's School	
Concord	Grace School	
Fayetteville	Parochial	
Sandy Ridge	Mount Calvary School	
Salisbury	St. John's School	
Southern Pines	Parochial	
Wilmington	Parochial	
Mebane	Yadkin Academy	
Wadesboro	Presbyterian Parochial	
Asheville	" "	
Morgantown	" "	
Chadbourn	Gould Academy	
Louisburg	Presbyterian Parochial	
Statesville	Billingslee Academy	
Aberdeen	Sarah Lincoln Academy	
Carthage	Dayton Academy	
Lumberton	Redstone Academy	
Wake Forest	Wake Forest N. and I. School	
Clarkton	African M. E. Zion School	
Lawndale	Douglas Academy	
Pee Dee	Barrett Collegiate and Ind. Inst.	
James City	James City Primary School	
Rocky Mount	Rocky Mount Ind. High School	
Louisburg	Louisburg N. and I. Training School	
Southern Pines	The Ind. Union Inst. Training School and Orphanage	
Rockingham	Rockingham N. and I. Training School	
Raleigh	Latta University	

NORTH CAROLINA

Listed	87
Still private	19
Discontinued	43
Public	10
Semi-Priv.	4
H. S. Dept. taken over by Pub. and Coll. Dept. by Private School	1
Merged with Priv.	1
Unknown	10
	87

- Info. not readily found

MAY 6 - 1940

NC 236

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RALEIGH

July 1, 1939

97 JUL -5 '39 JUL 20 39

Mr. Jackson Davis
General Education Board
49 West 49th Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Davis:

I am returning to you today the list of schools you sent me sometime ago. Under Status we are giving the most accurate information we have about these schools. We still do not have reliable information about some of the small parochial Episcopal schools. If you desire this data I feel sure we can get it for you within a comparatively short time. Please advise me as to this.

Under separate cover we are sending you copy of our Official Educational Directory which contains the names of all public and private schools, and higher institutions of learning. On pages 56-97 inclusive you will find a complete listing of Negro schools of elementary and secondary grade. A glance through these pages, together with even a hurried comparison with the list I am sending you today would reveal:

1. That a few schools formerly private (checked with red pencil) have been incorporated into the public school system, name and all.

2. That many other such private schools have disappeared completely, even their names are lost.

3. That only five (see page 97 of Directory) maintain a strictly private organization and support. (Elementary and Secondary Schools only).

4. That many small parochial schools named on your list do not appear in the State's record (Directory) of schools and colleges at all.

The private colleges will be found listed on page 8 of the Directory.

A brief "interpretation of what these changes mean" might be stated about as follows:

1. The State has persisted, certainly in the past two or three decades, in developing a complete (with limitations) public school system for its Negro citizens.

× Of which we have information
+ with this letter

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RALEIGH

2. In the process of this development private schools have been gradually eliminated and reasonably adequate public schools have been established to serve areas formerly served by them (private schools).

3. Within the last six years of full State support public money has found its way into all except five of the remaining private schools, and in such cases the entire cost of operation, teachers' salaries, etc, is paid from public funds, while the school property is still held by private organizations. These schools are, therefore, to all intents and purposes public schools just as those built and owned by the public school authorities.

4. It has now come to be true that every Negro child has access to a public school so far as elementary schools are concerned, and probably 85 to 90 per cent of all Negro children prepared for high school may attend such schools either by living within walking distance, or by bus transportation (20,000 or more now use busses).

I do not understand that you wish us in this statement to include such facts about present status as comparative length of term, teacher-load, etc, etc. Such facts, or status, probably do mean something in regard to interpreting some of the changes that have occurred since 1916. We can give this kind of information if it is desired.

I am glad to provide you with this information, and hope the delay has not caused you any inconvenience.

If you wish any further information in regard to any of the schools on the list, please let me know.

With best wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

N. C. Newbold

N. C. Newbold

+ a few private schools still receive small grants from church organizations & other sources which are used for religious education, music, or other special features.
NCN

NC 736
NEGRO

Private and Higher Schools in North Carolina, 1916

Location	School	Status (1939)
Asheville	Allen Industrial Home and School	Private high school, operated by Methodist Church PRIV
Concord	Scotia Seminary	Barber College, Anniston, Ala. Moved to Concord. Now Barber-Scotia College. High school absorbed by public high school. (Now first two years Woman's College, Johnson C. Smith Univ.) PUB- PRIV.
Beaufort	Washburn Seminary	Out of existance. Field now served by public accredited high school. Disc
Edenton	Edenton N & I Institute	Out of existance. Field now served by public accredited high school. Disc.
New Bern	Eastern N. C. Industrial Academy	Closed. Field now served by public accredited high school. Disc.
Durham	National Training School	No high school department. Now North Carolina College for Negroes. (4-Yr. A grade rating) PUB.
Bricks	J.K. Brick A., I., and N. School	Public elementary and accredited high school. (Property owned by A. M. A.) PUB.
Franklinton	Albion Academy	Public accredited high school. (Property still owned by Presbyterian Board). Semi-Priv.
"	Christian College	Closed. Disc
Kings Mountain	Lincoln Academy	Public accredited high school. (Property owned by A. M. A.) PUB
Oxford	Mary Potter Memorial School	Public accredited high school. (Property owned by Presbyterian Church Board). PUB.
Greensboro	Bennett College	No high school department. 4-yr. A grade college. PRIV
"	Kent Home of Bennett College	Out of existance. Disc.
""	Immanuel Lutheran College	Continued as high school and junior college, privately owned and operated. PRIV
High Point	High Point N. and I School	Public accredited high school, owned and controlled by city. PUB
Sedalia	Palmer Memorial Institute	Still private high school. College department will probably be eliminated. PRIV.

Location	School	Status (1939)
Winton	Waters Normal Institute	Publicly owned and controlled by county. PUB
Kinston	Kinston College	Closed. Field served by public accredited high school. Disc.
Charlotte	Biddle University	Johnson C. Smith University. No high school department. 4-yr. A college. Priv
"	St. Michael's Training and Ind. School	Closed. City served by two public accredited high schools. Disc.
Troy	Peabody Academy	Publicly owned, accredited high school. PUB
Wilmington	Gregory Normal Institute	Closed. Field served by public accredited high school. Disc.
Lumberton	Thompson Institute	Public elementary school. (Property owned by Baptist) Semi-Priv
Salisbury	Livingstone College	No high school department. "4-yr. B rating. Priv.
Laurinburg	Laurinburg N. and I. Insti.	Public school, supported by public.(Property still privately owned.) SEMI-PRIV.
Henderson	Henderson Normal Institute	Public school, operated by county. PUB-
Kittrell	Kittrell College	Closed few years ago. Opened again recently, but only a dozen or so students. Public elementary school built by county, operated on grounds. SEMI-PRIV
Raleigh	St. Augustine's School	Only junior and senior years of high school now operated in addition to college department. 4-Yr. B. rating. PRIV -
"	Shaw University	High school department discontinued. 4-yr. B college rating. Priv.
Wadesboro	Zion Academy	Distoninued. Field served by public accredited high school. Disc —
Windsor	Bertie Academy	Distontinued. Field served by accredited public high school. Disc.
Edenton	Albemarle Training School	Absorbed into public accredited high school. PUB -
Faison	Faison Educational and Ind. Inst.	Distontinued. Served by Duplin County training school (accredited). Disc
Franklinton	Girls' Training School	Discontinued. Field served by public accredited high school. Disc.

Location	School	Status (1939)
Kinston	McDaniel N. & I. School	Discontinued. Field served by public accredited high school. Disc.
Parmele	Higgs Memorial Institute	Discontinued. Field served by Martin County Training School (accredited). Disc.
Elizabeth City	Roanoke Collegiate Inst.	Non-accredited high school, owned and operated by Baptist. Priv.
Burgaw	Burgaw N. & I. Institute	Public accredited high school. Pub
Greenville	Tar River Institute	Discontinued. Served by public accredited high school. Disc
Rutherfordton (Spindale)	Western Union Academy	Operated as elementary school. Owned by Baptist. Priv.
Wakefield	Hickory Grove Academy	Discontinued. Field served by public accredited high school.
Zebulon	Zebulon Baptist School	Discontinued. Field served by public accredited high school.
Norlina	Shiloh Institute	Discontinued. Served by public accredited high school.
Clarkton	Hodges Normal School	Discontinued. Field served by public accredited high school.
James City	Atlantic and N. C. School	Discontinued. Field served by public accredited high school.
Winston-Salem	Yadkin Valley H. S.	Discontinued.
Essex	Essex H. S.(Halifax Co. near Holliston)	Discontinued. Field served by public accredited high school.
Littleton	Reedy Creek Institute	Discontinued. Served by accredited H.S.
Weldon	Neuse River Institute	Discontinued. Served by public accredited high school.
New Bern	St. Joseph's School	First year of high school.
Belmont	St. Benedict's School	Elementary
Gastonia	St. Joseph's School	Elementary
Wilmington	St. Mary's School	Non-standard high school.
Newton Grove	St. Francis' School	Elementary
Nazareth	Sacred Heart School	No Negroes
Edenton	Episcopal Parochial School	Elementary

Location	School	Status (1939)
Louisburg	Good Shepard Parochial School	Elementary
Warrenton	All Saints Mission School	No information
Tarboro	St. Luke's School	" "
Littleton	Littleton Mission School	" "
Albemarle	Parochial	" "
Charlotte	St. Paul's School	" "
Concord	Grace School	" "
Fayetteville	Parochial	P. E. Elementary only
Sandy Ridge	Mount Calvary School (Stokes County)	Discontinued
Salisbury	St. John's School	No information
Southern Pines	Parochial	" "
Wilmington	Parochial	" "
Mebane	Yadkin Academy	" "
Wadesboro	Presbyterian Parochial	Discontinued. Field served by public accredited high school.
Asheville	" "	" " "
Morganton	" "	" " "
Chadbourn	Gould Academy	" " "
Louisburg	Presbyterian Parochial	" " "
Statesville	Billingslee Academy	" " "
Aberdeen	Sarah Lincoln Academy	" " "
Carthage	Dayton Academy	" " "
Lumberton	Redstone "	" " "
Wake Forest	Wake Forest N. & I. School	Sub-standard high school. (Still privately owned)
Clarkton	African M.E. Zion School	Discontinued. Served by accredited high school.

Location	School	Status (1939)
Lawndale	Douglas Academy	Discontinued. Absorbed into public accredited high school.
Pee Dee	Barrett Collegiate and Ind. Institute	Discontinued.
James City	James City Primary School	Discontinued.
Rocky Mount	Rocky Mount Ind. H. S.	Discontinued. Served by public accredited high school.
Louisburg	Louisburg N. & I. Training School	Discontinued. Served by public accredited high school.
Southern Pines	The Ind. Union Inst. Training School and Orphanage	Elementary only. Privately owned and operated.
Rockingham	Rockingham N. & I. Training School	Discontinued. Served by public accredited high school.
Raleigh	Latta University	Discontinued

FORM 934

MAY 6 - 1940

July 20, 1939

Dear Newbold:

This is my first opportunity to thank you for the information you sent me July 1st regarding the privately owned Negro schools in North Carolina. This is just what I wanted and I appreciate all the trouble you have taken.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

JACKSON DAVIS

Mr. N. C. Newbold
State Department of Public Instruction
Raleigh, North Carolina

JD:BER

NC-236

INTERVIEWS: LMF

State Superintendent Clyde Erwin

State Agent N. C. Newbold

State Department of Education
Raleigh, North Carolina

Charlotte, North Carolina
August 23, 1939

These gentlemen were met by appointment at their request. They presented for consideration the four points on the attached sheet, and LMF solicited additional information and made comments as follows:

IV. The history of the support of Mr. Trigg as supervisor of Negro high schools was reviewed. LMF pointed out that continued support of this position has never been contemplated by the officers and that the officers felt that the limited funds available for the future should go toward the support of the director of the division and his assistant. Mr. Erwin feels that the Legislature meeting in 1941 will make provision for Trigg's salary. LMF thought the state legislature had shown that they were not interested in continuing this service and that Trigg should be assigned to a position in a state educational institution.

It is likely that at some time in the fall or spring the officers will receive letters from Superintendent Erwin and Mr. Newbold requesting consideration of some or all of the four items.

JUN - 3 1940

NC-236

WW13 2/13

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RALEIGH

February 5, 1940

Trigg Sal. Bal. 1687.50
" Trav. 761.86
2449.36
Newbold Trav. Est 300
2749.36

Possible saving this yr to July 1st

Mr. Fred McCuistion
General Education Board
49 West 49th Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. McCuistion:

Superintendent Erwin and I have conferred about the matters mentioned to him in your letter of January 26, 1940. He has asked me to give you the following information:

1. He wishes the budget for the coming year to include -

(a) The Director's salary and expenses.
(b) The Assistant Director's salary and expenses.
(Both as for the current year)

2. That no amount be set up for Inspector of Negro High Schools.

Note - It is Superintendent Erwin's hope to arrange with the Governor and the Budget Bureau to take over the salary and expenses of the Inspector of Negro High Schools beginning July 1, 1940, and thereafter to get it inserted in the regular legislative budget biennially. However, if he should find it utterly impossible for it to be included as indicated, beginning July 1st this year, he would like to have the privilege of presenting another statement to the General Education Board prior to July 1st. This position has not been filled since Mr. Trigg resigned November 15, 1939, and may not be filled for the remainder of this current year unless it is possible to get the salary and expenses as indicated above from the State. In that event, we would probably employ someone for the remainder of the current year out of funds made available for this year.

Mr. Erwin and I both hope this statement will be satisfactory for your purposes.

I may say that it is Superintendent Erwin's intention further to transfer from this fund to state funds as rapidly as possible other members of the Division.

With cordial good wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

N. C. Newbold

N. C. Newbold

FORM 634

JUN - 3 1940

January 28, 1940

My dear Superintendent Erwin:

You will recall the conference of state superintendents held at Atlanta December 16, 1939, when there was discussion regarding the further support of state agents for Negro schools. Following the conference, the Board announced a final grant for the work to be available during the period July 1, 1939, through June 30, 1946. The total appropriated to North Carolina for this period was $45,500. For the year closing June 30, 1940 the officers made available $14,300 of this amount, leaving a balance of $29,200 for the remainder of the period.

In order to make allocations for next year, we should like to know what amount will be necessary for you to have to meet salaries and travel expenses during the period July 1, 1940 to June 30, 1941.

We hope the State will begin to assume the salaries and travel expenses of state agents as soon as possible in order that the Board's grant may be spread over as much of the remaining period as possible and in order that these funds may be available for necessary adjustments during the period.

Will you please give us a list of salaries and travel expenses necessary for the next year and a statement of any plans you might have for the future development and support of the work?

Sincerely yours,

FRED McCUISTION

Superintendent Clyde A. Erwin
State Department of Public Instruction
Raleigh, North Carolina

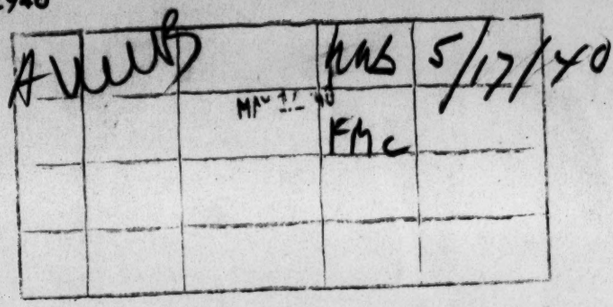
Copy for Mr. N. C. Newbold

JUN - 3 1940

NC-236

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RALEIGH

May 9, 1940



Mr. W. W. Brierley, Secretary
General Education Board
49 West 49th Street
New York City, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Brierley:

This is my first opportunity to reply to your letter of April 17.

I shall be glad for you to include in your budget for North Carolina only amounts for the State Agent and Assistant State Agent of Negro Schools for 1940-1941. We shall make some kind of arrangements without calling upon the General Education Board for the continuance of the services formerly rendered by Mr. Trigg.

We all appreciate your continued interest and cooperation in our work in North Carolina.

With good wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Clyde A. Erwin
State Superintendent Public Instruction

NCW/p

JUN - 3 1940

April 17, 1940

My dear Superintendent Erwin:

Mr. McCuistion informs me that the legislature has probably adjourned by this time, so that you will be able to inform us as to the sum which will be required during 1940-1941 in support of state agents for Negro schools in North Carolina. You will recall that Mr. Newbold wrote Mr. McCuistion on February 5th to the effect that it was your hope that a sum sufficient to provide for the salary and expenses of a person to take the place of Mr. Trigg would be provided for in the legislative budget. If we may have the information reasonably soon, the officers will be in position to allocate the amount required.

Sincerely yours,

W. W. BRIERLEY

Superintendent Clyde A. Erwin
State Department of Public Instruction
Raleigh, North Carolina

WWB:KEO

FORM 624

JUN - 3 1940

NC-236

FMC		
GJB	MAY 17 '40 Mail	
AGM		
LBO		

May 17, 1940

My dear Superintendent Erwin:

I desire to inform you that, in accordance with your letter of May 9th and pursuant to authorization from the Executive Committee of the General Education Board on March 15, 1940, the sum of $10,600, or as much thereof as may be necessary, has been made available to the State Department of Public Instruction of North Carolina for support of state agents for rural schools for Negroes during the year beginning July 1, 1940, apportioned as follows:

Agent	For salary, not to exceed	$ 4,800
	For travel, not to exceed	1,000
Assistant Agent	For salary, not to exceed	3,600
	For travel, not to exceed	1,200
		$10,600.

Payment will be made in the same manner as heretofore. In accordance with our procedure the Comptroller will require a signed statement of expenditures at the close of the year.

The sum herein reported constitutes a part of the total appropriation authorized by the Board on April 6, 1939, as reported to you in my letter of April 24, 1939, for support of agents in North Carolina during the period ending June 30, 1946, subject to allocation by its Executive Committee in accordance with the needs of your Department. If during 1940-1941 you are able to provide a portion of the sum herein allocated, the unused portion of the Board's allocation will revert to the appropriation reserved by the Board for North Carolina and be available for allocation by the Executive Committee in subsequent years.

Very truly yours,

W. W. BRIERLEY

Superintendent Clyde A. Erwin
State Department of Public Instruction
Raleigh, North Carolina

WWB:KEO

MAY 27 1940

NC-236

CLYDE A. ERWIN
SUPERINTENDENT

State of North Carolina
Superintendent of Public Instruction
Raleigh

		MAY 24 '40		
	FMc	MAY 24 '40	FMc	
May 22, 1940				

Mr. W.W. Brierley
General Education Board
49 West 49th Street
New York City

Dear Mr. Brierley:

I wish to acknowledge your letter of May 17 notifying us of the allotment of $10,600 for support of state agents for rural schools for Negroes during the year beginning July 1, 1940. We shall be glad to use this money in accordance with the rules and regulations of your Board, and to make such reports as are requested.

With best wishes, I am

Very truly yours,

Clyde A, Erwin
State Superintendent Public Instruction

NC 236 Supervisor for Rural Schools
(Negro) 1941-1950

GEB

Box 115 Folder 1041

FORM 684

APR - 2 1941

NC-236

January 16, 1941

Dear Mr. Erwin:

In 1939 the Board appropriated $45,800 as a terminating grant for the work of State Agents of Negro Schools in North Carolina. The grant was made available over the period July 1, 1939 to June 30, 1946. Previous correspondence lists the expenditures you have made against this appropriation and indicates there will be an unexpended balance of $17,672.85 on June 30, 1941. On the basis of present expenditures, this amount would provide for the work over a period of approximately twenty-four months.

Since we are now considering allocation of funds to cover salary and travel of the Agents for the year July 1, 1941 to June 30, 1942, we would like to have a statement from you listing the amounts required and indicating what action the State has taken, or might take, with reference to assuming responsibility for this work. Responsibility has been accepted by some States. In others the problem is now being presented to the State Legislature, or other agencies responsible for State Department budgets.

We shall hope to hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely yours,

FRED McCUISTION

Superintendent Clyde A. Erwin
State Department of Education
Raleigh, North Carolina

FMc:HMB

Copy: N.C. Newbold
State Dept. of Public Instruction
Raleigh, N.C.

APR - 2 1941

NC-236

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RALEIGH

March 3, 1941

SNS acic'd

JMC	MAR-5 '41	JMC
ARM	MAR-7 '41	ARM
WWB	MAR 10 '41	WWB
KSO		KSO
AMJ	APR-2 '41	✓

good!

Dr. Fred McCuistion
General Education Board
49 West 49th Street
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Dr. McCuistion:

This is in further reply to your letter of January 16. Many pressing problems have prevented an earlier statement in response to that letter. However, may I say in general that:

1. We have succeeded in having included in the recommendations of the Appropriations Committees of the Legislature $6,400 to be used in employing an Inspector of Negro High Schools to succeed Mr. H. L. Trigg, who gave up this position November 16, 1939.

2. We are considering, and developing, some general plans for increased supervision and activity in the field of Negro education for presentation to the next session of the General Assembly in 1943. We feel that all things being considered, so far as we can base our judgment upon present conditions and any forecast we can make of the future, we shall be able to present a strong, and I believe an effective appeal to the Governor and the Legislature when it meets two years from now.

May I say again I regret my delay to reply definitely to your letter of the date mentioned above.

With cordial good wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Clyde A. Erwin

Clyde A. Erwin
State Superintendent of Public Instruction

FORM 634

APR - 2 1941

March 6, 1941

Dear Superintendent Erwin:

This will acknowledge your letter of the 3rd to Mr. McCuistion who is glad to know you have succeeded in having included in the recommendations of the Appropriations Committee of the Legislature $6,400 for employing an Inspector of Negro High Schools.

Sincerely yours,
SYLVIA STOUGHTON
Secretary to Mr. McCuistion

Superintendent Clyde A. Erwin
State Dept. of Public Instruction
Raleigh, North Carolina

NC-236

APR - 4 1941

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RALEIGH

March 12, 1941

	JM°		JMC	3/28
	GRM	MAR 28 '41	GRM	
	JJ	MAR 28 '41		
	WWB	APR-4 '41		

Dr. Fred McCuistion
Biltmore Hotel
Atlanta, Georgia

acc'd Surf

Dear Dr. McCuistion:

Somewhere I have had information about a meeting of some of the State Agents at some point in Florida last year which from what I can learn was very valuable and useful to the men who were present. Unfortunately, Mr. Ferguson and I were not able to be there.

It has occurred to me that a similar meeting this year would be perhaps even more helpful to the group than the one held last year. I am writing, therefore, to express the hope that the General Education Board might deem it wise to organize a meeting at some point to be decided by the Board, to continue for a week or two if possible, which would give time enough for the men in the various states to study together with outside aid practically all of their most pressing problems. So far as North Carolina is concerned, I am suggesting below some matters which seem to me would be well worth careful consideration. No doubt similar problems will be found in all the other Southern States. These are:

1. The first and foremost need as I see it is the development of larger school units with adequate bus transportation. While there are in North Carolina now 562 schools with four to twenty or more teachers (including cities), there were in 1938 1,817 one, two and three-teacher schools for Negroes. Of these 845 were classified in a study made by Mr. Credle under a Federal-State survey as "Data in this bulletin show that a considerable number of the rural schools for colored children are small, poorly built, dilapidated, unfurnished, insanitary, and in most every way inadequate to serve modern children in an enlightened progressive commonwealth. Many of these buildings are not only unsuited for modern purposes, but are in such a bad state of repair that they are both a menace to health and dangerous to life and limb. Moreover, in the very nature of the case it would be unwise to erect new small buildings on the sites of these old ones." It is encouraging to us that in 1940 the number had been reduced to 1,589, - thus 228 such small units it seems were eliminated in two years in favor of larger ones. This, as I have indicated above, I think is our major problem at this time. As an illustration of one effort to complete this job, I am enclosing copy of some recommendations made by ten superintendents on August 2, 1940, at a state-wide meeting of county and city superintendents of schools.

2. Very greatly increased vocational education units, including the present defense training program. This means, of course, that there are many communities in which vocational agriculture, home economics, trades and industries or other vocational subjects should be taught where additional units for this work should be built and maintained with adequate equipment and more trained teachers.

3. At present our third most pressing need is larger appropriations for the support of the public colleges on the undergraduate level.

4. Raising the salaries of Negro teachers to the level of salaries for white teachers.

5. Graduate and professional training for Negroes.
Note: These last two matters are in the process of solution at the present time in our State. With this letter I am sending you copy of a statement which Mr. Jackson Davis requested us to prepare sometime ago, covering the development of Negro education since about 1914. On pages 5 and 8 are marked sections covering the two items just referred to above.

6. More and better supervision. (a) By increased Negro personnel in the State Department of Public Instruction. (b) More counties with Jeanes (or other) supervisors.

Note: Particularly is the need for increased supervision acute while the process of eliminating small rural schools (1,589) continues, - to result ultimately in reasonably complete consolidation.

May I say in conclusion that there are, of course, some other problems in regard to Negro education in this State which will need attention. The six items mentioned above, however, are the outstanding needs at the present time.

With cordial good wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

N C Newbold

N. C. Newbold

APR - 4 1941

NC-236

REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS
of the
"STATEWIDE COMMITTEE OF TEN SUPERINTENDENTS"

I. Findings:

The State Department of Public Instruction has recently concluded a series of conferences in six sections of the state. At each of the conferences reports from City and County Superintendents were given relating to:

1. Large Rural School Units for Negro Children

2. Improvement of Instruction in Negro Schools and the Distribution of Instructional Supplies and Materials

3. Provision for Vocational Education for Negro Children

The reports given by both city and county superintendents indicated a genuine interest in the education of Negro children in North Carolina. A definite trend was noted towards the elimination of one- and two-teacher schools, and the establishment of large consolidated elementary schools and standard high schools, in most counties. School surveys have been made, and county-wide plans have been approved or proposed, in numerous counties, to make proper provision for Negro education in these counties. Many one- and two-teacher schools have already been abolished in the last year or two in the process of actual consolidation. The reports indicated that in counties in which little progress has been made towards establishing larger school centers, the reason is the lack of funds, primarily, rather than the lack of official desire. Even with all the progress made, the fact remains that in some communities there is a lack of supporting sentiment among leading white people for Negro schools. Moreover, it was brought out that there are still 1817 one- two- and three-teacher Negro schools in operation in North Carolina, of which 845 are dilapidated, insanitary, and unfit for public school use. The large number of four-year standard high schools established within the past few years is significant, and places North Carolina in a particularly favored position in comparison with other southern states. Wherever the larger units have been provided it has been clearly demonstrated, first in the consolidation of white schools and second in a limited consolidation of Negro schools, that the quality and quantity of education provided is materially increased. There was considerable testimony from school administrative officers that improved educational advantages react favorably on the development of a better type of Negro citizenship.

Your committee believes that improvement of instruction is vitally related to the size of the school unit. A large type school attracts better-trained teachers and principals, and makes possible a type of organization that can be adapted to improved instruction, better health education, and a more satisfactory curricular adjustment, including vocational education. We find, with regret, that in some instances Negro schools are not getting a proportionate share of the instructional equipment, general teaching and school supplies, supplementary reading material, and state library aid. However, it was noted definitely in the district meetings of superintendents that a number of superintendents stated unequivocally that in their administrative units all teachers, Negro and white, were sharing on a per-teacher basis all of these school supplies alike.

We find, in many counties and cities, a creditable beginning has been made in providing a program of vocational education in Negro schools. However, only

about 10 per cent of the available funds for vocational education are spent in the colored schools, whereas Negroes constitute 29 per cent of the population of the state.

II. Recommendations:

1. The committee would recommend that further building of small type schools be discouraged, and that a definite program of surveys, leading to consolidations, be carried out in every county where such has not been done.

2. We recommend that the Legislature make provision for a revolving loan fund at a low rate of interest, to be used for the construction and equipment of buildings in those counties and districts where a survey shows the need for such consolidations.

3. Our committee recommends that a full-time supervisor be employed wherever possible; and that the per-teacher basis for distribution of all school supplies be used; and, further, that supplementary readers and library aid be provided so far as possible on the same basis as furnished in white schools.

4. We recommend that additional funds be made available for vocational education for Negro schools. To make the program effective, additional money will be needed from local, federal, and, especially, state sources.

Finally, in a state like North Carolina which has demonstrated a social consciousness of high order in all of its dealings with its people, and in view of pending litigation affecting this question, it seems to your committee that fairly rapid progress should be made in developing the Negro schools of the state along the lines recommended above; particularly in providing larger units, including adequate buildings, equipment, and transportation, better instructional service and supervision thereof, and an adequate vocational education program.

John C. Lockhart, Chairman
M. E. Yount, Secretary
L. H. Barbour
T. R. Foust
Claude F. Gaddy
W. A. Graham
Harry Harding
H. B. Marrow
J. W. Moore
Miss Eloise Rankin

FORM 624

APR - 2 1941

2C-236

ARM	3/31	ARM
Mail	MAR 31 41	

March 31, 1941

My dear Superintendent Erwin:

I desire to inform you that, in accordance with your letter of March 3rd and pursuant to authorization from the Executive Committee of the General Education Board on March 21, 1941, the sum of $10,600, or as much thereof as may be necessary, has been made available to the State Department of Public Instruction of North Carolina for support of state agents for rural schools for Negroes during the year beginning July 1, 1941, apportioned as follows:

Agent	For salary, not to exceed	$ 4,800
	For travel, not to exceed	1,000
Assistant Agent	For salary, not to exceed	3,600
	For travel, not to exceed	1,200
		$10,600

Payment will be made in the same manner as heretofore. In accordance with our procedure the Comptroller will require a signed statement of expenditures at the close of the year.

The sum herein reported constitutes a part of the total appropriation authorized by the Board on April 6, 1939, as reported to you in my letter of April 24, 1939, for support of agents in North Carolina during the period ending June 30, 1946, subject to allocation by its Executive Committee in accordance with the needs of your Department. If during 1941-1942 you are able to provide a portion of the sum herein allocated, the unused portion of the Board's allocation will revert to the appropriation reserved by the Board for North Carolina and be available for allocation by the Executive Committee in subsequent years.

Very truly yours,

W. W. BRIERLEY

Superintendent Clyde A. Erwin
State Department of Public Instruction
Raleigh, North Carolina

WWB:MS

APR - 8 1941

NC-236

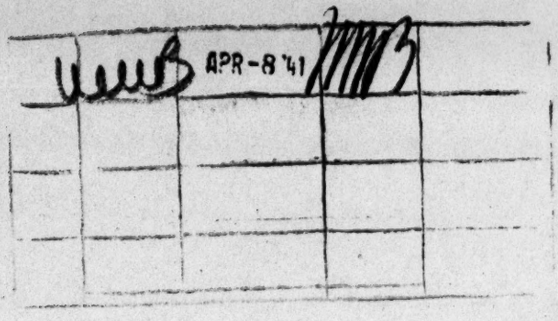
State of North Carolina

CLYDE A. ERWIN
SUPERINTENDENT

Superintendent of Public Instruction

Raleigh

April 7, 1941



Mr. W.W. Brierley, Secretary
General Education Board
49 West 49th Street
New York City

Dear Mr. Brierley:

I thank you for your letter of March 31 notifying me that the Executive Committee of the General Education Board has made available $10,600, or as much thereof as may be necessary, for the support of state agents for rural schools for Negroes in North Carolina during the year beginning July 1, 1941. We appreciate very much the action of your Board, and we shall be glad to comply with the conditions set forth in your letter.

With best wishes and kind personal regards, I am

Very truly yours,

Clyde A. Erwin

Clyde A. Erwin
State Superintendent Public Instruction

FORM 624

MAR 12 1942

NC-236

January 14, 1942

My dear Superintendent Erwin:

In considering allocations of funds toward the support of state agents of Negro rural schools in North Carolina for the year beginning July 1, 1942, we would like to have a statement from you listing the amounts required for salary and travel and indicating what responsibility the state has or will assume in its budget for the period indicated.

At the present rate of expenditures against funds available in the Board's terminating grant to North Carolina State Department of Public Instruction for the period July 1, 1939, through June 30, 1946, there will be a balance of $11,117.22 on July 1, 1942, which will only provide for a period of approximately thirteen months. When the Board made its terminating appropriation, it was our understanding that the state would assume full responsibility within the period 1939-1946. We assume state funds will be available for a liberal part of the support of the agents for next year.

Sincerely yours,

FRED McCUISTION

Superintendent Clyde A. Erwin
State Department of Public Instruction
Raleigh, North Carolina

FMC:KMO

2C-236

APR - 8 1942

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RALEIGH

February 2, 1942

A	FMC	FEB - 3 '42	FMC	2/6 3/7/42
	KED	FEB - 7 '42	KED	

Dr. Fred McCuistion
General Education Board
49 West 49th Street
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Dr. McCuistion:

This is the first opportunity I have had to reply to your letter of January 14, 1942.

I am suggesting the following budget for the year beginning July 1, 1942 and ending June 30, 1943, as follows:

1. State Agent, salary	$ 4800.00
2. Assistant State Agent, salary	3600.00
3. Travel allowance, State Agent	850.00
4. Travel allowance, Asst. "	1000.00

In regard to the future, I am suggesting that we shall hope to get the Budget Commission to insert in the budget for 1943-1945 provision for the salaries of both the State Agent and the Assistant State Agent, and shall hope that we may be able to use whatever balance there is of the generous appropriation made by the General Education Board on July 1, 1943 to apply on the cost of operation for the biennium indicated above.

If economic conditions, when the budget is being made and when the Legislature of 1943 meets, is such that it seems doubtful about getting all the funds indicated to carry out the plan stated above, I would urge that the total salary of the Assistant State Agent be included in any case. This suggestion is being made by Mr. Newbold himself, who is willing to take the chance with the Budget Bureau and the State Legislature in getting the best arrangements made that seems possible at that time.

With good wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Clyde A. Erwin
State Superintendent of Public Instruction

FORM 634

APR - 8 1942

February 6, 1942

Dear Mr. Erwin:

This will acknowledge your letter of February the 2nd in which you request funds for the salary and travel of your State Agents of Negro Schools for the year beginning July 1, 1942. Your request will be considered at a meeting of the Executive Committee on February the 20th.

We note what you say regarding plans to have a Budget Commission assume responsibility for the continuation of this work at the expiration of the Board's grant.

Sincerely yours,

FRED McCUISTION

Superintendent Clyde A. Erwin
State Department of Public
Instruction
Raleigh, North Carolina

FM:sms

FORM 684

APR - 8 1942

NC-236

GJB	MAR 13 '42	
LRSO		
CWW		

March 12, 1942

My dear Superintendent Erwin:

I desire to inform you that, in accordance with your letter of February 2, 1942, and pursuant to authorization from the Executive Committee of the General Education Board on February 20, 1942, the sum of $10,250, or as much thereof as may be necessary, has been made available to the State Department of Public Instruction of North Carolina for support of state agents for rural schools for Negroes during the year beginning July 1, 1942, apportioned as follows:

Agent	For salary, not to exceed	$4,800
	For travel, not to exceed	850
Assistant Agent	For salary, not to exceed	3,600
	For travel, not to exceed	1,000
		$10,250

Payment will be made in the same manner as heretofore. In accordance with our procedure the Comptroller will require a signed statement of expenditures at the close of the year.

The sum herein reported constitutes a part of the total appropriation authorized by the Board on April 6, 1939, as reported to you in a letter of April 24, 1939, for support of agents in North Carolina during the period ending June 30, 1946, subject to allocation by its Executive Committee in accordance with the needs of your Department. If during 1942-1943 you are able to provide a portion of the sum herein allocated, the unused portion of the Board's allocation will revert to the appropriation reserved by the Board for North Carolina and be available for allocation by the Executive Committee in subsequent years.

Sincerely yours,

FRED McCUISTION

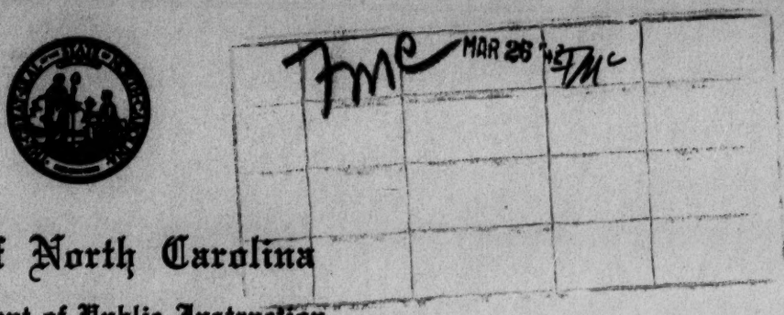
Acting Secretary

Superintendent Clyde A. Erwin
State Department of Public
Instruction
Raleigh, North Carolina

KEO
Copy to Mr. Newbold

MAR 27 1942

NC-236



State of North Carolina

Superintendent of Public Instruction

CLYDE A. ERWIN
SUPERINTENDENT

Raleigh

March 25, 1942

Dr. Fred McCuistion
General Education Board
49 West 49th Street
New York City

Dear Dr. McCuisition:

I thank you very much for your letter of March 12 notifying me that the General Education Board has made available the sum of $10,250, or as much thereof as may be necessary, for the support of state agents for rural schools for Negroes in this State during the year beginning July 1, 1942. We shall be glad to comply with the suggestions contained in your letter.

With best wishes and kind personal regards, I am

Very truly yours,

Clyde A. Erwin

Clyde A. Erwin
State Superintendent Public Instruction

NC-236

FEB -8 1943

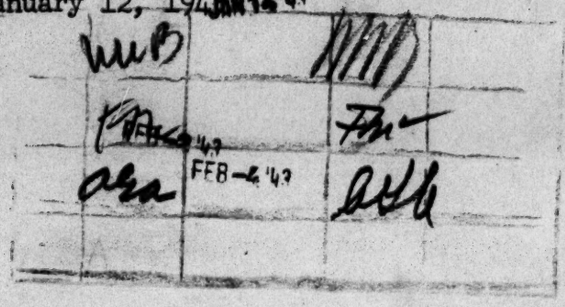
State of North Carolina

Superintendent of Public Instruction

Raleigh

CLYDE A. ERWIN
SUPERINTENDENT

January 12, 1943



Mr. W.W. Brierley, Secretary
General Education Board
49 West 49th Street
New York City

Dear Mr. Brierley:

I have your letter of January 8 with reference to the submission of monthly reports by our state agents for Negro rural schools. I shall be glad to see that in the future an annual statement is presented to you which will show the improvements in our program on an annual basis.

With best wishes, I am

Very truly yours,

Clyde A. Erwin

Clyde A. Erwin
State Superintendent Public Instruction

FORM 624

JAN 11 1943

NC-236

January 8, 1943

My dear Superintendent Erwin:

For some time past you have forwarded to our office copies of the monthly reports submitted to you by the state agents for Negro rural schools whose salaries and traveling expenses are provided for under a grant to your Department from the General Education Board. While this courtesy has been appreciated by the Board's officers, it would serve their purpose equally well in the future if you were to inform them of the important happenings during the year. This might take the form of a brief statement prepared at the close of the year. This is a matter, however, which is left solely to your discretion.

Sincerely yours,

WLW: BRIERLEY

Superintendent Clyde A. Erwin
State Department of Education
Raleigh
North Carolina

FORM 199

FMR

NC-236

FEB 25 1943

INTERVIEWS: FMc

ARM	FEB 11 '43	ARM
WWB	FEB 11 '43	WWB
FMR		FMR
JD		JD

January 12, 1943
Raleigh, North Carolina

Superintendent Clyde A. Erwin
State Department of Education

E. has asked the State Legislature now in session for the salary and travel expense of Newbold and Ferguson effective July 1, 1943. The salary of each would be at State standards which is $3,600. Travel for Newbold will be at $850 and for Ferguson $1,000.

The above budget has been presented to the Legislative Committee and to the Governor who has expressed his hopes that the State will assume the full amount.

E. expressed the hope that Newbold could be retained as head of the Division until his retirement at which time Ferguson would be advanced.

E. hopes the present credit balance in the GEB grant amounting to $1,269.67, as of July 1, 1943, can be assigned to travel for Newbold and Ferguson.

The State is supporting members of the Division of Negro Education as follows:

		Salary	Travel
Mr. A. E. Manley,	(Negro) High School Supervisor	$2,400	$900
Mrs. McIver	" Elementary Supervisor	1,800	900

FMc ST

FMc ST

3C-236

STATUS OF STATE AGENTS OF NEGRO SCHOOLS

Since the terminating grant for the support of State Agents was announced in 1939, states have assumed or reduced annual expenditures amounting to approximately half of the amount of the Board's appropriation at that time. If State Legislatures approve pending requests this amount will be substantially increased during 1943. Much depends on how the war affects race attitudes in the South.

Two problems stand out at this time in the Board's relationship to the State Agents:

(1) The support of their work by the states on or before the end of the Board's terminating grant;

(2) The importance of continuing their work during the War and the period of racial tension which is expected to follow.

The status of the work in the various states on June 30, 1943 will be approximately as follows:

North Carolina

The State has added and assumed the salaries and travel of two Negro assistants amounting to $6,000 annually. Superintendent Erwin is asking the Legislature now in session to assume responsibility for the salary and travel of the two white Agents at a State salary standard of $3,600 each.

The balance in GEB terminating grant of $1,269.67 will be asked for travel of the white Agents.

FMc
February 1, 1943

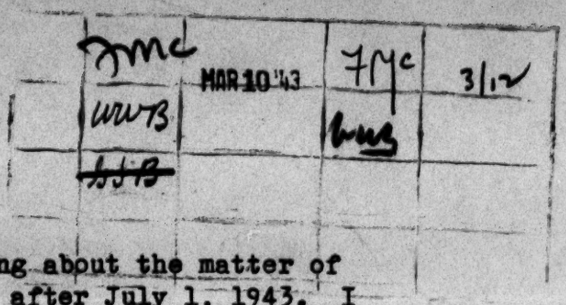
MAR 16 1943

NC-236

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RALEIGH

March 8, 1943

Mr. Fred McCuistion
General Education Board
49 West 49th Street
New York, New York



My dear Fred:

Sometime ago you were here conferring about the matter of salaries of Mr. Ferguson and myself after July 1, 1943. I am glad to tell you that the present Legislature has made appropriations and these are included in the biennial budget for 1943-1945.

A member of the Finance Division here has indicated that it will be highly pleasing to him and others here if the State may use part of any balance that remains in the General Education Board appropriations for the work of this Division, as expense money, for the next year beginning July 1, 1943 and ending June 30, 1944. You may receive a formal request about this sometime later. It occurred to me that you would like to have this information at this time.

With best wishes, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

N. C. Newbold

N. C. Newbold

NCN/m

FORM 624

MAR 16 1943

NC-236

for mailing -

WWB		WWB
KEO		KEO
AMJ		✓

March 12, 1943

Dear Newbold:

I am delighted to know that the Legislature has made appropriations to care for the Division of Negro Education in the biennial budget beginning July 1, 1943.

We should be glad to allocate remaining funds available to North Carolina for use as travel expense on the basis of a request from the Finance Division approved by Superintendent Erwin. According to our records there will be a balance of $1,269.67 as of July 1, 1943. Any unexpended balance from GNB funds allocated for the current year would be added to this amount.

Sincerely yours,
FRED McCUISTION

Mr. N. C. Newbold
State Department of Education
Raleigh, North Carolina

FMc ST

JUN - 3 1943

NC-236

State of North Carolina

Superintendent of Public Instruction

CLYDE A. ERWIN
SUPERINTENDENT

Raleigh

April 29, 1943

JCEC WGB

A WWB MAY - 3 '43 MMD 5/27/43

FMc

Mr. W.W. Brierley, Secretary
General Education Board
49 West 49th Street
New York City

Dear Mr. Brierley:

In making the appropriation for the operation of the Division of Negro Education in this State, the General Assembly took into consideration the balance of $1269.67 of General Education Board funds in its appropriation for the travel of the members of the staff of the Division of Negro Education. You can see, therefore, that the General Assembly did not fully provide during the next biennium for the support of the Division of Negro Education, but anticipated the balance indicated above. I trust under the circumstances that it will be possible for you to make the allocation of this money, otherwise the Division will be handicapped in its travel expenses.

With best wishes, I am

Very truly yours,

Clyde A. Erwin

Clyde A. Erwin
State Superintendent Public Instruction

FORM 634

JUN - 3 1943

		FMc
FJB		

April 21, 1943

My dear Superintendent Erwin:

On March 8th Mr. Newbold wrote Mr. McCuistion that the legislature had provided in full for the salary and travel of the two state agents in the Division of Negro Education and that the Finance Division would like the General Education Board to make available the balance of $1,269.67 of the sum earmarked for North Carolina, plus any unexpended balance of the 1943-1944 allocation, for expenses of the Division. Mr. Newbold said that a formal request would be submitted shortly thereafter.

With reference to the use of the balance, permit me to say that it can be applied only toward the salary or travel of the agents. Under the circumstances there would be a question as to whether the State Department could make use of this balance inasmuch as the legislature has provided for the salary and travel of the state agents.

Sincerely yours,

W. W. BRIERLEY

Superintendent Clyde A. Erwin
State Department of Education
Raleigh, North Carolina

WWB:KHO

Copy for Mr. Newbold

NC-236

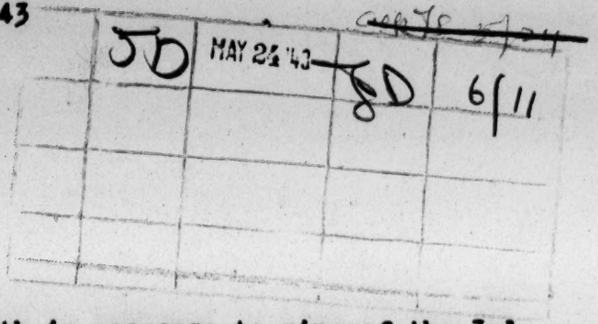
JUN 11 1943

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

RALEIGH

May 20, 1943



Mr. Jackson Davis, Associate Director
General Education Board
49 West 49th Street
New York, New York

Dear Davis:

I was glad indeed to have your letter of May 5th in response to mine of the 3rd.

It seems to me that somebody ought to make some kind of study or survey of the whole southern situation to determine what graduate and professional institutions would be required for Negroes, considered on a regional basis. Following that, it might be possible for the states concerned, together with their Senators and Representatives, to work out some kind of plan that would be approved by the Supreme Court. This, I know, would take a good deal of time, patience, and hard work but that is no reason why it should not be done if it is a wise thing to do and it does seem so to me.

Four or five years ago, at one of our Conferences at Duke and Chapel Hill, Dean Elder of the North Carolina College for Negroes, upon my request, made a brief study concerning the number of Negroes who lived within a radius of about 200 miles of Durham. I had that matter investigated because it seemed that the experiment which has been begun there by State support, which has been accepted in part at least by the leaders of both races, and the further fact that it offers a field for some of the best interracial cooperation on the higher levels than any of which I have any information anywhere.

In such a study as I have mentioned above, covering the whole South, there might be some difference of opinion as to whether Durham should be one of the regional centers of higher education for Negroes. I do know that the University of North Carolina and Duke University are keenly interested in what has been going on in this center the last few years, and I believe these forward-looking Universities, as well as a number of other white colleges in this area, would be interested in this matter for a long time to come. Perhaps sometime in the future, I do not know how far, the matter shall be worked out by common agreement that Negroes can attend both institutions. If such should come to pass, there is now certainly plenty of opportunity for the experimental program which is being carried on at the present time.

You may have seen the very excellent article by Virginius Dabney sent out from Richmond by Associated Press and published in morning papers Sunday, May 16, 1943.

I am glad to know that you are to be at Livingstone College next Tuesday. I am to meet with the Board of Trustees of Paine College in Augusta on Monday, but I hope

Mr. Jackson Davis May 20, 1943

I can get back to Livingstone in time to meet you and greet you there. If anything should prevent, I have asked Mr. Ferguson to represent our Department.

With best wishes, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

N C Newbold

N. C. Newbold

NCN/m

FORM 624

JUN 11 1943

June 11, 1943

Dear Mr. Newbold:

Your letter of May twentieth came since we met at Livingstone, but we did not cover the question you raised regarding a survey of graduate and professional instruction for Negroes. The United States Office of Education undertook such a survey and you have probably seen Volume I of "Socio-Economic Approach to Educational Problems" which includes much valuable material from Dr. Ina C. Brown. Alabama made a survey under Dr. Knight, and Dr. Works is helping Georgia and Virginia in inquiries at the present time.

I am reminded of Dr. Dillard's expression that we have already enough knowledge; what we need is to do something about it. That is the reason the action of West Virginia and Virginia seems to me so significant, and also the present effort in Alabama to begin graduate work in Agriculture and Home Economics at Tuskegee with State aid.

The situation at North Carolina College for Negroes at Durham with the cooperation of Duke and the University of North Carolina is full of promise and future significance. It seemed rather unfortunate to me that the emphasis has been put on the law school, the expense of which has seemed unduly large for the small number of students accommodated.

It was like old times being with you at Salisbury, and I know it was a great satisfaction to you as it was to me to see those buildings completed and to see that the church is now supporting President Trent in his program.

With all good wishes,

Cordially yours,

JACKSON DAVIS

Mr. N. C. Newbold
State Department of Public
Instruction
Raleigh, North Carolina

JD:IS

FORM 684

JUN - 3 1943

JUN-2 '43

		FHc
GJB		
AICG		
CWW	JUN-2 '43	

NC-236

May 27, 1943

My dear Superintendent Erwin:

I desire to inform you that in accordance with your letter of April 29th the Executive Committee of the General Education Board on May 21, 1943, made available to the State Department of Education of North Carolina the sum of $1,269.67 in addition to any unexpended balance in the allocation for 1942-1943 toward the travel of the two state agents for rural schools for Negroes during the year beginning July 1, 1943. The sum herein reported is the balance in the appropriation authorized by the Board on April 6, 1939, for support of state agents in North Carolina.

Our Comptroller will remit the sum in two installments on or about July 1st and October 1st. Shortly after the close of the year please submit a signed statement of expenditures.

The Board was gratified to learn that beginning with July 1, 1944, or earlier, state funds will be available to provide for the full support of the two State Agents, thus assuring the continuation of this important activity.

Very truly yours,

WJBRIERLEY

Superintendent Clyde A. Erwin
State Department of Education
Raleigh, North Carolina

NC-236

JUN 29 1943

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RALEIGH

June 1, 1943

WWB JUN-4 '43 FMc JUN-4 '43 FMc

Mr. W. W. Brierley, Secretary
General Education Board
49 West 49th Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Brierley:

Thank you for the copy of your letter of May 27, 1943, to Superintendent Erwin. I am very glad to have the information which you gave and to know that your Board was willing to cooperate as Dr. Erwin requested.

In my letter to Mr. McCuistion sometime ago, I believe it was March 8, 1943, I stated that the Legislature had provided for the salaries of Mr. Ferguson and myself, but did not mention the matter of expenses because at that time I did not myself know just what arrangements had been made with the Legislature on that point.

With best wishes, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

N C Newbold

N. C. Newbold

NCN/m

JUN -7 1943

NC-236

State of North Carolina

Superintendent of Public Instruction

CLYDE A. ERWIN
SUPERINTENDENT

Raleigh

WWB JUN-4 '43
FMc JUN-4 '43
GDB JUN-4 '43
ARG
FMc
MEL

June 2, 1943

Mr. W.W. Brierley, Secretary
General Education Board
49 West 49th Street
New York City

Dear Mr. Brierley:

This will acknowledge your letter of May 27th. I note that you are making available the sum of $1,269.67, in addition to any unexpended balance in the allocation of 1942-43, toward the travel of the two state agents for rural schools for Negroes during the year beginning July 1, 1943.

I want to take this opportunity to thank the General Education Board for the splendid support which they have given to our program in this State. I am delighted that we now have the prospect of taking over and of going forward in the future in the further development of this program.

With best wishes, I am

Very truly yours,

Clyde A. Erwin

Clyde A. Erwin
State Superintendent Public Instruction

NC-236

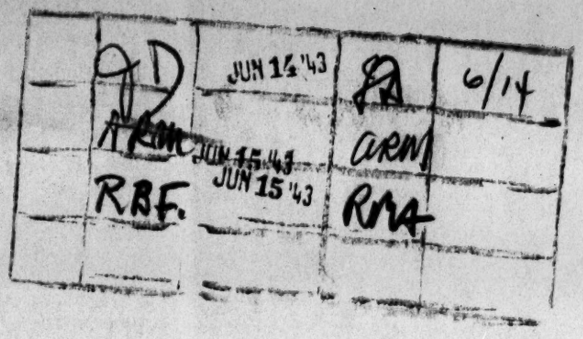
JUN 15 1943

Division of Cooperation In Education and Race Relations

COOPERATING ORGANIZATIONS
STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
DUKE UNIVERSITY

N. C. NEWBOLD, DIRECTOR
RALEIGH, N. C.

June 9, 1943



Mr. Jackson Davis
General Education Board
49 West 49th Street
New York City

Dear Mr. Davis:

It was a genuine pleasure to see you at Salisbury where we had an opportunity to discuss a number of matters that have been part of our lives for thirty years. There was one other matter I intended to talk to you about but for some reason did not get to do. I am enclosing copies of two letters which will explain the situation. One of the letters is mine to Mr. Erwin and the other is his reply. I am sure you will appreciate seeing this correspondence.

I wish you would come to North Carolina oftener.

With best wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

N C Newbold

N. C. NEWBOLD

NCN:rf
enclosures

Mr. Davis

JUN 15 1943

June 4, 1943

Dr. Clyde A. Erwin
Raleigh
North Carolina

Dear Dr. Erwin:

The matter I wish to bring to your attention in this letter is personal as well as professional. Personally, after July 1, 1943, I will have the same keen interest and enthusiasm in and for my work that I have had for the past thirty years.

However, there will be a difference in my status, since my salary after the date mentioned above will be paid from public funds of the State of North Carolina instead of from funds provided by a private Foundation. The matter upon which I desire your thoughtful consideration is: Will continuance after July 1, 1943, of the work I have been doing at our two universities and the North Carolina College for Negroes be embarrassing to you as State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and to the State Government?

I understand that all the various phases of the service that I have tried to render to the State represent in their larger aspects one general field or unit of service. However, I would not want to do - following any decision that may be agreed upon - anything that would embarrass you or any other officials of the State.

I would greatly appreciate your ~~early~~ action on this matter at some early date.

With cordial good wishes, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

N. C. Newbold

NCN/m

C
O
P
Y

JUN 15 1943

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RALEIGH

Clyde A. Erwin
Superintendent

June 5, 1943

Dr. N. C. Newbold
State Department of Public Instruction
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Dr. Newbold:

Thank you for your letter of June 4th. I do not think there will be any change in your status in any way whatsoever. You will be expected to continue exactly the same program you have in the past with such variation as may result from changing conditions. This, of course, will be no different from former years. So far as I am concerned, you have always been a State employee because your money was sent here and cleared through the same channels as the funds for every other person. You may feel free to continue your work in exactly the same manner as you have heretofore, and you will certainly find no limitation that you have not known in the past.

RHF
~~ARM~~

May I take this occasion to say that in my judgment you have rendered a signal service to the people of this State. If I were to name ten men in North Carolina whom I consider as the outstanding men in the field of social service and social betterment your name would certainly stand high in the list.

ARM
RBF

With best wishes and kind personal regards, I am

Very truly yours,

(Signed)

Clyde A. Erwin
State Superintendent Public Instruction

FORM G34

JUN 15 1943

June 14, 1943

Dear Mr. Newbold:

Thanks for your letter of the 9th. It was like old times being with you at Salisbury and it was fine to see these buildings at Livingstone College completed, besides having a good talk with you.

I appreciate your letting me see your correspondence with Mr. Erwin. I am particularly pleased to see the final paragraph of his letter, with which I certainly agree. I am sharing this with my associates who will be interested in seeing it.

With all good wishes,

Cordially yours,

JACKSON DAVIS

Mr. N. C. Newbold
State Department of Public Instruction
Raleigh, North Carolina

JD:mel

JUL -7 1943

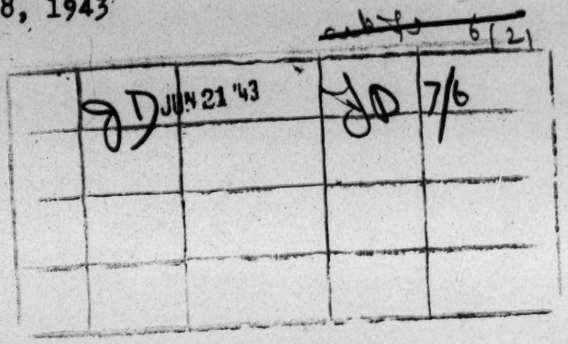
NC 236

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

RALEIGH

June 18, 1943



Mr. Jackson Davis
General Education Board
49 West 49th Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Davis:

It was a real pleasure to see you in Richmond and to have an opportunity to talk with you about matters in which we have a mutual interest.

I am glad I had the opportunity to make clear to you that I had no reference in my recent letter to the conventional form of a survey in regard to graduate and professional instruction for Negroes. Rather, I was thinking that you and your associates could very properly discuss this matter with the persons most concerned in the various states and then, if it seemed desirable, ask a half dozen or so people to get together and work out a tentative south-wide program. You, of course, would be in this group, as should our mutual friend, Mr. S. L. Smith of Nashville, and Mr. L. M. Favrot, if he is able to give any attention to it. Likewise, Fred McCuistion could contribute immensely to it. If something like this could be done, it would probably be possible for the various states interested, in certain regions or combinations, to secure the permission of the Supreme Court to operate on a regional basis. I understand that would take a great deal of time but even so it might be highly desirable and worthwhile.

I did not mention, while we were in Richmond, your reference to the Law School in Durham. I had intended to. It has been very expensive, but Frank Graham had a feeling it would be safe under existing conditions to spend whatever was necessary. He may be right in that view. At the recent Commencement the first Law Degree was conferred upon a young man, whose name I do not now recall, and this phase of the exercises probably drew the greatest applause of the Negro audience present. As you probably know, Sumner Welles gave the Commendement Address and it was splendid.

I hope you will be coming this way soon.

With best wishes, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

N C Newbold

N. C. Newbold

NCN/m

JUL -7 1943

NC 236

July 6, 1943

Dear Newbold:

I appreciate your letter of June 18th. I should like to continue this conversation with you.

Odum did a grand job in drafting the report which was adopted at the Richmond meeting. There is evidently plenty of work for the continuing committees to do.

The most encouraging bit of news of recent progress is in Alabama. The Legislature voted $100,000 to Tuskegee Institute for a Graduate School of Agriculture and Home Economics.

If the Law School at Durham is to continue it seems to me that it would be much better justified if it could represent the concerted efforts of a group of Southern states. I think perhaps Mr. Ed Turner of Tennessee would be interested in talking with you about it, as this question was recently raised in connection with Fisk and the State of Tennessee. Perhaps some other state agents would also be interested.

With all good wishes,

Cordially yours,

HARRISON DAVIS

Mr. N. C. Newbold
Department of Public Instruction
Raleigh, North Carolina

NC-236

JUL 13 1943

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RALEIGH

July 10, 1943

JD JUL 12 '43 JD 7/13

Mr. Jackson Davis, Associate Director
General Education Board
49 West 49th Street
New York, New York (20)

Dear Davis:

Thank you for your letter of July 6th.

I shall be very glad to talk with you further concerning the matter of regional university centers for Negroes in the South.

Since I saw you in Richmond, Dr. Shepard and I have had some correspondence and he has asked me to work with him on a tentative plan which would deal with this subject somewhat on a south-wide basis.

He and his Board of Trustees would be interested, I am sure, in the suggestion you have made concerning the Law School. In this connection, I may say that personally I was not very much concerned about the beginning of the Law School at Durham, but our mutual friend, Frank Graham, had a feeling that it was essential to prevent possible law suits so he insisted upon it. After all, it may be wise that it has been undertaken. I shall be glad to talk with Mr. Ed. Turner or any others who may be interested in some sort of plan of collaboration in the matter of the Law School or other phases of the program being undertaken at Durham or Greensboro.

I think Alabama has done exceedingly well with its plan to cooperate with Tuskegee Institute. That step may complicate the Alabama situation unless the State decides to cooperate with Tuskegee on a graduate program in other fields, or with Atlanta University or some other center.

I hope you will be coming to North Carolina sometime soon.

With best wishes, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

N C Newbold

N. C. Newbold

NCN/m

FORM 634

JUL 13 1943

July 15, 1943

Dear Newbold:

Many thanks for yours of the tenth. I am interested in your further thoughts regarding regional developments for Negro higher education. I shall be glad to follow this up with you the next time we are together.

With all good wishes for a pleasant summer,

Sincerely yours,

JACKSON DAVIS

Mr. N. C. Newbold
State Department of Public Instruction
Raleigh, North Carolina

JD:IS

COPY (Original in 950.4, North Carolina - Public Health Education)

NC-236

INTERVIEWS: FMc

July 30, 1943
Raleigh, N. C.

Supt. Clyde A. Erwin
N. C. Newbold
Dr. W. P. Jacocks
Dr. C. V. Reynolds

* * * * * * * *

NCN spoke of race tensions in the State and of the effect of the State's effort to increase salaries of Negro teachers during the past five years. At the current rate, Negro and white teachers will be receiving identical salaries after two more years -- see attached statement.

* * * * * * * *

FRED McCUISTION

FMc:mel

NORTH CAROLINA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

I. ITEMS IN WHICH COLORED AND WHITE SCHOOLS ARE NEAR TOGETHER	1940-1941 WHITE	COLORED
1. Length of term days	164.7	164.4

NOTE: Since these data were prepared, the Legislature, in 1943, authorized a school term of 180 days or 9 months for all children of all races in North Carolina. The State pays the total bill for the cost of this total term including salaries, transportation, janitorial services, insurance, and other miscellaneous items. There would be no point in the case of any county or city unit cutting the term of Negro schools shorter than the white term because it does not cost the local unit anything and the money that might be used for a longer term for Negroes could not be used for any other purpose whatsoever in said county or city if not used in that way.

2. Teacher-pupil load (average)		
a. Elementary Schools	32.5	32.5
b. High Schools	24.2	27.
3. Percentage of average daily membership in average daily attendance		
a. Elementary Schools	93.8	90.3
b. High Schools	95.2	93.7
4. Courses of study and requirements for accreditment, both Elementary and High Schools	Identical	
5. Program for training and certification of teachers	Identical	
6. Average training of teachers	792.8	776.4

NOTE: In this index of training 700 means four years of high school (accredited) and three years of a standard college. 800 would indicate graduation from a standard college with required professional training.

7. Salaries. Beginning in 1939, a small sum, $118,000 was allotted to increase salaries of Negro teachers, thus beginning definite reduction of the differential which then existed. Each year since that time a quarter of a million dollars has been provided for the same purpose. Likewise, provision was made by the 1943 Legislature for a similar amount for each of the next two years, 1943-1945. At that time it is expected that the salaries for both races will be almost exactly identical.

Illustration: In 1939, the maximum salary of a Negro teacher for the State Term of eight months was $800 from State Funds. Last year, 1942-1943, the same teacher received $120 a month for eight months or $960 for eight months. For the school year 1943-1944 the same type of teacher is expected to receive $125 per month for nine months, plus $20 a month War Bonus, or a total of $1,305 for the year of nine months. This means a gain of $505 to such a teacher in 1943-1944 over the salary she received in 1938-1939.

8. Graduate and Professional Training of Negroes.
The North Carolina General Assembly in 1939 provided such training in two ways:
a. Within the State and leading to the Master's Degree, in liberal arts and the professions at the North Carolina College for Negroes in Durham; in Agriculture and Technology at the Agricultural and Technical College in Greensboro.
b. For more advanced graduate work and in some subjects that could not immediately be offered in the two colleges named above, fellowship aid was provided for those who desired to study in institutions outside the State.
Most of the teaching in the graduate field in the college in Durham is done by outstanding members of the graduate faculties of the University of North Carolina and Duke University.

NOTE: The data and outlines offered in the eight categories indicated above show that in some of these items there is now equality of opportunity as between white and Negro public schools in North Carolina, while others show rapid approximation to that status. It will be noted, too, that these eight items include many of the most significant phases of the public school program.

II. IN SOME OTHER ITEMS THERE ARE DIFFERENCES.

The most belated item in the entire Negro Public School Program in North Carolina is the large number of small units which should be eliminated in favor of consolidation and transportation. Late statistics show about 1,600 of these small, out-dated, out-moded, and, in several hundred cases, very dilapidated, uncomfortable, poorly furnished, one-, two-, and three-teacher schools. However, a fair beginning has been made in this very important matter since in 1941-1942 698 busses transported 45,583 Negro children to 240 schools, most of which are in rural areas, and where there are large school units, nearly all of them of permanent (brick, stone, or cement) construction.

III. SOME OTHER ENCOURAGING FACTS.

1. The Legislature of 1943 appropriated a total sum for Negro State Institutions of Higher Learning for the biennium 1943-1945 which is 33 1/3% above the appropriations for the same institutions for the biennium 1941-1943.

2. Total Expenditures by the State of North Carolina for the public education of Negroes for the following years:

a.	1939-1940	$ 6,516,116
b.	1940-1941	7,263,362
c.	1942-1943 (All data not compiled but estimate by Chief Statistician of the State Department of Public Instruction is)	8,500,000

REDUCTION OF SALARY DIFFERENTIAL IN NORTH CAROLINA

Salaries from State Funds

	White	Negro	
1938-39	$ 133.	$ 100.	for 8 months
1939-40	133.	105.	" " "
1940-41	133.	110.	" " "
1941-42	133.	115.	" " "
1942-43	133	120.	" " "
1943-44	133. plus $20.*	125. plus $20.*	" 9 "
1944-45	133. plus $20.*	130. plus $20.*	" " "

It is expected that in the fall of 1945 the salaries will be equalized. The Legislature in January - March, 1945, it is believed will provide funds for eliminating the small difference existing ($3.00) at the end of the school year 1944-1945.

* War Bonus

MINIMUM SALARY SCHEDULE – Negro

1942-1943 + 1943-1944

Type of Certificate	Experience in Years											
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Graduate 1943-44			106 109	110 113	113 117	116 121	120 125	123 128	126 131	129 134	132 137	135 141
Class A* 1933-1934	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	68	70			
1942-1943	90	93	96	99	102	106	110	113	116	120		
1943-1944	92	96	99	102	105	109	113	117	121	125		
Class B* 1933-1934	46	48	50	52	54	56	58					
1943-44	63	66	69	72	74	77	80					
1942-1943	63	66	69	72	74	77	80					
Class C* 1933-1934	42	44	46	48	50							
1943-44	58	61	63	66	69							
1942-1943	58	61	63	66	69							
Elem. A 1933-1934	40	42	44									
1943-44	55	58	60									
1942-1943	55	58	60									
Elem. B 1933-1934	35											
1943-44	35											
1942-1943	48											
Non-Std. 1933-1934	35											
1943-44	44											
1942-1943	44											

*Includes High School, Grammar Grade, and Primary Certificates.

MAXIMUM SALARY SCHEDULE - white

1942 - 1943

Type of Certificate	Experience in Years											
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Graduate 1943-44 SAME			114.00 114.00	118.00 118	122.00 122.00	128.00 SAME	133.00	136.00	139.00	142.00	145.00	150.00
Class A*												
1933-1934	70.00	72.50	75.00	77.50	80.00	82.50	85.00	87.50	90.00			
1942-1943 1943-44	96.00 SAME	100.00	103.00	106.00	110.00	114.00	118.00	122.00	128.00	133.00		
Class B												
1933-1934	60.00	62.50	65.00	67.50	70.00	72.50	75.00					
1942-1943 1943-44 SAME	82.00	86.00	89.00	93.00	96.00	100.00	104.00					

*Includes High School, Grammar Grade, and Primary Certificates.

NC-236

OCT 16 1943

October 15, 1943

Dear Mr. Newbold:

It was fine to see you in Chapel Hill and in Raleigh. I was greatly interested in the analysis you gave me of some of the articles in the book which the University of North Carolina Press is bringing out - "What the Negro Wants". The publication of this book will have a fine effect because it is an invitation of the liberal South to have Negro leaders speak out in forthright fashion. What you showed me in Du Bois' article is very regrettable, especially in such a talented and gifted man. I should be interested in seeing your comments on the whole book if you have time to send them to me.

I am greatly indebted to you and Ferguson for all your thoughtfulness of me on this trip. With kindest regards to Mrs. Newbold and best wishes to the boys,

Cordially yours,

JACKSON DAVIS

Mr. N. C. Newbold
State Department of Public Instruction
Raleigh, North Carolina

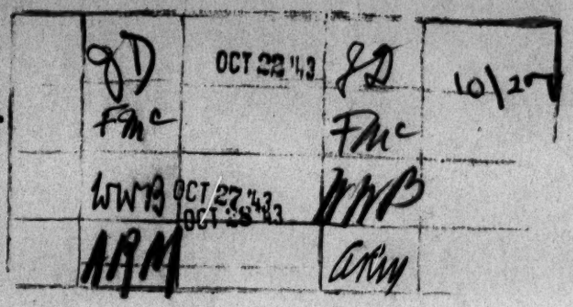
JD:IS

NOV - 1 1943

NC-236

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RALEIGH

October 20, 1943



Mr. Jackson Davis, Associate Director
General Education Board
49 West 49th Street
New York (20), New York

Dear Mr. Davis:

Thank you for your letter of October 15th. I was very glad indeed to see you at Chapel Hill and here last week.

Complying with your request, I am glad to send you copies of letters written to Mr. Couch on the 16th, 18th, and today. The letter of the 18th was telephoned to him Monday about noon, in time for the meeting of his Board at 1:30 P.M.

With best wishes, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

N. C. Newbold

N. C. Newbold

Enc.
NCN/m

NOV - 1 1943

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October 16, 1943

Mr. W. T. Couch, Director
University of North Carolina Press
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Couch:

I have not, of course, been able to complete the reading of all the articles that will be put together as a book on "What the Negro Wants". However, I have read sufficiently to offer the following suggestions:

1. It would help the average reader, especially white readers, if brief biographical sketches of the writers of the articles could be included, say in a couple of pages at the beginning or at the end of the book. These sketches might include statements as to where the writers were born, educated, where they worked, and what they have done, particularly in matters pertaining to racial activities and the like.

2. Dr. DuBois, it seems, lays the blame for segregation and general laws restricting rights and privileges of Negroes upon Booker T. Washington. This does not seem to me to be fair, especially since Booker Washington has been dead for many years and probably no one would be authorized to defend his memory and his service to the country and indeed to the world.

3. The paper by Leslie Pinckney Hill is a charming document. If I were the editor I believe I would be inclined to place this first in the book and then perhaps reprint it as a closing paper, thus making it the Alpha and Omega of the publication. He is evidently a good thinker and has very constructive iedas and knows how to express them.

4. I have not discovered any reason that would seem to me a good one not to publish these papers in a book as you planned. I shall, however, hope to read additional papers between now and about 11:00 A.M. Monday, at which time I shall hope to telephone you or your secretary anything further that I may have to say. So far as I have gone, and I have read DuBois, Randolph, as well as some others, I believe the book would serve a useful purpose.

With best wishes, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

N. C. Newbold

NCN/m

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October 18, 1943

Mr. W. T. Couch, Director
University of North Carolina Press
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Couch:

Finally I have been able to read all the papers you gave me last Wednesday, except one. I shall read that later.

I have greatly enjoyed reading these papers and I wish you to cast my vote, along with the others, for the publication of the series in a book to bear the title, I believe, of "What The Negro Wants". I think this book, although it will no doubt cause some discussion both pro and con, would really help to clarify the present inter-racial situation in the United States.

With best wishes, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

N. C. Newbold

NCN/m

October 20, 1943

Mr. W. T. Couch, Director
University of North Carolina Press
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Couch:

Complying further with your request, I have taken a little time, much too little, but the best I can do at the moment, to go over the papers on WHAT THE NEGRO WANTS and offer a few suggestions. I am enclosing a brief statement which I know is extremely imperfect and incomplete, but it is the best I can do with the time at my disposal this week, since I expect to be out of Raleigh perhaps all the balance of this week.

In a note from Mr. Jackson Davis, he writes in part "I shall be interested in seeing your comments if you have time to send them to me". Acting upon the assumption that you would not object to this, I am sending him copies of the statements I sent you October 16th, 18th, and 20th.

I can very well imagine that many of the persons in the South whom we designate as politicians and perhaps many others will not be moved to greater cooperation and a helpful attitude toward Negroes by many statements made in these papers. That however is something that we cannot in this instance control, even if it were wise to do so. I think you have before you a very important lot of papers and my conviction is that the sum total of the results of the publication of the book will be good.

I have asked another member of our staff, Mr. Ferguson, to read at least some of the papers, which he is proceeding to do. I am leaving this afternoon for Elizabeth City, but the manuscript will be sent to you by Express Collect, as you requested, in the next day or two.

With best wishes, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

N. C. Newbold

Enc.
NCN/a

WHAT THE NEGRO WANTS
By Fifteen Negroes

CONTENTS

Foreword

1 My Evolving Program for Negro Freedom, by W. E. Burghardt Du Bois

2. One American Problem and a Possible Solution, by Willard S. Townsend

3 What the Negro Wants and How to Get It: The Inward Power of the Masses, by Leslie Pinckney Hill

4 The Negro Has Always Wanted the Four Freedoms, by Charles H. Wesley

5 The Negro Wants Full Participation in the American Democracy, by Frederick D. Patterson

6 Freedom Through Victory, by Doxey A. Wilkerson

7 Race Relations in the United States: A Summary by Gordon B. Hancock

8 My Program for Negro Equality, by Mary McLeod Bethune

9 The Caucasian Problem, by George S. Shuyler

10 My America, by Langston Hughes

11 What the Negro Wants, by Walter White

12 March on Washington Movement Presents Program for the Negro, by A. Philip Randolph

13 Count Us In, by Sterling A. Brown

14 The Negro Wants First-Class Citizenship, by Rayford W. Logan

15 by Charles S. Johnson

COMMENTS: WHAT THE NEGRO WANTS; FIFTEEN ASK FOR DEMOCRACY

Publication of this book by the Press of a great Southern University offers a remarkable opportunity and a national "sounding board" to those who contributed the various papers of the book. Nothing quite like it has been done before anywhere, so far as I know. It is particularly and peculiarly significant at the present time. Partly because of this and for other justifiable reasons which are obvious, two or three questions arise:

1. Is the major aim and desire of each contributor to promote better racial understanding in the South and in the country as a whole and thereby through the agencies, public and private, which exist, including government - local, state, and national - gain the objectives, rights, and privileges for Negroes for which they stand?

2. Is the major aim and desire of each contributor to have an opportunity to say whatever he wishes to proclaim to both races or all races in America, backed at least tacitly by the willingness of the University of North Carolina Press to publish their statements, without suggestion of change or of any modification whatsoever?

Commenting upon these two questions, as an expression of my own opinion, providing the University of North Carolina Press is willing to proceed on an affirmative reply to question 2 by the contributors themselves, I would still be in favor of publication of the fifteen papers to be printed in a book bearing the title: WHAT THE NEGRO WANTS - FIFTEEN ASK FOR DEMOCRACY.

However, after thirty years of work with and among most of the problems involved, I am convinced that the objectives desired would be both sooner and more happily achieved if the writers agree to the ideas contained in question 1.

Proceeding, therefore, upon the assumption that everyone concerned in this enterprise, after mature deliberation, (and I am assuming that, as important as these matters are, a month or two months could be well spent in securing agreement upon certain changes proposed) would approve the procedure suggested in question 1, I am offering the following:

1. The changing or elimination of statements by Dr. Du Bois concerning Booker T. Washington as being responsible for the segregation laws, etc. See Page 23 of his paper.

2. That Mr. Langston Hughes may, if the matter is explained to him, desire to rewrite or change sections in his paper which recommend that the Federal Government provide instructors to educate the South in the practice of democracy.

3. That Mr. Doxie A. Wilkerson who, in my opinion, prepared one of the most effective chapters in the list, may wish to eliminate quotations from Earl Browder and at least some of the references to the Communists.

4. Several contributors advocate repeal of the laws forbidding intermarriage. To me it seems wise that these statements be eliminated or changed to a mere statement that such laws exist, without suggesting that they be repealed.

5. That the reference in Mrs. Bethune's paper to the actors in the historical drama of the Boston Tea Party to whom she refers as "ruffians" be changed to coincide with the facts in the case. She evidently meant that they were perhaps dressed and in a sense acted as the kind of person she named.

6. Mr. Schuyler's paper "The Caucasian Problem" presents, it seems to me, some difficulties. However, to present specific suggestions for changing it would require more time than I have available this week.

7. There is much unanimimity by all the writers upon what they want - real democracy as they understand it. In the main, they have made a good case for their wants. Through the papers there is a very frank and full statement of facts as they understand those facts and conditions which prevent democracy for them. Some of it is bitter, some extravagant, some open to question, but they were given an opportunity to state their case before the American people and the world. They have done so and done it rather well! The group of fifteen is probably overweighted by representation from what is termed the North. There are perhaps sound reasons for this. Nevertheless, it may serve to emphasize to Southern Negroes that their local leadership is not competent or cannot be trusted to treat the problems involved on a national scale. Likewise, it could provide "Northern" Negroes an opportunity to exploit their views as superior to "Southern" Negroes, and the like.

8. While all the writers emphasize the need for change in segregation laws, some of them for immediate change, there is through all the papers, or practically all, the idea that it is going to take time and perhaps much time to gain the goals desired, and more encouraging to what are perhaps majorities in both races is the fact that most of the papers close on a hopeful note that better times are "a'comin'", and point out the fact that there is much wholesome, helpful cooperation between and among the races, South and North.

N. C. Newbold

NCN/m

NOV - 1 1943

October 27, 1943

Dear Newbold:

Thank you very much for letting me see your comments on the manuscript, "What the Negro Wants". You point out some serious shortcomings in some of the papers indicating a lack of balance and perspective - the effect of exaggeration. Perhaps this very fact is a good reason why the book ought to be published. It is a little like the London policeman at Hyde Park seeing to it that nobody disturbs the soapbox orator who is against the government and nearly everything else. This kind of thing is a safety valve in a free society, but I think you are correct in the disillusioning effect it is going to have on a good many people who would ordinarily be counted on to support an orderly scheme of progress.

With best wishes,

Cordially yours,

JACKSON DAVIS

Mr. N. C. Newbold
State Department of Public Instruction
Raleigh, North Carolina

JD:IS

FEB 1 1944

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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

RALEIGH

January 28, 1944

JD 89 1/31

Mr. Jackson Davis
General Education Board
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, New York

My dear Davis:

If my memory serves me right, I think your Board furnished Mr. Couch the money with which he secured the writing of a book by Mr. J. Saunders Redding, then teacher of English at the State Teachers College in Elizabeth City. That has been several years ago but not so many. If I am right, I think you will be interested in seeing an article in the NEWS AND OBSERVER of December 3, 1943. I am enclosing herewith a copy of the article together with a copy of the editorial of the same issue.

Also, I am sending you a copy of our latest NORTH CAROLINA PUBLIC SCHOOL BULLETIN in which you will find several marked articles which I believe will also interest you and some of your associates. Sometime when you are over this way I shall be glad to tell you more about the plan we have for a rather complete study of the parts of the Public School System in which Negro Schools are now rather badly below the standards in the White Schools. Governor Brought made a most courageous statement when he appeared before the State Board of Education on December 9th, and was very emphatic that we have now made some start in emphasizing Public School opportunities and we should go further, particularly in the matter of establishing school units in the rural areas large enough to give Negro children modern school educational advantages in health, physical education, vocational education, high schools, and everything that goes with a large school, so far as it can be provided. I consider this one of the most important steps which we have taken in the last ten or fifteen years.

With best wishes, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

N C Newbold

N. C. Newbold

Enc.
NCN/m

FEB 1 1944

January 31, 1944

Dear Newbold:

Thank you very much for yours of the 28th with the very interesting clipping from the NEWS AND OBSERVER about the Mayflower award to Mr. Redding. There is a wide difference of opinion about the book, but this award to a book which is so very critical of the South shows a broad detached interest that characterizes the awards, and the effect on race relations is significant.

Thank you for the PUBLIC SCHOOL BULLETIN with so many interesting items. I am pleased to see Governor Broughton's statement about the need of more consolidation of the small Negro schools.

With kindest regards and best wishes to all the Newbolds,

Sincerely yours,

JACKSON DAVIS

Mr. N. C. Newbold
State Department of Public Instruction
Raleigh, North Carolina

JD:IS

FORM 634

MAY 2 1944

UC 236

May 1, 1944

Dear Superintendent Erwin:

On May 27, 1943, Mr. Brierley notified you of an allocation of $1,369.67 toward the travel of the two state agents for rural schools for Negroes during the year beginning July 1, 1943. The above allocation represented the balance left in funds made available for the state agents' work in North Carolina during the period July 1, 1939 to June 30, 1946. However, if there should be any unexpended balance as of June 30, 1944, this amount can be re-allocated for the year beginning July 1, 1944.

Will you please let me know what balance, if any, is unexpended?

Sincerely yours,

FRED McCUISTION

Superintendent Clyde A. Erwin
State Department of Education
Raleigh, North Carolina

FMcC:eb

AUG 14 1944

NC-236

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RALEIGH

May 27, 1944

FMC	MAY 31 '44	MEL	
KED	MAY 31 '44	MMB	6/1/44
GJB	JUN-7 '44		
AKG			

Dr. Fred McCuistion
General Education Board
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, New York

Dear Dr. McCuistion:

In some way your letter of February 11th seems to have been misplaced and has just come to light again.

There will be approximately $250 remaining in the General Education Board appropriation voted in 1939 at the end of this fiscal year. We are glad that, with the approval of the Board, we can include this in the travel expenses for Mr. Newbold and Mr. Ferguson for 1944-45.

Again may I express the appreciation of this Department to you and your Board for the splendid assistance which has been given to us over the past many years.

Travel
1943-44 - $1,548.61

With best wishes, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Clyde A. Erwin

Clyde A. Erwin
State Superintendent of Public Instruction

NCN/m

AUG 14 1944

June 12, 1944

My dear Superintendent Erwin:

Mr. McCuistion has handed me your letter of May 27th in which you inform us that there will be approximately $250 remaining in the General Education Board's allocation for support of state agents for rural schools for Negroes on June 30, 1944. Before steps can be taken to make the balance available, we shall need to know the exact sum remaining unexpended at the close of the fiscal year. If you will write me shortly after June 30th and submit a statement of expenditures, steps will be taken by the officers for making the balance available for 1944-1945.

Sincerely yours,

Superintendent Clyde A. Erwin
State Department of Education
Raleigh, North Carolina

WWB:KEO

NC 236

JUN 22 1944

June 20, 1944

Dear Mr. Newbold:

I was very much pleased to see a press report that North Carolina had completely equalized the salaries of white and Negro teachers beginning with next session. I know how consistently and effectively you have worked on the proposal and how much satisfaction it must give you to see your hopes realized so promptly. All of us rejoice in the fine example of North Carolina, and congratulate you and Mr. Erwin and your associates who have brought about this action.

With all good wishes,

Cordially yours,

JACKSON DAVIS

Mr. N. C. Newbold
State Department of Education
Raleigh, North Carolina

JUL 25 1944

NC236

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RALEIGH

June 23, 1944

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	FMc		FMc	

Mr. Jackson Davis
General Education Board
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, New York

Dear Mr. Davis:

It was good of you to dictate a letter to me on June 20th. We appreciate keenly what you had to say and I hope that you have not over-stated the facts.

We are going ahead with our program to level up, gradually, the deficiencies which now exist in public schools and colleges for Negroes. The Governor and Dr. Erwin are very proud of the action of the State Board of Education in equalizing the salaries of white and Negro teachers, beginning with July 1, 1944.

I am sending you herewith some material concerning a meeting of seven Committees who have been appointed to serve as indicated on the sheets enclosed. Members of the State Board of Education, the State Superintendent of Schools, and possibly the Governor, as well as some of the rest of us, will participate in the meeting scheduled. The seven items which are to be studied by that many Committees include the major items in our public school system in which Negroes are still below the standard on such items in white schools.

Thanking you again for writing me, and with best wishes, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

N C Newbold

N. C. Newbold

Enc.
NCN/m

NE 369

JUL 25 1944

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RALEIGH

Sometime ago, you were invited to serve with others in a state-wide Study of Negro Schools and Colleges in North Carolina, under the direction and supervision of a Committee of the State Board of Education. The Chairman of the State Board Committee, Dr. Henry R. Dwire, and our Department have planned for a meeting of all the committees involved, here in Raleigh on July 6, 1944. There will be two sessions:

1. At 10:30 A.M. in the Hall of the House of Representatives.

2. At 2:30 P.M. in the same Hall.

After a short session at the 10:30 A.M. meeting, the various committees will meet in separate rooms for consideration of their own specific topics.

I am enclosing:

a. A complete list of the committees which we have tentatively arranged to save time and for the convenience of the whole group. We hope the Co-Chairmen in each case will agree to convene the groups as indicated and proceed without delay to a discussion of the problems involved in each topic. If Co-Chairmen or other members prefer to work on some other topic, please make such arrangements by authority of the group at this first meeting.

b. A list of the meeting places of the seven committees.

These seven topics represent the various phases of State Public Education which the Committee of the State Board of Education have planned to include in the Study now being undertaken.

Further details of the plans for this will be ready to submit to you and all members of the several committees at the meeting on July 6th.

We hope you will arrange to attend both sessions as indicated.

With best wishes, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Enc.
NCN/m

N. C. Newbold
Director

SUGGESTED MEETING PLACES FOR STUDY COMMITTEES

1. CONSOLIDATION.
   House of Representatives.

2. EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES
   Board Room, Department of Conservation - Room 230,
   Education Building.

3. ADDITIONAL AND BETTER HIGH SCHOOLS.
   Room 119, Agriculture Building.

4. VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.
   Hearing Room of Industrial Commission - Room 403-405,
   Education Building.

5. JURISDICTION OF PRINCIPALS.
   Room 340, Education Building.

6. COLLEGES, UNIVERSITIES, AND TEACHER-EDUCATION.
   Room 322, Education Building.

7. ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.
   Courtroom of Utilities Commission - 3rd Floor, Library
   Building.

STUDY OF NEGRO SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES UNDER THE DIRECTION OF STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

Suggested list of Committees for seven topics now proposed for study. These lists have been prepared by members of the State Department of Education and are only suggestive. It is proposed that the Co-Chairmen suggested are for convening the Committees at the first session. If for any reason the persons mentioned cannot continue to serve, it is suggested that the members present nominate and elect two persons to be Co-Chairmen, one from each race.

1. CONSOLIDATION.

Supt. H. B. Marrow
Mr. W. F. Credle, Director of Field Studies) Co-Chairmen
Pres. H. L. Trigg

Supt. Randolph Benton
Mr. C. C. Brown
Supt. H. D. Browning, Jr.
Mr. James Camp
Pres. L. S. Cozart
Supt. C. G. Credle
Mr. C. D. Douglas
Supt. Herbert W. Early
Mr. B. F. Ferguson
Supt. J. H. Grigg
Supt. R. B. Griffin
Mr. John L. Hathcock
Mr. L. H. Jobe
Supt. J. C. Manning
Mr. Paul A. Reid
Supt. Holland McSwain
Supt. J. S. Waters
Mr. H. C. West
Supt. A. B. Wilkins
Mrs. Ada M. Jarnagan

2. EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES.

Supt. M. E. Yount)
Mrs. Clara D. Mann) Co-Chairmen

Mrs. Mildred W. Amey
Mr. F. J. Carnage
Dr. C. B. Codrington
Supt. Thomas R. Foust
Supt. Hunter Huss
Supt. M. P. Jennings
Mr. Egbert N. Peeler
Supt. T. C. Roberson
Supt. E. M. Rollins

3. ADDITIONAL AND BETTER HIGH SCHOOLS.

Mr. A. B. Combs)
Dr. S. J. Wright) Co-Chairmen
Mr. A. E. Manley)

Mr. Ralph J. Andrews
Miss E. S. Barrett
Dr. L. E. Boyd
Mr. S. E. Burford
Mr. S. P. Dean
Mrs. M. P. Douglas
Supt. W. A. Graham
Supt. C. L. Green
Supt. E. D. Johnson
Mrs. J. W. Lofton
Mr. O. R. Pope
Mr. I. E. Ready
Mr. Charles E. Spencer
Mr. J. A. Tarpley
Mr. James T. Taylor
Mr. W. B. Wicker

4. VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.

Mr. T. E. Browne)
Dr. Nelson H. Harris) Co-Chairmen

Miss E. S. Barrett
Mr. J. A. Carter
Mr. George W. Coggins
Dr. C. L. Cooper
Miss Catherine Dennis
Mrs. L. F. James
Mr. R. E. Jones
Mr. W. J. Kennedy
Supt. J. H. Knox
Mr. A. E. Manley
Mrs. C. B. Moffitt
Mrs. Louine Moore
Mr. A. S. Proctor
Supt. R. S. Proctor
Mr. S. B. Simmons
Mr. J. Warren Smith
Mr. S. C. Smith
Mr. H. E. Springer
Mr. A. L. Teachey
Mr. Roy H. Thomas
Supt. J. W. Wilson

5. JURISDICTION OF PRINCIPALS.

Supt. C. F. Carroll)
Mr. L. R. Best) Co-Chairmen

Mr. A. C. Davis
Mr. S. E. Duncan
Supt. L. S. Inscoe
Mrs. Nora Evans Lockhart
Mr. A. H. Peeler
Supt. Jesse O. Sanderson
Supt. R. M. Wilson

6. COLLEGES, UNIVERSITIES, AND TEACHER-EDUCATION.

Supt. B. L. Smith)
Dean S. D. Williams) Co-Chairmen
Mr. G. H. Ferguson, Director of College, University, and Teacher-Education.)

Dr. L. E. Boyd
Dr. James E. Hillman
Supt. Horace Sisk
Mrs. Mary Alice R. Terrell

7. ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.
a. Supervision
b. Accreditment

Dr. J. Henry Highsmith)
Dean J. B. MacRae) Co-Chairmen
Miss Marie McIver

Supt. J. Edward Allen
Supt. D. H. Conley
Miss DeLois M. Edwards
Mrs. Lucy S. Herring
Supt. John A. Holmes
Supt. W. M. Jenkins
Miss Eva C. Lester
Supt. Wiley F. Mitchell
Miss Hattie Parrott
Mr. H. Arnold Perry
Supt. L. E. Spikes
Miss Julia Wetherington
Supt. G. R. Wheeler
Mrs. Mae Rudd Williams
Mrs. Mildred B. Williams
Mrs. Lelia B. Yancey

FORM 634

JUL 25 1944

June 26, 1944

Dear Newbold:

Many thanks for your letter of the twenty-third and for the information which you give me regarding the study of the program in Negro schools in North Carolina.

We are looking forward with pleasure to seeing you, Mr. Erwin, and Mr. Ferguson at our Chattanooga conferences.

With best wishes,

Cordially yours,

JACKSON DAVIS

Mr. N. C. Newbold
State Department of Education
Raleigh, North Carolina

AMJ

AUG 14 1944

NC-236

GEB 44036
July 10, 1944

P-39019 STATE AGENTS AND ASSISTANTS FOR RURAL SCHOOLS FOR NEGROES - NORTH CAROLINA STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

The resolution adopted by the Executive Committee on May 19, 1944, providing for support of state agents for rural schools for Negroes during the year beginning July 1, 1944, set up a "Reserve Fund" of $4,100 which is subject to allocation by the officers as circumstances warrant.

Superintendent Clyde A. Erwin of the North Carolina State Department of Public Instruction in a letter dated June 29, 1944, states that at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1944, there remained a balance of $276.36 in the 1943-1944 allocation which he wishes to have made available for use during 1944-1945 toward travel of the two state agents.

With the allocation of $276.36 for use during 1944-1945, a like sum remaining unused at the close of 1943-1944 will revert to the general Reserve set up in the original resolution.

The executive officers hereby allocate from Reserve of $4,100 set aside by the Executive Committee on May 19, 1944, under appropriation P-39019, the sum of $276.36, or as much thereof as may be necessary, for use by the North Carolina State Department of Public Instruction toward support of the state agents for rural schools for Negroes during the year beginning July 1, 1944.

Jackson Davis
Associate Director

Comptroller

Director and Vice President

KBO

FORM 684

AUG 14 1944

NC-236

GJB		
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CHH		

July 14, 1944

My dear Superintendent Erwin:

I desire to inform you that in accord with your letter of July 8th there has been made available by the General Education Board the sum of $276.36, or as much thereof as may be necessary, to the North Carolina State Department of Public Instruction toward the travel expenses of the two state agents for rural schools for Negroes during the year beginning July 1, 1944.

This action will enable you to apply the balance from the 1943-1944 allocation for use during 1944-1945. In accordance with our practice we would appreciate an accounting at the close of the year.

Sincerely yours,

WW DRIEBLEY

Superintendent Clyde A. Erwin
State Department of Public Instruction
Raleigh, North Carolina

WWB:KEO

460217

JUL 26 1944

NE236

State of North Carolina

Superintendent of Public Instruction

CLYDE A. ERWIN
SUPERINTENDENT

Raleigh

July 19, 1944

WWB
AIKC

JUL 21 '44
JUL 25 '44

Mr. W.W. Brierley
General Education Board
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Brierley:

Thank you so much for your notification that the General Education Board has made available $276.36, or as much thereof as may be necessary, toward the travel expenses of our State agents for rural schools for Negroes for the year beginning July 1, 1944. We shall be glad to spend this money in accordance with your instructions and to make the necessary accounting report to you at the close of the year.

With best wishes, I am

Very truly yours,

Clyde A. Erwin

Clyde A. Erwin
State Superintendent Public Instruction

460217

MAR 13 1946

NC 236

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RALEIGH

November 26, 1945

NOV 28 '47

RS		RS	
AGA		AGA	

Mr. Arthur G. Askey, Assistant Comptroller
General Education Board
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, New York

Dear Mr. Askey:

Your letter to Dr. Erwin dated November 9 has found its way to my desk through a member of the staff of our Finance Division. I have been trying to find an opportunity to talk with Dr. Erwin in connection with it but it seems that for the past two or three weeks either he or I have been out out of the office most of the time. He is now in Pittsburg I believe for a week in connection with a very important conference. I wonder if it would embarrass you if the matter is held over until Dr. Erwin and I can discuss it and let you hear from us.

With best wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

N C Newbold

N. C. NEWBOLD

NCN:c

460217

FORM 634

MAR 13 1946

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AKG		
WWB	NOV 13 45	
AGA	NOV 14 45	AGA

MAIL

November 9, 1945

Dear Superintendent Erwin:

We thank you for your letter of November third reporting receipts and expenditures for the year ended June 30, 1945 in connection with our appropriation P 39019 toward the travel of the two state agents for rural schools for Negroes.

We note that there is an unexpended balance of $218.21. We would appreciate receiving a check to cover this amount so that we can close this account on our books for the year.

Very truly yours,

ARTHUR G. ASKEY

Superintendent Clyde A. Erwin
Department of Public Instruction
Raleigh, North Carolina

jcm

460217

FORM 634

NC-236

NOV 28 1945

November 27, 1945

Dear Superintendent Erwin:

As you know, the General Education Board made available the sum of $43,500 as a terminating grant toward the salary and travel of the state agents of Negro schools in North Carolina during the period July 1, 1939 to June 30, 1946, any unused balance to revert to the Board.

It was the hope of the Board and the belief of the chief state school officers meeting in 1939 that the states would be able to assume full responsibility for the work on or before July 1, 1946. You will be glad to know most of the states have accomplished their purpose as evidenced by the fact they are carrying 87% of the cost during the current year. In the meantime, several states have expanded the program and increased the personnel of the division of Negro education. We hope North Carolina will be prepared to assume full responsibility for the program as of July 1, 1946.

If your program of Negro education calls for additional personnel or more adequate salaries for your present staff in that division, the General Education Board will consider requests for modest contributions over a limited period.

Sincerely yours,

FRED McCUISTION

Superintendent Clyde A. Erwin
State Department of Education
Raleigh, North Carolina

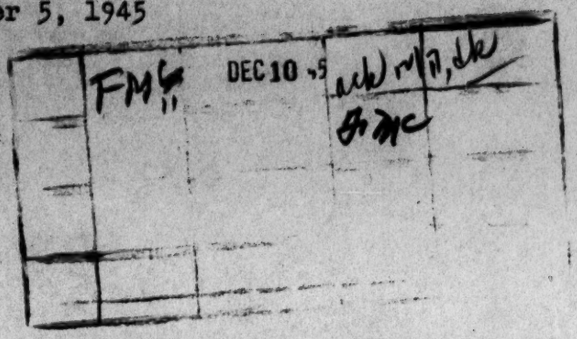
FMc:dk
cc: H. C. Newbold
State Agent

MAY 28 1946

nc 236

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RALEIGH

December 5, 1945



Dr. Fred McCuistion
General Education Board
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, N. Y.

Dear Dr. McCuistion:

Copy of your letter of November 27 to Superintendent Erwin has come to my desk. Thank you for letting me see it. I am dictating a note to say that Dr. Erwin as you may have heard has been quite ill for nearly a week; in fact, he was ill two or three days before he left Pittsburg at which place he was attending a Conference. As soon as he is well enough to return to the office, I shall be glad to talk with him about the contents of your letter after which I am sure he will communicate with you.

With best wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

N C Newbold

N. C. NEWBOLD

NCN:c

MAY 28 1946

December 17, 1945

Dear Mr. Newbold:

In the absence of Mr. McCuistion, may I acknowledge your letter of December 5th. Mr. McCuistion is on a field trip at the present time and will return to New York early in January. I shall bring your letter to his attention at that time.

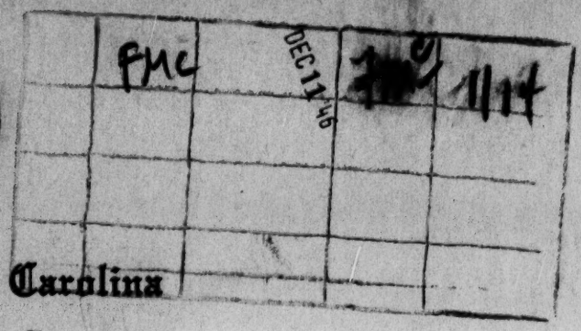
Sincerely yours,

Secretary to Mr. McCuistion

Mr. N. C. Newbold
State Department of Public Instruction
Raleigh, North Carolina

NC-236

JAN 15 1946



State of North Carolina

Superintendent of Public Instruction

Raleigh

CLYDE A. ERWIN
SUPERINTENDENT

January 9, 1946

Dr. Fred McCuistion
General Education Board
49 West 49th Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. McCuistion:

I have not been well for the past two or three weeks and am yet unable to return to my office for full-time work. It is possible for me to see my secretary but not to attend to very much official business.

As you know, North Carolina has assumed responsibility for the personnel in the Division of Negro Education and is paying the salaries of all the members of the Division on state bases. It is true that some of the personnel in the Division are getting lower salaries now than when they were paid from the General Education Board. There are two or three matters of considerable importance which I should like to talk over with you if possible, especially if you are coming this way anytime soon.

We tried to get two additional members for the Division from the Legislature last winter but there was such a demand for increase in teachers' salaries and added expense in other ways the Legislature did not deem it wise to make the additional appropriation. We need another person in the Division as Associate Supervisor of Colored Elementary Schools. At the present time there are more than 1500 colored elementary schools in North Carolina. One State Supervisor, as you can see, finds it impossible to cover this field adequately. We also desire a well trained Negro person who has special training in Library Service to work in the field with the Negro schools in cooperation with Mrs. Douglas of the Division of Instructional Service, as well as with the staff of the Division of Negro Education.

Without making a definite request for any of the possible aids which you mentioned, we would like to talk with you in person about it.

I hope you and Mrs. McCuistion have had a very pleasant holiday season and that both of you are well and happy.

With best wishes, I am

Very truly yours,

Clyde A. Erwin

Clyde A. Erwin
State Superintendent Public Instruction

JAN 15 1946

January 14, 1946

Dear Superintendent Erwin:

I am sorry to know you have not been well but glad to find you are getting enough strength to begin to pick up your duties again.

North Carolina has done an excellent job in assuming responsibility for the work of the Division of Negro Education, and I am glad to know that you have some hopes of expanding the Division and shall look forward to discussing this matter with you at the first opportunity. In the meantime, I shall be glad to have you drop in to the New York office if you are in the city. Just now I am very much absorbed in correspondence and office responsibilities which will probably keep me in New York most of the time during January and February. If I find it possible to see you in Raleigh or some other point, I shall get in touch with you.

Sincerely yours,

FRED McCUISTION

Superintendent Clyde A. Erwin
State Department of Public Instruction
Raleigh, North Carolina

FMc:dk

FEB 27 1946

NC 236

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RALEIGH

February 6, 1946

Mr. Jackson Davis
General Education Board
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, New York

Dear Mr. Davis:

Your letter of January 24 was received a few days ago. We have been expecting to receive the five copies of AFRICA ADVANCING which you are sending to us. I ~~was~~ hoping that I might tell you we have received them and something about our distribution of the several copies. We shall be very glad to have them and to give our associates an opportunity to read them.

I am sure you had a remarkable trip to Africa and I am also satisfied that the report of your visit in the book referred to will be both informative and stimulating to us in America.

I hope you are coming to North Carolina before very long.

I am sending you ~~under separate cover~~ copy of an article which I prepared for The Educational Forum for May, 1945. This paper I hope may serve as a sort of report for my last year with the General Education Board. If desired I would be glad to send another copy if there is any use for it.

With best wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

N. C. Newbold

N. C. NEWBOLD

NCN:c

Enclosure

FORM 624

FEB 27 1946

WWB	FEB 20 '46	WWB
FMC		FM
ARM	FEB 21 '46	ARM
JD		JD

FEB 26 '46

February 14, 1946

Dear Mr. Newbold:

Thank you very much for your good letter of the 6th and the copy of your excellent article in the Educational Forum. I am sharing it with my associates who, I am sure, will find it of interest.

I am glad that you took the time to write a sketch of developments in Negro education from the time that you joined the staff of the State Department in 1915 until the present.

The recent action of North Carolina in equalizing salaries is a very heartening step and follows naturally the earlier efforts which in the nature of the case could not at the moment yield such outstanding results. They were, nevertheless, significant.

With kindest personal regards to both you and Mrs. Newbold,

Sincerely yours,

JACKSON DAVIS

Mr. N. C. Newbold
State of North Carolina Department of Public Instruction
Raleigh, North Carolina

JD:CN

FORM 198

MAY 28 1946

NC 236

ARM	MAR 13	ARM
JD	MAR 13 46	JD
WWB	MAR 13 46	WWB
FMR	MAR 13 46	FMR

KEO

INTERVIEWS: FMc

Raleigh, North Carolina
February 22, 1946

CLYDE A ERWIN, State Sup't. of Education

CAE spoke of the Division of Negro Education and his plans for increasing the personnel. He would like to employ a high school supervisor, an additional elementary school supervisor, and a library supervisor. He expressed the hope that the GEB would supplement state funds available for the high school supervisor and that we would pay the salary and travel of the elementary supervisor for the first year and the salary and travel of the library supervisor for two years. (In a letter dated March 9th, he renews the request in terms of a high school supervisor and an elementary supervisor)

CAE is anxious to bring an outstanding person into the State Department as assistant superintendent. He thinks W. M. Jenkins, now County Superintendent of Durham County, is the best prospect; however he would like Jenkins to have a year of special study and investigation before assuming the position and asked whether the Board would be willing to consider giving him a fellowship. (See CAE's letter of March 11th for statement and information regarding the proposal and Mr. Jenkins' qualifications.)

FMc

FMc:dk

MAY 28 1946

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RALEIGH

March 9, 1946

Dr. Fred McCuistion
General Education Board
49 West Forty-ninth St.
New York 20, New York

Dear Dr. McCuistion:

This letter is in regard to some matters which we discussed when you were here recently, viz: some additional services needed in our Division of Negro Education.

1. Since Mr. A. E. Manley left us to continue his studies at Stanford University on December 31, 1944, we have had two men assisting on part time basis in supervision of Negro high schools. They began early in 1945. Both of them have full time positions. One is Dean of Fayetteville State Teachers College; the other is principal of a large high school in Reidsville.

Mr. Manley has been employed, to begin work when he returns, as head of the Department of Education in the North Carolina College for Negroes in Durham. Accordingly we wish now to employ a man for full time service as supervisor of Negro High Schools in our Department. Our present state budget does not include sufficient funds to pay the salary and expenses of a qualified person. Our budget provides a maximum for 1946-1947 of $2760. This amount is smaller than salaries paid by the state to many principals of high schools or union schools. Our desire is to provide a salary of $3600 and an expense fund for travel of $900. If the General Education Board could aid us in the amount of the difference, viz: $1740 it would help our program immensely.

2. Supervision of elementary Negro schools at the state level.

At the present time our State Supervisor of Negro Elementary Schools has the impossible task of visiting and helping 1853 separate elementary schools for Negro children. Another competent person to work in this field would deserve a minimum salary of $2400 and travel expense of $900.

If the General Education Board finds it possible to cooperate with us in the employment of a State Supervisor of Negro High Schools, and a second State Supervisor of Negro Elementary Schools for the fiscal year 1946-1947 beginning July 1, 1946, we would expect the General Assembly which convenes in January, 1947 to provide funds for these positions after June 30, 1947.

A summary of our requests for aid to provide more effective supervision for our Negro public schools for the next fiscal year is as follows:

1. Salary and travel for Supervisor of Negro High Schools

Total -	$4500
a. Paid from state funds	2760
b. Request to G. E. B. for	$1740

2. Salary and travel for a second Supervisor of Negro Elementary schools.

a. Salary	$2400
b. Travel expense	900
Total for both	$5040

Any assistance which your Board can give us on these matters will be keenly appreciated.

With cordial good wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Clyde A. Erwin

Clyde A. Erwin
State Superintendent of Public Instruction

CAE:c

MAY 28 1946

March 18, 1946

Dear Superintendent Erwin:

This is to acknowledge your letter of March 9th requesting General Education Board assistance toward the expansion of the Division of Negro Education in your Department. I note you are anxious to add a high school supervisor and an elementary supervisor. Your request will be brought to the attention of our officers at the first opportunity.

Sincerely yours,

FRED McCUISTION

Superintendent Clyde A. Erwin
State Department of Public Instruction
Raleigh, North Carolina

FMc:dk

Copy

nc 236

GEB 46027
April 24, 1946

P-39019 STATE AGENTS, ASSISTANT STATE AGENTS, AND NEGRO ASSISTANTS FOR RURAL SCHOOLS FOR NEGROES - Allocations for 1946-1947

On May 18, 1945, the Executive Committee adopted the following resolution:

RESOLVED that appropriation P39019 of $550,000 for salaries and traveling expenses of STATE AGENTS, ASSISTANT STATE AGENTS, and NEGRO ASSISTANTS FOR RURAL SCHOOLS FOR NEGROES in the STATE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION of the SOUTHERN STATES be, and it hereby is, extended from June 30, 1946, through June 30, 1949, it being understood that any unexpended balance of funds in this appropriation may be allocated to the various states by the officers.

State Superintendents of Education of the states mentioned below have presented requests to the General Education Board for aid toward support of state agents during 1946-1947.

Pursuant to authorization from the Executive Committee on May 18, 1945, the officers hereby allocate from appropriation P-39019 the sum of $15,210, or as much thereof as may be necessary, for support of state agents, assistant state agents, and Negro assistants for rural schools for Negroes in the state departments of education of the southern states during the year beginning July 1, 1946:

	Salary	Travel	Total
Arkansas			
Director	$2,400	$ 600	
Assistant Supervisor	3,600	600	$ 7,200
Florida			
State Agent	600	-	600
Kentucky			
Negro Supervisor	$1,800	$ 300	2,100
North Carolina			
Negro Supervisor	$ 840	$ 900	1,740
Oklahoma			
State Agent	$1,000	-	1,000
South Carolina			
State Agent	$ 400	$ 600	
Assistant State Agent	-	600	1,600
Tennessee			
State Agent	$ 720	$ 250	970
			$ 15,210

ARM
Director and Vice President

GJB
Comptroller

FORM 624

NC-236

MAY 28 1946

FMc		FMc

May 20, 1946

My dear Superintendent Erwin:

I am pleased to inform you that the General Education Board has made available to the North Carolina State Department of Public Instruction the sum of $1,740, or as much thereof as may be necessary, toward support of a supervisor of Negro high schools during the year beginning July 1, 1946, apportioned as follows:

Salary	$840
Travel	900

This is in accordance with your letter of request of March 9th in which you indicate that $2,760 is available toward the salary of this supervisor. Our Comptroller will remit the sum in full on or about July 1st. At the close of the year please send us a statement of expenditures.

I regret to inform you that it was not found practicable to grant your request for aid toward support of the supervisor of Negro elementary schools.

Sincerely yours,

W. W. BRIERLEY

Superintendent Clyde A. Erwin
State Department of Public Instruction
Raleigh, North Carolina

Copy to Mr. N.C. Newbold
KNO

NC 236

JUN 12 1946

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RALEIGH

May 30, 1946

WWB
JUN 4 '46
JUN 3 '46
ARB.

Mr. W. W. Brierley
General Education Board
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, New York

Dear Mr. Brierley:

This note is to thank you for copy of your letter of May 20 addressed to Superintendent Erwin. May I say again that we are continually thanking you and your associates for the fine cooperation and material assistance which they render. The appropriation for a supervisor of Negro High Schools made by your Board will enable us to secure a capable well trained man. We shall make arrangements for him to begin work July 1, 1946.

May I congratulate you on your continued fine service with the General Education Board.

With best wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

N. C. Newbold

N. C. NEWBOLD

NCN:c

NC 236

JUN 24 1946

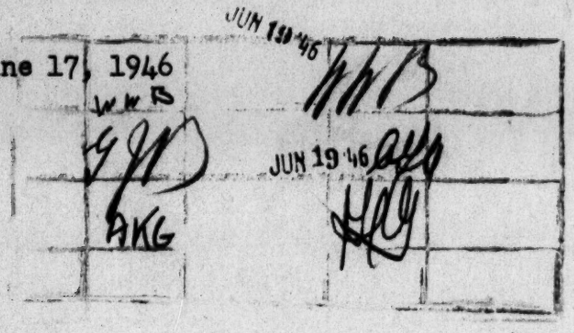
State of North Carolina

Superintendent of Public Instruction

Raleigh

CLYDE A. ERWIN
SUPERINTENDENT

June 17, 1946



Mr. W.W. Brierley
General Education Board
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Brierley:

I wish to acknowledge your letter of May 20 notifying me of a grant of $1,740, or as much thereof as may be necessary, toward the support of a supervisor of Negro high schools for the year beginning July 1, 1946. I appreciate this consideration very much indeed and I can assure you that the money will be used in a worthy cause.

With best wishes, I am

Very truly yours,

Clyde A. Erwin

Clyde A. Erwin
State Superintendent Public Instruction

NC236

APR 28 1947

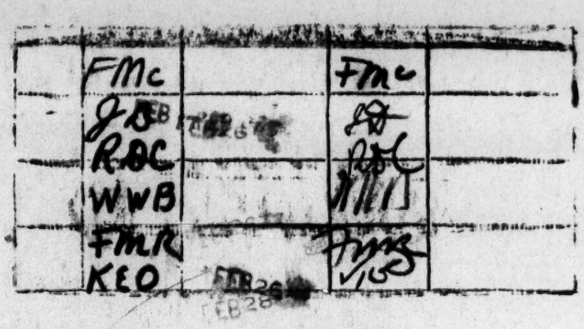
State of North Carolina

Superintendent of Public Instruction

Raleigh

CLYDE A. ERWIN
SUPERINTENDENT

February 13, 1947



Dr. Fred McCuistion
General Education Board
49 West 49th. Street
New York 20, New York

Dear Fred:

We seem to have money enough in our budget to take over the full salary and travel of the supervisor of Negro high schools, beginning July 1, 1947. I appreciate more than I can tell you the consideration the General Education Board has given us in helping to carry this matter during the period of emergency.

I have not had a chance to write you since returning from Gulfport, but on behalf of all of us I wish to thank you for your interest in providing the southern group with one of the best meetings we have ever had. I have seen several of the fellows lately and they are very enthusiastic about the meeting in every respect. I think a good many things were developed which will result in deeper mutual understanding and in cooperative efforts between the states. I think also that a number of our leaders caught a new vision of service and will do more effective work in individual cases. Please remember me to Mrs. McCuistion.

With best wishes and kindest personal regards to both of you, I am

Very truly yours,

Clyde A. Erwin

Clyde A. Erwin
State Superintendent Public Instruction

FORM 634

APR 28 1947

February 7, 1947

My dear Superintendent Erwin:

From your letter of March 9, 1946, I understand that you are asking your legislature to assume full responsibility for the salary and travel of the supervisor of Negro high schools beginning with July 1, 1947.

Will you please let me know what action has been taken by your legislature in order that we may complete our records?

Sincerely yours,

FRED McCUISTION

Superintendent Clyde A. Erwin
State Department of Public Instruction
Raleigh, North Carolina

Copy to N.C. Newbold
KBO

nc-236

FEB 26 1948

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RALEIGH

February 4, 1948

FEB - 5 48

Dr. Robert D. Calkins
Vice-President andDirector
General Education Board
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, New York

Dear Dr. Calkins:

Sometime ago there was considerable discussion in our office, and among the presidents of our Teachers Colleges. The matter under discussion is outlined rather carefully in a letter which Mr. Ferguson, my associate here, prepared for me after discussions with the presidents of the colleges as referred to above.

Mr. D. R. Graham, mentioned in the first paragraph of the attached letter, is a very fine man, and has been rendering most unusual service to both white and colored people in this state. He thinks the plan Mr. Ferguson has outlined could be handled at each of the Teachers Colleges with success, and considerable service to members of the faculty. I shall appreciate it very keenly if you will go over this yourself, and with any of your associates who might be interested in seeing it. Then write us, at your convenience, if you think the General Education Board would be interested in this kind of proposition.

I may say, as you have no doubt learned, that one of our major difficulties is that of securing, and retaining our well-trained teaching personnel. In these Teachers Colleges, time and again we have secured excellent persons, and in a year or two some university or institution with more money offered them larger increases in salary which they could not afford to decline. We have lost many good persons for this reason. As you may know, all three of these institutions were granted an "A" rating with full accreditment at the meeting of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools in Louisville, Kentucky, last December. We are all proud of this achievement, and we are confident that these institutions have a future of real service to the state.

With best wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

N C Newbold

N. C. NEWBOLD

NCN:mm

Enclosure

FEB 26 1948

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RALEIGH

January 30, 1948

Dr. N. C. Newbold, Director
Division of Negro Education
Department of Public Instruction
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Dr. Newbold:

I have conferred with Mr. D. R. Graham, superintendent of credit unions in the Department of Agriculture, and he is very favorable toward our suggestion in regard to a credit union for scholarship purposes. At some later date this credit union might expand its services to be more of the general type.

If you think it wise, I wish you would submit to the General Education Board, for their consideration, a request that they grant annually to each of our three Teachers Colleges located at Elizabeth City, Fayetteville, and Winston-Salem, for the next three years, a scholarship allotment of $900.00. This would mean $2,700.00 per year for a three-year period, or a total of $8,100.00. This scholarship allotment would be supplemented by a loan from the credit union funds of each of the institutions in the amount of $600.00. It is hoped that the salary increment automatically accruing from the increased training status of the instructor would retire the loan.

An instructor who accepted one of these credit union loans would be required to return to the institution for one year's service, but might sever his connection thereafter, provided he would settle his loan in full. The loans would bear 6% interest, payable annually in advance. The loan would be retired over a three-year period in monthly installments, beginning with the first month of reemployment, after the instructor returns to the institution.

The credit union will be organized, and all loans made in keeping with the present law of North Carolina. In regard to such matters, Mr. Graham would help us to organize these credit unions in this fashion. The funds for such loans would be created by selling shares in a credit union organized at each of the three institutions referred to above. These shares would earn interest at the rate of four or more per cent since there would be very little overhead charge in connection with the administration of the credit union business details. The operation of the credit union could be handled through the regular business office of the institution.

Candidates for the scholarship grant might be chosen somewhat in the following fashion:

1. Members of the credit union at each institution would select by popular election, and submit to the president the names of five members of the staff who would be eligible for a loan, who are desirous of a year's study, and the type of student which the foundation would want to consider for a scholarship grant.
2. The president of the institution would submit to the General Education Board, the three names which he would consider most favorable for the scholarship grant.
3. The final selection of the recipient of scholarship grant would be determined in such a manner as the General Education Board may suggest.

I believe that we can work this plan out satisfactorily, and thereby build the scholarship of our Teachers College faculties to a degree that will be in keeping with the requirements of the Southern Association and the State of North Carolina. If such a scholarship could be worked out for the school year of 1948-1949, it would be most desirable.

With every good wish, I am

Very sincerely yours,

G. H. Ferguson

G. H. FERGUSON

GHF:mm

FORM 634

February 16, 1948

Dear Dr. Newbold:

Thank you for your letter of February 4, outlining a plan for scholarships and student loans through a credit union in each of the three teacher colleges of North Carolina. I have given the matter some thought and have asked Fred McCuistion to give it his attention, too. When he has had an opportunity to discuss it I shall write you. Meanwhile, if my projected trip to North Carolina permits, I shall try to call you from Durham over the weekend.

With very best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Dr. N. C. Newbold
N.C. State Department of Education
Raleigh, North Carolina

KDC.clt

FORM G 24

FEB 26 1948

February 24, 1948

Dear Mr. Newbold:

The officers of the General Education Board have given preliminary consideration to the proposal submitted by Mr. Ferguson for establishing fellowships in each of the three teacher colleges to be administered in conjunction with a credit union designed to serve the financial needs of students. I think it is safe to say that the Board would not be interested in making a grant for the support of the project. The fellowship feature of the project does not offer very promising results if our experience is a reliable guide.

We do not know, of course, what demand there would be from students for a credit union, but we do know that most institutions with loan funds for students have almost no calls for such funds. It seems to be a trait of the modern student that he will not borrow to any significant extent in order to finance his education.

With very best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT D. CALKINS

Mr. N. C. Newbold
Department of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh, North Carolina

RDC.clt

NC-236

MAR 12 1948

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RALEIGH

March 8, 1948

a	RDC	MAR 10 '48	RDC	3 10
	WWB			
	MAR 12 '48			
	FMC		FMC	
	MAR 11 '48			

Dr. Robert D. Calkins
Vice-President and Director
General Education Board
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, New York

Dear Dr. Calkins:

Thank you for your letter of February 24. After reading it carefully, I had a feeling that I did a rather poor job of explaining the purpose of the matter about which I wrote you on February 4.

We have no intention of attempting to organize a credit union at our three state teachers' colleges intended to establish fellowships for students. The matter we have in mind is to develop some kind of plan which will aid the colleges in sending at least one member of each of the three staffs, each year, to school for graduate study. The credit union would be among the faculty members, for their benefit, and not for the students.

Keeping well-trained faculty members in these colleges is the most difficult problem we have to face, so far as the faculty is concerned. We had a feeling that some such plans as are outlined in Mr. Ferguson's letter addressed to me on January 30 would serve to stabilize, to some extent, the continuous service of competent teachers. I am sorry I did not make the matter clear to you in my first letter. Frequently we have in these institutions men and women with the training up to the master's degree who give evidence of developing into teachers of real quality. The problem is to help them to raise their standard of training gradually fast enough to keep teachers of this type in each of the institutions.

May I say again that there is no intention at all of trying to develop this type of credit union for the benefit of students.

After reading this if you think it has enough in it to justify further consideration, I shall be glad to hear from you again. I think the general plan of procedure is very well outlined in Mr. Ferguson's letter.

In regard to this plan, we would have the cooperation of Mr. D. R. Graham, who is superintendent of credit unions in our State Department of Agriculture.

With best wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

N. C. Newbold

N. C. NEWBOLD

NCN:mm

FORM G 24

MAR 12 1948

March 10, 1948

Dear Mr. Newbold:

Thank you very much for correcting the erroneous impression I got from your previous memorandum about the aid you would like to organize for the three teacher colleges. Our Board is reluctant to grant funds for such fellowships, particularly in view of the fact that our General Education Board fellowships would be available to any strong candidates from the teacher colleges. They would, of course, have to compete against similar candidates in other institutions in other fields, but we feel that our funds can do the greatest good if they are awarded to the institutions and persons making the strongest case.

Applications for the coming fall have already been closed but if in subsequent years you have promising members of the faculty who ought to have additional training, they could apply in the usual way. I am enclosing a statement of the principles governing the program in the hope that it may clarify the policies we now follow.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT D. CALKINS

Mr. N. C. Newbold
Department of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh, North Carolina

RDC.clt

enclosure

NC-236

SEP - 6 1950

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RALEIGH

June 29, 1950

FMC	JUL-5 '50	FMC	7/6/50
RWJ	JUL-7 '50		
RJE	JUL 12 '50		
JHP			
KEO	JUL 12 '50		

Dr. Fred McCuistion
Associate Director
General Education Board
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, New York

Dear Dr. McCuistion:

This note is to advise you that I am retiring from this office tomorrow, June 30, 1950. I wish especially at this time to call your attention and that of your associates, to the fact that for thirty years your Board was good enough to contribute to North Carolina the salary and expenses of my services in this Department; that is, from June 1, 1913, to June 30, 1943. I know that I can speak for the state as well as for myself when I say that this tremendous contribution from a money standpoint has been deeply and sincerely appreciated by everyone here.

Likewise, I would like for you and the other officers who have been personally helpful to us to know that I shall be missing the contacts which I have had through the many years that have passed.

A few weeks ago I was requested to speak on the subject of Education and Race Relations to a group of Baptist ministers, both white and Negro, in the City of Durham. For that occasion I prepared a brief two page statement showing so far as it could be included in that space, some of the accomplishments that the state has made in the matter of equalization of educational opportunities for white and Negro people. I am enclosing a copy of that paper which I believe will interest you and your associates.

As you know, my home address is 129 West Park Drive, Raleigh.

I am glad to say that my health is good, and I look forward to some satisfaction in many respects in the days ahead.

With cordial good wishes to you and your good wife always, as well as your associates, I am

Very sincerely yours,

N C Newbold

N. C. NEWBOLD

NCN:mm
Enclosure

SEP - 61950

NORTH CAROLINA - 1950

SOME ITEMS WHICH SHOW PROGRESS IN EQUALIZATION OF PUBLIC EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL RACES

I. Items which are now equal:
- a. Length of school term. (180 days)
- b. Teacher-pupil allotment in elementary schools.
- c. Teacher-pupil allotment in high schools.
- d. Courses of study, grades 1-12.
- e. Regulations for accreditment of elementary and high schools.
- f. Program of training and certification of teachers.
- g. Salaries of teachers and principals.
- h. Evaluation of high schools.
- i. Supervision of local administrative units.
- j. Legislature provided $50,000,000 for building consolidated schoolhouses for white, Negro, and Indian people. This probably will not equalize all school buildings, but it will be possible to erect a considerable number of first-class school buildings for colored children.

II. Items which show marked progress in Negro Education:

1. Number of buses and pupils transported:

		Buses	Pupils	
a.	1917-1918	0	0	
b.	1947-1948	782	57,830	
c.	1948-1949	1,009	73,950	
d.	1949-1950 (actual)	1,144	83,400	(estimated)

2. Growth in value of public school property:
- a. 1924-1925---------- $ 7,271,170.00
- b. 1939-1940---------- $15,154,892.00
- c. 1947-1948---------- $23,198,447.00
- d. 1948-1949---------- $27,789,180.00

3. Rising costs of public schools:
- a. 1939-1940---------- $ 6,516,116.00
- b. 1943-1944---------- $11,211,512.79
- c. 1944-1945---------- $12,468,536.88
- d. 1945-1946---------- $14,354,138.09
- e. 1946-1947---------- $16,796,491.00
- f. 1947-1948---------- $20,171,060.57
- g. 1948-1949----(estimated by Statistician)------ $21,500,000.00
- h. 1949-1950----(estimated by Statistician)------ $25,500,000.00

III. State Negro Colleges - Growing State Support for Maintenance and Permanent Improvements:

1. Maintenance:
- a. 1941-1943---------- $ 621,000.00
- b. 1943-1945---------- $ 825,000.00
- c. 1945-1947---------- $ 1,100,000.00
- d. 1947-1949---------- $ 1,823,212.00
- e. 1949-1951---------- $ 3,105,674.00

2. Value of Property:
   a. 1926----------$ 2,589,954.00
   b. 1946----(estimated)----------$ 5,000,000.00
   c. 1947-1949---(appropriations available to be used)-$ 5,748,919.00
   d. 1949-1951---(appropriation)----------$10,012,778.00
   e. Total value after use of 1947-1949 and 1949-1951 appropriations----------$23,351,651.00

3. Public Colleges:

	Enrollments	Graduates
a. 1947-1948	5,391	1,108
b. 1948-1949	5,086 (fall semester)	1,147
c. 1949-1950	5,845	--

4. Private Colleges:

a. 1947-1948	3,312	643
b. 1948-1949	3,099 (fall semester)	592
c. 1949-1950	3,053	--

IV. Graduate and Professional Education - Public:
   1. Grand Totals (enrollments since 1939)
      a. North Carolina College----------2,877
      b. Agricultural and Technical College------- 952
      c. Out-of-State Institutions----------1,399
      d. Grand combined totals----------5,228

   Note 1: The figures last given, 5,228, indicate enrollments--not that many different individuals. That is to say, many of these persons enrolled in four or more summer terms and received the master's degree after enrolling four or more times.
   Note 2. These total figures should be increased approximately by 400 to 600 for the period since September, 1948, to June 30, 1950.

V. Special School Building Funds:
   1. State Legislature, 1949----------$50,000,000.00 *
   2. County and City Bond Issues voted to April 20, 1950-$61,397,000.00
   3. Total available from State and local funds---------$111,397,000.00

   * Note 1: Total appropriations from State funds to May 3, 1950:
      a. Total White----------$ 9,390,452.33
      b. Total Negro----------$ 4,358,117.78
      c. Total Indian----------$ 247,715.09
      d. Total All----------$13,996,285.20
   Note 2: Negro population percentage (1940) 27.5.
      a. 27.5% of $13,748,570.11 equals $3,780,856.78.
      b. $4,358,117.78 equals about 31.7%.
   Note 3: Adding this State total----------$ 4,358,117.78
      to II, 2, d, above----------$27,789,180.00
      makes total value of Negro school property in 1950----------$32,147,297.78

FORM G 24

SEP - 6 1950

July 6, 1950

Dear "Dean" Newbold:

I know you must be filled with pride and emotion as you tune up for your swan song at thirty-seven years of devotion to a cause which you have advanced so well.

Your heart must warm with the knowledge of the thousands of North Carolinians to whom you have brought educational opportunities which enable them to meet the full requirements of citizenship. Naturally the General Education Board and all of us here are pleased to have had a small part in supporting you and your associates in this enterprise.

The brief statement showing the highlights of progress in equalization of public educational opportunities for all the people of North Carolina condenses the thirty-seven year period into a splendid account.

Members of the GEB staff join in congratulating you and hope you will have many more years of joy and usefulness. We shall certainly hope to see you any time we are in North Carolina or when you are in New York.

Sincerely yours,

FRED McCUISTION

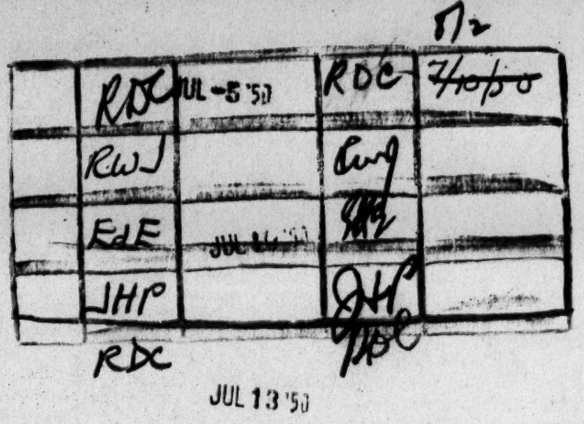
Mr. N. C. Newbold
129 West Park Drive
Raleigh, North Carolina

FMc:dh

NC-236

SEP - 71950

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RALEIGH June 29, 1950



Dr. Robert D. Calkins
Vice-President and Director
General Education Board
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, New York

Dear Dr. Calkins:

Since I would probably say nearly the same thing that I did to my long time friend Mr. Fred McCuistion, I am enclosing copy of a letter which I have dictated to him, and I wish you to, if you will, appropriate its sentiments of appreciation and good will which I have tried to express to him.

I know I can never live long enough to be sufficiently grateful and appreciative for what the General Education Board did for the State of North Carolina through such services as I have been able to render.

With my best wishes for you and all of your associates, I am

Very sincerely yours,

N C Newbold

N. C. NEWBOLD

NCN:mm

Enclosure – discarded
see letter to FMc 6/21/50

SEP - 71950

JHP	AUG	JHP
EdE	AUG-3'50	EdE
RWJ	AUG-3'51	RWJ
FMC	AUG 17'51	FMC

August 2, 1950

Dear Mr. Newbold:

Upon returning from my vacation I found your letter notifying us of your retirement. The officers of this Board who have known your good work so well are especially sorry to learn of your retirement but we all have to recognize the inevitable, and we extend to you hearty best wishes for much satisfaction and enjoyment of many less crowded years which lie ahead for you.

It has been a real satisfaction to the Board to have worked with you in helping along the advance of education in North Carolina. The State has made great progress and much credit for this must properly be assigned to you.

With very best wishes to you from all our associates,

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT D. CALKINS

Mr. N. C. Newbold
129 West Park Drive
Raleigh, North Carolina

RDC.clt

AUG 2 2 1950

NC-236

SOUTHERN EDUCATION FOUNDATION

INCORPORATED 1937 FROM
(PEABODY—SLATER—JEANES—RANDOLPH FUNDS)

918 CYPRESS STREET, N. E., ATLANTA 5, GEORGIA

J. CURTIS DIXON
VICE-PRESIDENT & EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

FMc	JUL 12 '50	DHL	ack 7/17/50
JHP	July 10, 1950	JHP	
FdE	JUL 17 '50		
RDC	JUL 18 '50	RDC	
RWJ	AUG-2 '50	dwg	
FMc	AUG 17 '51	FMc	9/7/50

Dr. Fred McCuistion
General Education Board
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, New York

Dear Fred:

Though I am pretty sure you are already informed on Newbold's retirement as of June 30, there is a bare possibility that you may not yet have heard of it, so I am enclosing herein a letter which I have sent to all state agents and an accompanying sheet showing the name of the first state agent in each state, the year he began work and the number of years he served as state agent.

Sincerely yours,

Curtis

Vice-President and
Executive Director

JCD:s
Enclosure

AUG 22 1950

SOUTHERN EDUCATION FOUNDATION
INCORPORATED 1937 FROM
(PEABODY—SLATER—JEANES—RANDOLPH FUNDS)
918 CYPRESS STREET, N. E., ATLANTA 5, GEORGIA

July 7, 1950

J. CURTIS DIXON
VICE-PRESIDENT & EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

To All State Agents:

I have just learned that Mr. N. C. Newbold retired as State Agent for Negro Schools in North Carolina on last June 30th.

Mr. Newbold was the third State Agent appointed in the South and is the only one who has served continuously as State Agent from the time of initiation of the work until the present. He became State Agent in North Carolina in 1912, being preceded only by Jack Davis in Virginia in 1910 and Frank C. Burton in Kentucky in 1911. James L. Sibley became State Agent in Alabama about the same time Newbold went into the work in North Carolina. In 1913, G. D. Goddard was appointed State Agent in Georgia and Leo M. Favrot in Arkansas, not in Louisiana, though he became State Agent in the latter state in 1916.

Newbold's retirement takes from the work in Negro Education one of the most progressive and forward-looking of our group. Twenty years ago, when I first came into the work, I thought him radical and attempting things which were not then possible in the South. Now, I know he was merely looking ahead and seeing needs and possibilities more quickly than I was seeing them. He was perhaps the first one of us to veer partly away from the merely promotional aspect of our work to the sound concept that what went on in the classrooms of Negro schools could and should be improved.

I thought you would be interested in this and that you'd want to drop Mr. Newbold a note.

Sincerely yours,

J. C. Dixon

Vice-President and
Executive Director

JCD:s

P. S. Perhaps you'll be interested in the enclosed sheet.

AUG 2 2 1950

YEAR OF INITIATION OF WORK OF THE STATE AGENTS BY STATES

STATE	FIRST STATE AGENT	BEGAN WORK	YEARS SERVED AS STATE AGENT
Virginia	Jackson Davis	1910	5
Kentucky	Frank C. Burton	1911	12
North Carolina	N. C. Newbold	1912	38
Alabama	James L. Sibley	1912	6
Arkansas	Leo M. Favrot	1913	3
Georgia	George D. Goddard	1913	6
Tennessee	S. L. Smith	1914	6
Louisiana	Leo M. Favrot	1916	7
Mississippi	John R. Ellis	1916	1
Oklahoma	E. A. Duke	1916	31
Maryland	J. W. Huffington	1917	28
South Carolina	J. H. Brannon	1917	2
Florida	J. H. Brinson	1919	8
Texas	L. W. Rogers	1919	13
Missouri	O. G. Sanford	1919	4

FORM G 54

September 7, 1950

Dear Curtis:

After several weeks of travel and vacation I am back in the office for two or three weeks. I appreciate your letter about Mr. Newbold's retirement especially the list of state agents and the dates they began work in the various states. All of our officers are glad to see this list. Mr. Newbold's announcement reached me just before I left the office and I wrote him a note in appreciation of the many good things he has done in the field of Negro education. The list he sent me reflecting the work in North Carolina was very impressive. I am sure you appreciate what he and others have contributed to the fine record of the Jeanes and Slater Funds.

Sincerely yours,

FRED McCUISTION

Dr. J. Curtis Dixon
Vice President and Executive Director
Southern Education Foundation
918 Cypress Street, N. E.
Atlanta 5, Georgia

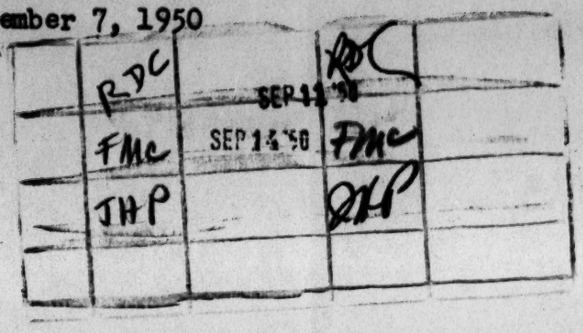
FMcC:dh

NC-236

SEP 19 1950

N. C. NEWBOLD
139 W. PARK DRIVE
RALEIGH, N. C.

September 7, 1950



Dr. Robert D. Calkins
General Education Board
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, New York

Dear Dr. Calkins:

I am very grateful for your letter of August 2. I appreciate all that you had to say about our work here. As the years go by, I shall personally be increasingly grateful to you and the other officers of the General Education Board for the very great assistance which was given to our work in this state.

Please extend my cordial good wishes to your associates.

With best wishes always, I am

Very sincerely yours,

N C Newbold

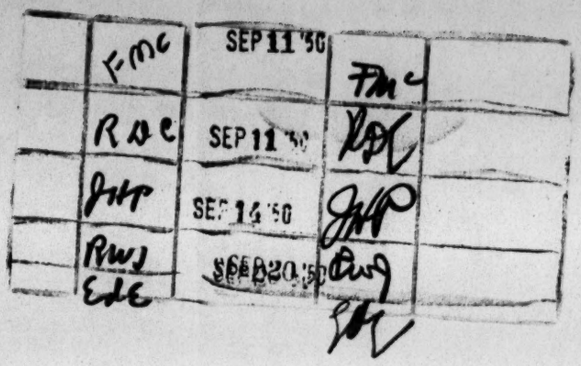
N. C. NEWBOLD

NC-236

SEP 22 1950

N. C. NEWBOLD
139 W. PARK DRIVE
RALEIGH, N. C.

September 7, 1950



Dr. Fred McCuistion
General Education Board
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, New York

Dear Fred:

It was most gracious and thoughtful of you to send me that nice letter you did on the occasion of my retirement. I can never live long enough to thank you and members of the General Education Board for all the help you have given us in North Carolina. Anyway, we have done our best to use the funds which were granted to us in the best possible way.

I want you to know that I deeply appreciate all that you had to say in your letter, and hope that I may be at least to a small degree worthy of what you say.

With cordial good wishes to you and Madge, I am

Very sincerely yours,

N C Newbold

N. C. NEWBOLD

NC-236

JUN 23 1952

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RALEIGH

May 30, 1952

Dr. Fred McCuistion
General Education Board
49 West 49th Street
New York 20

Dear Dr. McCuistion:

We understand from a recent letter of Dr. Dixon's that you are to be associated with the Southern Education Foundation after July 1, 1952.

While all of us who have worked with you through the years feel that you have made a very definite contribution to the program of the General Education Board, we are delighted to know that you are to be associated with the Southern Education Foundation. We hope that this means that you will be able to pay us much more frequent visits. I know that Dr. Dixon feels quite fortunate and happy to have you associated with him. You have much to contribute to our work from the richness of your experience and the soundness of your judgment.

I hope that before many weeks you will be able to pay us a visit in the "Old North State". The door of welcome always swings open to you and the good lady. Come to see us when you can.

With every good wish, I am

Yours very sincerely,

G. H. Ferguson

FORM G 54

JUN 23 1952

June 17, 1952

Dear Mr. Ferguson:

Thank you very much for your letter of May 30 commenting on my work with the General Education Board and prospects with the Southern Education Foundation. I assure you that I shall look forward to my continued relationship with you and other members of the State Department of Education.

Sincerely yours,

FRED McCUISTION

Mr. G. H. Ferguson
State of North Carolina
Department of Public Instruction
Raleigh, North Carolina

FMc.dh

NC 236 Supervisor for Rural Schools
(Negro) Reports

Box 115 Folder 1042

GEB

Industrial and Professional Training for Negro Teachers

in Rural Schools.

(In which there are nine subjects, each to be considered as one unit in the course of study. That is group around each subject the things to be taught in such a way as to simplify and make it definite. In this way we believe the young negroes, prospective teachers, can more readily grasp the course as a whole, and thus be better prepared to teach the children in the rural schools.)

1. Sanitation and Health. This should include the essential, necessary every day facts of personal, home and school hygiene. Some of suggested details as follows:p

1. Personal.

a. Care of the body - cleanliness, bathing, etc. all the exterior.

b. Care of teeth, eyes, ears, etc.

c. Food and drink, what to eact and what not to eat. Every day common sense in eating and drinking.

2. Home.

a. Cleanliness inside the house.

b. How to keep down dust.

c. Flies, Mosquitoes.

d. Care of Food and water.

e. Sanitary outhouses.

f. Stagnant water on premises, etc.

a - The interior, how to keep it clean.

b - The teacher's part.

c - The pupils'part.

d - Ventilation- heat, water.

e.- Cleanliness on grounds.

f - Sanitary closets, etc.

Such other detail in each case as seems wise.

2. Cooking.

Around this subject group such details as the following:

a. - Sanitation in cook room.

b - Care of utensils.

c - Economy in time and materials.

d - Foods, various kinds, how to procure and prepare them for the table.

e.- Substantial foods and fancy dishes.

f - How to serve meals.

g- Care of dining room, etc.

h - Others that should be included.

3. Sewing.

Group around this such detail as the following

a - The various initial stitches.

b - Mending.

Plain sewing.

c - Making necessary garments for every day wear.

d - Fancy sewing.

e - Embroidery, etc.

f - Other necessary detail.

Cutting and fitting.

4. Housekeeping and Home Decoration.

Group around this such detail as the following:-

a. - Cleanliness.

b - Simplicity.

c - Economy.

d - Furnishings -- What to have and how to buy.

e - Home made furniture and conveniences.

f - Home decoration -- Pictures etc.

g - Painting, whitewash, etc.

h - Other necessary detail.

Laundry should be inddluded, also home and school amusements.

5. Gardening and Orchards.

Group around this the essentail things to be taught the rural negro youth, both in vegetable and flower gardens, such as the following:-

a. Vegetable Gardens.

Where to plant.

How to prepare soil.

When to plant the various kinds of vegetable seeds

How to select and where to buy seeds.

Varieties of vegetables for the various seasons.

Canning tomatoes, etc.

How to cultivate vegetables.

Other

Other matters.

b - Flower Gardens.

Suggestions for laying off small or large lawns, or yards.

Location for flower beds.

Kinds or varieties of flowers to be planted.in the various locations or plots.

How and where to get seeds.

Shrubbery.

Trees.

How to care for flowers, etc.

Home Flower gardens.

School flower gardens.

Other necessary details.

c. Orchards.

Fruits best suited to the small farmer's needs.

Apples, peaches, pears, etc.

Berries, grapes, etc.

Best varieties of each.

How to plant and care for.

How to cultivate.

How to preserve for winter use.

How to market tonbest advantage.

Other necessary detail.

6 - Farming.

Group around this the essential things necessary for the rural negro farmer to know including.

a - study of soils.

b- Simple analyses of soils.

d - Preparation of soils before planting.

d - Seed selection.

e - Best methods of cultivation.

f- Kinds of crops to raise in different sections of state- tidewater, piedmont and mountain regions.

g- Fertilizers and home made manure.

h- Harvesting crops.

j- Crops for soil improvement.

k- Marketing crops.

l- Other matters you think should be included.

7. Manual Training.

This might include a wide range of activities, such as,

a- Making axe, hoe, and plow handles.

b - Plow beams.

c - Various small implements used on the farm.

d- Making chairs, tables, tabourets, mattresses, baskets, etc

e- Caning chairs.

f -Training to make simple drawings or design from which designs various articles are to be made.

g- The use and care of tools.

h- Some simple blacksmithing.

i - Simple carpentry.

j - Other details.

8-Poultry, Dairying and Stock Raising.

Around this triple unit may be grouped the essential facts of each subject, some of which are,

a - Poultry.

Best breeds to raise.

How to feed to produce best results.

Poultry yard, small or large.

Eggs for home and market.

Diseases and how cured.

Other details.

b - Dairying.

The dairy cow - how to feed and care for her.

Milk and butter for home and market.

Best breeds for dairy cows.

Pasture.

Sanitary laws to be observed in dairying.

c- Stock Raising.

Horses, cattle, hogs, sheep.

Raising for home and farm use.

Raising for market.

Feeding and care of stock.

Pastures.

Value for land improvement.

Expense of raising.

Where to sell.

Best breeds and how to procure them.

Other essentail details.

9- Attention to Small Things, Details, or making the best use of what one has.

Around this may be grouped such details as the following:

a.-Repairing bwoken tools and farming implements.

b.- Mending household furniture.

c - Economy in buying and selling.

d- Taking care of one's belongings.

e- Vaoiding waste.

f- Begin small savings account, weekly or monthly.

g - Use small possessions to advantage rather than waste time wishing for greater belongings with which to make a greater show.

h- It if is not possible to buy a cow, buy a calf and raise a cow.

i. Watch the details, take care of the pennies. and greater things will grow from these.

j- Other details.

In making this course please remember,

a- That it is for negro young people who are preparing to teach.

b- To simplify it, and yet make it reasonably full and complete.

c- Tp write it out in considerable ~~length~~ detail, showing all the necessary steps, giving each process logically and successively.

d- To include first of all those things that the children in the country need most.

Please make suggested courses.

For one year course.

For two year course.

For four year course.

Underlying all this industrial teaining there must be a solid foundation laid by teaching the fundamentals of an education. Consequently in the course of study and training for teachers in rural schools which we propose to issue, we must provide such ground work of an education.

10. Academic and Professional Training.

Under this head group the esentials in each subject and suggest what should be done in each. - A minimum requirement.

A - English Language and Literature.

B- Mathematics.

C- Science.

D) History.

E- Elementary Psychology.

F- Pedagogy, Methods, etc.

Under each head suggest suitable texts.

Office of
Superintendent of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

J. Y. JOYNER, SUPERINTENDENT
E. E. SAMS, CHIEF CLERK
A. S. BROWER, CLERK OF LOAN FUND

L. C. BROGDEN, SUPERVISOR OF RURAL SCHOOLS
J. A. BIVINS, SUPERVISOR OF TEACHER TRAINING
N. W. WALKER, INSPECTOR OF HIGH SCHOOLS

(No 1)

June 6th, 1913.

My dear Sir:-

I have this week entered upon my duties in Doctor Joyner's office as Supervisor of Elementary Schools. A part of my work will be to keep in touch with the Jeanes fund supervising industtial teachers in this state. I can do this only through the county superintendents. In order to get into immediate touch with this work I am sending this personal letter to you with the request that you ask your supervising teacher to give you a statement for me. I want to know the status of the work, what has been done and what is the plan for the future; therefore will you please ask the teacher in your county whose name and address are written at the foot of this letter to give you a statement embodying the following:-

1st, A description of the situation in the county, when the work was begun, how long it has been in progress, and a brief statement of what has been accomplished to date.

2nd, What plans are on foot for the future; that is a brief discussion of what the teacher has definitely outlined to do.

3rd, Any suggestions or information the teacher will volunteer.

Office of
Superintendent of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

J. Y. JOYNER, SUPERINTENDENT
E. E. SAMS, CHIEF CLERK
A. S. BROWER, CLERK OF LOAN FUND

L. C. BROGDEN, SUPERVISOR OF RURAL SCHOOLS
J. A. BIVINS, SUPERVISOR OF TEACHER TRAINING
N. W. WALKER, INSPECTOR OF HIGH SCHOOLS

Your prompt attention to this matter will be greatly appreciated, I assure you. You will please say to your industrial teacher that this department will be glad to assist in her work at any time. She may feel free to call upon us for such help as we can render. It is our purpose to make this office a clearing house for such information as will be helpful to the workers in the field.

Assuring you that I shall be glad to co-operate with you in your work in any of its phases and at any time that I can, and with best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

N. C. Newbold

Supervisor Elementary Schools.

NCN/HG

Office of
Superintendent of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

J.Y. JOYNER, SUPERINTENDENT
E. E. SAMS, CHIEF CLERK
A.S. BROWER, CLERK OF LOAN FUND

L.C. BROGDEN, SUPERVISOR OF RURAL SCHOOLS
J. A. BIVINS, SUPERVISOR OF TEACHER TRAINING
N.W. WALKER, INSPECTOR OF HIGH SCHOOLS

(No. 2)

June 7, 1913.

My dear Sir:-

I see from Mr. Sams' Institute Directory for this year that the Institute for your county will be held, _____. Ca n you arrange to have your Industrial Teacher to attend the section for Negro teachers, and give daily lessons in her work? I am enclosing a list showing about what work we would want done, or as much of it as seems wise.

Please let me know at once if you approve this plan, and stajs if you can have your Industrial teacher take charge of this work. Will there be any charge for this service, or will the teacher be glad of this opportunity to further her work? If there is any cost, will your county Board bear the expense?

Also I shall be glad for you to permit us to use your Industrial teacher in some other county if she is willing, and Dr. Dillard does not object. I am writing to him about it. Please communicate with your Industrial teacher and let me know if she can go th the county indicated at the foot of this letter, and on the date there given. Also what remuneration she would she expect in addition to travelling expenses and board?

I am not sure now that I can guarantee her this work, but I am going to make the effort. Please let me hear from you at the earliest possible date as the time for the institute in question is not far off.

Assuring you that I shall be glad to aid you in your work in any way that I can, and with best wishes, I am,

Very sincerely
N C Newbold
Supervisor Elementary Schools.

Outline

1. Agriculture.

Instruction in how best to grow tomatoes, string beans and other vegetables, and the canning ofthese when mature. To encourage the formation of Girls' Canning Clubs, and Boys' Corn Clubs. Also the formation of School Improvement Leagues in the different communities, showing the teachers how these may be organized and conducted successfully.

2. Home Work.

Cooking and special canning.

Sewing.

Sanitation.

Home decoration, and School Decoration.

Cleaning and improving school grounds.

Flower Gardens.

Innocent and healthful amusements for boys and girls.

3. Manual Training, for the boys. (This might include any line of work the teacher is prepared to give.)

4. How to plan and prepare for neighborhood and county school exhibits, including all kinds of school and industrial work, and how to conduct such exhibitions successfully.

Office of
Superintendent of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

J. Y. JOYNER, SUPERINTENDENT
E. E. SAMS, CHIEF CLERK
A. S. BROWER, CLERK OF LOAN FUND

L. C. BROGDEN, SUPERVISOR OF RURAL SCHOOLS
J. A. BIVINS, SUPERVISOR OF TEACHER TRAINING
N. W. WALKER, INSPECTOR OF HIGH SCHOOLS

(No. 3)

July 6, 1913.

My dear Sir:-

I see from Mr. Sams' Institute Directory for this year that your county is to have an institute. I presume you will have one for each race. Since you do not have one of the Jeanes' Fund Industrial Teachers in your county, I am writing to ask if you would like for us to send you one from some other county to do some special work with your Negro teachers. I am enclosing an outline of the work they would be asked to do, or so much of it as you think wise for your county.

In the event you would like for us to send one there, would your County Board be willing to pay part or all the expense? I think the expense would not be great. Will you take the matter up at once and let me know what are your wishes in regard to this plan? I am confident you will regard it, as I do, a good opportunity to get such helpful ideas of education disseminated among your colored citizens.

What part or percentage of the expense will your Board agree to pay? Please let me hear from you at the earliest possible date.

If I can serve you and your county at any time I shall be glad for you to use me.

With best wishes, I am,

Very sincerely,
N. C. Newbold
Supervisor Elementary Schools.

NC 236

Report of State Agent of Negro Rural Schools for North Carolina.

To the State Superintendent of Public Instruction:

I submit herewith an outline of work done in my department since I began work, June 1, 1913.

First. Plans and Work of State Agent.

The first work undertaken was to have industrial work taught in the county teachers' institutes conducted in the summer of 1913. Letters were written to county superintendents where institutes were to be held, suggesting that some county supervising industrial teacher be employed to help in said institutes. Six or seven of the few counties holding institutes that summer approved the plan, and had the industrial work done. I visited six of these institutes, in company with the county superintendents, and was pleased to find the supervisors employed doing practical, suggestive and helpful work. The county teachers attending the institutes said they were grateful for the opportunity afforded them for learning how to teach industrial subjects.

The next step was to get into touch with the county superintendents in the nineteen counties employing industrial supervisors under the Jeanes and Slater Funds for the year 1913-1914. A suggestive plan of work for these supervisors was made and sent to each county superintendent in the nineteen counties referred to above. I found the superintendents in the main ready and willing to cooperate heartily with me in all my plans.

Special Trips to Counties.

In the fall of 1913 circular letters were sent to the superintendents having supervisors in their counties, suggesting that they name a time for me to visit their counties when they could give some time and go with me to the negro schools. Accordingly arrangements were made for visits to several counties. The

plan agreed upon was that the superintendent and I should visit a number of typical rural schools, white and colored, in the forenoon, and in the afternoon have a meeting of negro teachers and the people generally of one or more townships at some central point in the township or territory included. In these meetings the superintendent usually made a short encouraging talk, showing his attitude toward the negro schools, explaining what the county board of education could do for them according to law and their willingness to help; the industrial supervisor explained her work, outlined her plans for future work, and asked the cooperation of all her people; I explained the attitude of the State Department of Public Instruction toward negro education, and tried to emphasize the wisdom of the negroes giving time and thought to industrial training.

In all these talks the spirit of frankness and candor was evident. All of us tried to impress the point that these meetings were intended for a full and free discussion of negro education and the conditions surrouding the subject. All were urged to be truthful, honest and straightforward in dealing with the questions involved. After the three talks mentioned above were made, the county superintendent asked for free discussion by leaders in the audience. Many responded, and the statements made were illuminating and interesting. One man said, "I'll tell you, brethren, if you'll pay the white man his dollar, he'll treat you all right and give you a square deal." He simply meant that if the negro will be careful to pay debts he owes white men, they will be willing to do more for him in every way. Another said, "You all talk about telling the truth, and I'm going to tell it. Brethren, you all know many of us have taught our children not to be kind and polite to white people, and we sees now it is

a mistake; we was wrong; we must teach them to be polite to all people; the white people are our best friends." Still another, an old man, a minister, with tears in eyes said, "We thank the Lord for this day. We are so glad He has put it into the hearts of these young white men to come out here and talk to us like they have to-day." Many other like statements could be given, but these indicate the spirit that apparently prevailed among the people.

It is just that a brief discussion of rural school conditions among the negroes should be given here. It will, however, be only stating over again facts that are already more or less well known to all well informed North Carolinians. The average negro rural schoolhouse is really a disgrace to an independent, civilized people. To one who does not know our history, these schoolhouses, though mute, would tell in unmistaken terms a story of injustice, inhumanity and neglect on the part of our white people. Such a condition would appear to an observer uninformed of our past as intolerable, indefensible, unbusinesslike and, above all, unchristian.

Most of us can remember very well that the greater ~~part~~ number of our schoolhouses, school houses for white children in North Carolina, less than twenty-five years ago were equally as poor and desolate as those used by the negroes to-day. It may be said that it has taken all our time, thought and money these latter years to ~~rehabilitate~~ rebuild and equip in even a modest way the schoolhouses for our own children. This, in a measure, is a defense, but it is our only defense. When we come now to look the matter sqarely in the face, as we say, we are compelled to admit that other things, among them prejudice and neglect, have entered into the count, and we have not, as a people, tried very hard to do simple justice by

the negro. In the main the best, most tolerant minded, far-seeing among us have regarded the negro schools as a liability rather than an asset. Many have gone on the theory that the poorer the school supplied to the negroes, the better it would be for society and the State.

It is encouraging, however, to be able to report as a result of the visits and meetings discussed above:

First. That many county superintendents and boards of education have very recently made considerable progress in building better schoolhouses for the negroes in their respective counties. A few counties, with the aid of the negroes themselves, have erected some really substantial, well arranged, modern schoolhouses for negroes.

Second. The negroes themselves are showing a willingness and a real desire to help themselves in this matter of better buildings. It is only fair to the white people of the State to say in connection with the discussion above, that the negroes in the past have expected the white people to furnish them schools without any aid or sacrifice on their part; they have depended upon the meagre school tax to do all for them. That condition is now happily changing and very rapidly.

Third. The attitude of the white people toward the negro schools is better than ever before. All of us are beginning to understand that a clean, healthy, intelligent negro is a better neighbor and a better citizen than a dirty, diseased, ignorant one just as this is true of any other race. Many white people gladly contribute to aid the negroes in building schoolhouses.

Course of Study for Rural Teachers.

A beginning was made in 1913 to prepare a course of study and training for negro rural teachers. Outlines of the proposed course were made and submitted to various educational

workers and institutions for their suggestions. The work, as planned, includes a brief but definite and practical course of training in the following subjects: sanitation and health, cooking sewing, housekeeping, gardening, farming, stock-raising, dairying and poultry, manual training, "little things." The whole to be based upon sound academic training in the essentials, language, arithmetic, history, geography, science, etc.

To promote this project and to get the viewpoint of the negroes, a conference composed of the leading negro educators and others interested in the education of the race was called to meet in Raleigh December 12-13, 1914. Eighty-five printed invitations were sent out, and seventy-nine attended the conference. The proposed course of study was discussed in detail and many valuable suggestions were made. The conference, as a body and without opposition, indorsed the idea of having such a course of study worked out by the State Department of Public Instruction and used in all the higher educational institutions for negroes in the State, particularly where an effort is made to train teachers. To this date, December 30, 1914, the matter for courses in gardening, farming, stock-raising, poultry and dairying, and manual training have been prepared. Other units are in preparation.

Union Institutes or Summer Schools.

In the spring of 1914 in cooperation with Mr. Sams, Supervisor of Teacher-Training, ~~I made~~ an effort was made to organize what we termed union institutes for negroes. The available appropriation for county institutes for negroes is usually so small that very little of permanent value can be done. We thought it would be a good plan to have several counties unite and hold an institute for their negro teachers at some central point. As far as possible centers were suggested at places where the teachers would have the free use of manual training and domestic science apparatus in their

work. Several such institutes were held in the summer of 1914, and we considered them among the best institutes held for negroes in the State. Further details of these institutes will probably be given in Mr. Sams' Report. For that reason, it will not be necessary to repeat the details here.

Home-Makers Clubs.

Another very important undertaking was begun in the spring of 1914, that of organizing Home-Makers Club work in the rural schools. An appropriation of $1,000 was made for this work by the General Education Board. The money was turned over to the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, and I was appointed a State Collaborator of that Department for North Carolina. The work was conducted under the Farm and Garden Demonstration branch of that service. I organized the club work in fourteen counties with the local county industrial supervisors of negro schools in charge. The counties cooperated, most of them, by paying part of the salary of the supervisor for about two months' summer work. An average of about $65 was paid to each supervisor from the fund appropriated by the General Education Board.

The work done was similar to the regular Tomato Club work which has been conducted under demonstration agents of the government for the past few years. Some of the supervisors secured results that are really remarkable. A full statement of these results is given in the summary of work done by supervisors which appears later in this report.

Work in Other Counties.

In addition to the work done in the nineteen counties where supervisors were employed, I visited a number of other counties upon the invitation of the county superintendents and others to aid them in their work for the negro rural schools. The amount and kind of this work done is given in the summary of my work below.

Work among White Schools.

Several trips were made to visit white schools. Some of these trips were made at the expense of the Campaign Fund and under the direction of the State Superintendent. The number and purpose of these trips will also appear in the summary of work done.

Race Problem.

In all my work I have tried to encourage a spirit of toleration and patience on the part of our white people in dealing with negro education and with the negroes themselves, and have endeavored wherever possible to persuade both races to strive to be fair and just in dealing with each other. I have had opportunities to see and hear much concerning what we term our race problem in the past eighteen months, and also to see much of the "problem" at first hand. My observation encourages me to believe that there is a much better understanding and more genuine sympathy between the races in North Carolina than many well informed people realize. This is certainly true of county superintendents and many other prominent people. Many of the superintendents have shown genuine interest in the negro schools and have gone out of their way, as we say, to aid them. Altogether I am sure the attitude of the races in North Carolina toward each other in school matters especially is very good, and growing better all the time.

SUMMARY OF FIELD WORK FOR NEGROES.

1. Number institutes and summer schools visited.....18
   Approximately 1765 teachers attended these institutes, and the visits made necessitated 2549 miles of travel by rail.
2. County teachers' meetings attended.....12
   Teachers and patrons present.....850.
   Railroad travel necessitated..2120 miles.
3. Counties visited in which two to six days each were spent... 6
   These counties are Anson, Duplin, Gates, Johnston, Mecklenburg and Pamlico.

   In these six counties the county superintendents and I visited 32 negro schools and 12 white schools. We made 22 talks to negroes and 8 talks to white people. The total number of people reached in these meetings and visits to schools is about as follows: Negroes 3500; white people 400.

   Similar trips were planned for three other counties--Forsyth, Hertford and Pasquotank--but after reaching these counties I was prevented from travel in the country by snow at two places and rain at the other. In making these trips to the nine counties I travelled 1848 miles by rail and about 300 miles by buggy and automobile.
4. For special conferences with boards of education, county superintendents and other individuals, I made 15 trips and travelled 1695 miles by rail.
5. Nine counties were visited for the purpose of inspecting industrial exhibits made by county supervisors and others, and for attending commencements in three of these counties. I travelled 2408 miles on these trips and spoke to about 1950 people.

6. I visited 9 places that had made application for aid from the Slater Fund to establish county training schools. In these trips I travelled 289 miles by rail and about 150 by other conveyance in addition to travel already accounted for (since one trip frequently had two or three objects in view). Three training schools have been established and are now in operation—at Smithfield in Johnston County, Stonewall in Pamlico County and Method in Wake County.
7. I have attended two meetings of the State Teachers' Association, one Emancipation Day meeting, one conference of leaders on course of study and one large educational rally. On these trips I travelled 666 miles and spoke to about 2600 people.
8. I attended three welfare conferences held by the M. E. church, travelling 597 miles and speaking to about 300 people.
9. Three fairs were visited--The State Negro Fair, East Carolina Negro Fair at New Bern and the Wilson County Negro Fair. Travel on these trips 370 miles.
10. In May last I held a conference with the Home-Makers Club Agents at Shaw University, Raleigh. Miss Creswell, of the United States Bureau of Plant Industry, was present and assisted in the canning demonstrations. Mr. C. R. Hudson, State Farm Demonstration Agent, and Dr. H. R. Fulton, of the State Experiment Station, were also present and gave valuable aid.
11. In November 1914, I made trips with Mr. B. C. Caldwell as follows: Shaw University, Raleigh; Alamance County, Slater Normal School at Winston-Salem; County Training School at Stonewall, Pamlico County. We travelled 314 miles, and in addition to inspection work we attended a parents' meeting in Alamance County. I visited Nazareth, a Catholic school, in Wake County, with Mr. Hill of the United States Bureau of

Education in December.

12. Several general meetings were held and visits made as follows: Rich Square, N. C.; Method, N. C.; Wake County Committeemen at Raleigh; St. Augustine School, Raleigh, twice. On these trips I travelled 161 miles and spoke to about 400 people.

Work Done in Counties not Having Supervisors.

(All of this is included in the summary above, but it is given separately here to show the demand for this work in other counties.)

a. Visited institutes in other counties.....7
b. Attended teachers' meetings in other counties.....3
c. Visited three days in other counties.....1
d. Trips for personal conferences in other counties.....8
e. Educational rallies in other counties.....2
f. Commencement in other county.....1
g. State Teachers' Association in other county.....1
h. Welfare conference in other county.....1
i. Fair in other county.....1
j. Industrial exhibit in other county.....1
k. Emancipation Day meeting in other county.....1
l. General meetings in other county.....1

Field Work White People.

1. Community meetings, local tax campaigns, teachers' meetings, etc., attended.....12
   On these trips I travelled 1629 miles and spoke to about 850 people.
2. Attended five county institutes, travelled 220 miles and spoke to about 450 teachers and patrons.

3. Attended four district meetings of county superintendents and one State meeting, travelling 886 miles.

Trips Out of the State.

1. Six trips were made as follows:

   a. Rock Hill, S. C., County Supervisors Conference conducted by Dr. Dillard.

   b. To Virginia to visit Mr. Jackson Davis and observe his work.

   c. Two trips to Hampton to attend Farmers' and Supervisors' Conferences.

   d. To Louisville, Ky., to attend sessions of S.E.A. and Conference for Education in the South.

   e. To Tuskegee Institute to attend summer school and confer with other State Agents of Rural Schools.

These trips required railroad travel of 3865 miles besides about 200 miles by buggy and automobile.

Second. Work of County Supervising Industrial Teachers.

Supervisors were employed in nineteen counties. Of these fifteen were known as Jeanes Fund teachers and four Slater Fund teachers. The salaries of these teachers were paid in the first fifteen counties by the Jeanes Fund and the counties jointly, in the other four by the Slater Fund and the counties.

The counties cooperating ~~are~~ were:

a. With the Jeanes Fund: Alamance, Anson, Beaufort, Bertie, Columbus, Duplin, Forsyth, Guilford, Hertford, Johnston, Mecklenburg, Vance, Wake, Wilkes, Wilson.

b. With the Slater Fund: Chowan, Gates, Pasquotank and Perquimans.

The amount paid on salaries by these funds is $4947.50 The amount paid by the counties is $1092.50. A few counties are now paying half the salary.

Summary of the Work of Supervisors for 1913-1914.

1. Schools improving grounds	121
2. Sanitary closets built	37
3. Schools using individual drinking cups	164
4. Improvement leagues organized	121
5. School houses painted or whitewashed	33
6. Number of new school houses built (13 counties reported)	32
7. Cost of new buildings reported by twelve of the counties	$17,685.00
8. Amount of money raised by the negroes themselves for new buildings, etc	$9,396.37

9. Value of labor given by negroes themselves for new buildings, etc..... $6,384.69

10. Number of school buildings enlarged in six counties reporting..... 12

11. Cost of same..... $2,745.00

12. Fifteen supervisors reported having held 288 public meetings with an attendance of 8090; many others not reported were held.

13. The nineteen supervisors visited 394 separate rural schools. In all these practical lessons in sanitation and general cleanliness were given and some form of industry introduced.

14. The supervisors aided the regular teachers in teaching the usual subjects, and taught cooking, sewing, house-cleaning, shuck mat making, chair caning, basketry, etc.

15. In twelve counties the supervisors had industrial exhibits at the close of the public schools. These were seen by many people, both white and colored, and caused much favorable comment.

Home-Makers Clubs.

In fourteen counties the supervisors continued their work through a part of the summer months. They organized Home-Makers Clubs among the girls and women. The purpose of these clubs was very similar to the Tomato Club work among the white women and girls. The salaries were paid jointly by the General Education Board and the counties, the Board paying for the work ~~in the number of counties as~~ the amount in salaries indicated in the summary below.

~~Summary of Home-Makers Club Work.~~

HOME-MAKERS CLUB WORK IN NORTH CAROLINA, 1914.

Summary of Reports Summer of 1914.

	Names of Counties.														
	Alamance	Anson	Bertie	Chowan	Columbus	Duplin	Forsyth	Gates	Guilford	Johnston	Pasquotank	Perquimans	Wilkes	Wake	Total
1.Salary paid by General Education Board															$849.00
2.Weeks given to club work.....	10	14	8	8	10	14	14	15	4	11	4	7	13	-	132
3.Number clubs organized-boys & girls....	3	26	5	3	6	4	4	5	4	4	3	3	-	3	73
men and women.....	4	6		3		2		5		1	2	2			25
4.Number members in clubs-boys & girls...	-	194	40	23	30	20	38	48	25	22	24	42	28	46	580
men and women.....		30	10	44	20	7	14	84	11	8	35	14	14	25	316
5.Number gardens cultivated under supervisor's directions	7	84	27	19	4	20	-	47	18	16	35	-	20	10	307
6.Total number cultivating vegetables	8	224	50	86	50	27	52	50	36	32	40	25	42	71	793
7.Tomatoes canned-jars.....	80	1568	650	148	400	337	87	1344	115	657	140	40	1700	200	7466
8.Beans, corn, and other vegetables canned-jars.....	65	-	190	5	275	62	25	277	124	14	20	24	5652	57	6790
9.Fruits canned-apples, pears and peaches-jars.....	-	1550	700	99	950	1216	162	1853	385	412	135	138	8977	620	17197
10.Berries canned-various kinds-jars..	-	1000	90	49	400	416	65	793	225	437	5	58	4119	200	7857
11.Fruits preserved-all kinds-jars.....	-	2500	120	69	415	40	many jars	107	185	128	8	number not given	673	122	4367
12.Jelly made-jars and glasses.....	-	2000	40	31	25	48	23	85	150	58	15	number not given	2040	60	4575
13.Vegetables sold-all kinds-value....$4.00		-	-	37.00	17.65	84.65	18.00	85.55	9.30	27.10	35.00	4.75	413.00	169.00	905.00
14.Fruits sold-all kinds-value.....	-	-	5.00	12.50	5.70	-	-	7.51	52.50	14.05	-	-	303.00	25.00	425.26
15.Pickles and catsup-jars.....	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	206	-	-	-	-	-	-	256
16.Poultry sold by club members.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40.00 by 3 members	-	-	-	-	-	-	40.00

Grand total vegetables and fruits canned, preserved, etc., jars 49301
Grand total vegetables, fruits and poultry sold $1370.26

ADDITIONAL WORK DONE BY CLUB AGENTS AND OTHER INTERESTING FACTS CONCERNING IT.

Cooking clubs were conducted in two Counties--Gates and Wilkes. Sewing was taught in eight Counties--Bertie, Duplin, Forsyth, Gates, Guilford, Pasquotank, Perquimans and Wake. Corn clubs were organized in two--Anson and Gates.

Some agents reported value of work as follows: " At least $150 for three locations;" "Aside from practical knowledge of gardening given, work has meant a saving of at least $700 to the families in the County;" " About $95.00 to $100.00," meaning value of canned goods; "A higher standard was set in communities where this work was carried on;" "It was very gratifying to see the interest manifested by the mothers and even the fathers;" " A start in good gardens;" "Work done worth thousands of dollars in the future;" "The work has aroused much interest in home gardening;" "In many cases the women were more eager to learn than the girls;" "The work has meant much;" "The work has been a decided success;" "The women and girls were highly pleased in learning to can the new way;" "The people have thanked me over and over for the help I have given them;" "Worth about $200.00."

County Superintendents were pleased as the following shows: "It is hard to estimate the value.....They tell us many families have saved supplies for the winter, whereas, before they did not save anything;" "I hope the work will be continued;" "I am favorably impressed and think the work well worth the money;" "I heartily endorse the work. It is encouraging to see with what enthusiasm the people are taking hold of it;" "We hope to continue the work;" " The people are interested and the work has been a success."

Personally, I am very much pleased with the results, particularly since this is the first year this work has been undertaken in our State.

H. C. Newbold
State Agent Rural Schools.

Nov. 7, 1914. (This is a copy of report made to General Education Board.)

1914-1915

A. Supervising Industrial Teachers.

With the beginning of the new school year 1914-1915, county supervisors are employed in all the counties reported for the previous year with the exception of Hertford, and for full time in three other counties, Greene, Moore and Pitt, and for part time in Buncombe. This gives a total of twenty-two counties for the present year.

Many other county superintendents have made urgent appeals to Dr. Jas. H. Dillard, Director of the Jeanes and Slater Funds, for aid to employ industrial supervisors in their counties, but the funds are not available to extend the work further now.

B. County Training Schools.

Dr. Dillard has encouraged the establishing of negro county teacher training schools to be partly supported by the Slater Fund. A number of counties and local schools applied for this aid. It was possible to secure an appropriation for three only--one at Smithfield in Johnston County, one at Stonewall in Pamlico County, and one at Method in Wake County. The appropriation from the Slater Fund is $500 to each annually, and is made probably for three years at least. The three schools named are now in operation, and the county and local authorities are very much interested. We hope to extend this work by State aid or otherwise to many other counties, and we anticipate that these schools will aid immensely in our teacher training problem.

Recommendations.

I. That the Legislature make an annual appropriation of not less than ten thousand dollars ($10,000.00) to be expended under

the direction of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction or State Board of Education as follows:

I. For County Industrial Teacher Training Schools, five thousand dollars or more annually. (This to be used to promote the work on some plan similar to that outlined below.)

The Plan.

1. Aim to establish at least one such school in each of 75 counties east of the Blue Ridge mountains within the next five years.
2. Establish two or more schools at the most convenient places in the other 25 counties, known as mountain counties, to serve the negroes in those counties, that is, two or more schools to serve the 25 counties.
3. Plan for two types or standards of schools.
   a. In counties having large negro population and consequently a large negro school census, such counties to receive an initial appropriation from State High School Fund or some other of not to exceed $400 to $500. This appropriation to be made with the understanding that the State Board of Education may reduce the amount $50 annually to a minimum of $250, the amounts so deducted to be used in beginning this work in other counties. This plan to be followed until such schools are established in all counties of the State where needed. It is to be understood that if the State Board exercises its right to make the annual reduction above referred to, then at least an equal amount must be provided from local or county funds to make up the deficiency. It might be wise to state that such reductions cannot be made before the third or fourth

year.

b. In counties that have a small negro population let the maximum appropriation be $250 to $300, reductions in this case to be $25 annually instead of $50 as above. The minimum to be $150. The regulations otherwise to be identical with those above.

4. Number of such schools now in operation, three, as follows:

a. Johnston County--at Smithfield.

b. Pamlico County--at Stonewall.

c. Wake County--at Method.

All are aided by the Slater Fund. It is probable that the Slater Fund will aid us next year in at least two or three other counties as follows:

a. Bertie County--at Powellsville.

b. Pender County--at Burgaw.

c. Martin County--at Parmele.

5. In addition to the counties named above the following counties or individual schools in them have made requests for aid to establish training schools:

a. Chowan County--at Edenton.

b. Duplin County--at Faison

c. Columbus County--at Mt. Olive.

d. Anson County--at Wadesboro.

e. Alamance County--

f. Wilkes County--

g. Bladen County--at Bladenboro.

h. Guilford County--at Sedalia.

Others will probably make a similar request the coming summer.

II. Industrial Supervisors. For county industrial supervisors, about two thousand and five hundred dollars ($2,500.00) annually. That this amount be used to introduce industrial work into the counties on a plan similar to that adopted by the Jeanes and Slater Funds. One hundred and fifty ($150.00) to two hundred and fifty dollars ($250.00) might be appropriated from the State Fund on condition that the county pay part of the salary of the industrial teacher.

Twenty-~~one~~ two counties are now aided by the two funds named above, but the disposition of the directors of these foundations is to decrease their appropriations as rapidly as possible in order to extend the work to other counties and states. These funds are not sufficient to extend the work in North Carolina as rapidly as the demand for it grows. At least a dozen counties are now on the waiting list. The small appropriation asked from the State will make it possible to extend the work to at least ten or fifteen counties next year.

III. Union Institutes or Summer Schools. For union institute or summer school work, about two thousand five hundred dollars ($2,500.00) annually. This money to be spent in developing about 20 or 25 union institutes that will cover that part of the State most thickly settled by negroes. These institutes to be conducted at certain centers where manual training and domestic science equipment are available, and to continue for three to six weeks.

*

Respectfully submitted

State Agent Rural Schools.

Dec. 30, 1914

Copy

N. C. 232

Manfred

Report of N.C.Newbold

State Supervisor Negro Elementary Schools

For North Carolina,

For the month of June, 1913.

This being my first month in the work it is ~~very~~ natural to suppose that I have very few definite matters to report.

I came into the State Department of Education June 3rd. The remaining four days of that week I spent in the office getting out three form letters as follows:-

First, One asking the county superintendents in the thirteen counties where industrial teachers have been working the past year to get these teachers to send me a report of their work so I might gather as much information as possible in this way, and at the earliest possible date . (The reports have been received and much information gathered from them).

Second, Letters to the same superintendents asking if they would use their industrial teachers in institutes for negroes in their own counties, and if they would be willing for these teachers to aid in institutes in other counties. (Dr. Dillard was asked also if he would consent to this plan).

Third, To county superintendents in nineteen counties where institutes will be held this summer,and in which there are no industrial teachers,asking if

they desired us to send such teachers to work in their institutes,and if they could secure a small appropriation from the County Board of Education to pay these teachers. (Copies of these letters numbered 1,2 and 3 are attached to and form part of this report).

June 9th to 13th I spent at my former home in Washington,N.C. packing my furniture preparatory to storing it for the summer.

June 14th, in company with State Superintendent Joyner I attended the North Carolina Teachers Association (Negro) which met at the National Religious Training School in Durham, N.C.,and spoke about my work for the negroes in North Carolina. The next two week days, Monday and Tuesday, June 16th and 17th I spent in Washington storing my furniture and closing up my housekeeping affairs there. The 18th I spent with my family at Beaufort,N.C. The 19th I took my family to Roxboro, N.C. for the summer; and the 20th I attended the conference of Industrial Teachers for North and South Carolina at Rock Hill, S.C. This conference was presided over by Dr. James H. Dillard. Dr. B.C. Caldwell was also present. The information gathered at this meeting was most helpful to me.

The remaining days of the month were spent in the office where I continued my efforts by correspondence to induce county superintendents to use our industrial

teachers in their institutes for negroes this summer. Definite arrangements for this work have been made in six counties, and eight others are considering it.

In addition to this work to be done in institutes financial aid amounting to $80.00 has been secured through Dr. Dillard for a summer normal for negroes in Bertie County conducted by George W. Speller. The money is appropriated to pay salaries of teachers in domestic science and art, and agriculture.

I have gathered considerable matsrial bearing on my work from other state supervisors, from Hampton, and from other sources.

Respectfully submitted.

July 10th, 1913. N. C. Newbold

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REPORT OF N. C. NEWBOLD,

State Supervisor Negro Elementary Schools

for North Carolina,

For the month of July 1913.

In the month of July, my second month as Supervisor, I spent 16 days in the office and 10 in the field.

July 3d & 4th were spent in a trip to Moore County to visit an institute. In company with Supt. John A. McLeod, I visited institutues for both the white and colored teachers. I spoke at each place - outlining briefly at the colored institute the possibilities of industrial work as done by the Jeanes' Fund teachers. The County Superintendent and colored teachers manifested great interest in the work, and expressed the hope that an industrial teacher might be assigned to their county. (Superintendent McLeod and his County Board had been progsessive enough to employ one of our industrial teachers to work in the institutue for colored teachers).

On the 17th I visited Smithfield, Johnston County, where a three weeks' summer school for negro teachers was being conducted by C. L. W. Smith, our industrial teacher in that county. County Superintendent L. T. Royal went with me to the school. We remained long enough to observe the class work being done by the various instructors, of whom there were four. The instructors were from Shaw University and one of the best city school systems in the State. It was the joint opinion of Mr. Royal and myself that such a summer school ought to be held in every county each year. The plan was well laid, and the work was being well done.

Manifolded

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Considerable time was given to practical industrial work. The school was supported by - a. Funds raised by subscription on the initiative of Mr. Smith; b. A small fee ($1.00) paid by the teachers in attendance; c. An appropriation of $75.00 by the County Board of Education.

This indicates or gives a hint of the harmony and spirit of helpful co-operation which exist among the white people and negroes in Johnston County. Supt. Royal is very enthusiastic in his support of the work.

While there I spoke briefly to the teachers, calling attention to their great opportunity, and telling them that where I have been I have found the negro teachers enthusiastic and greatly encouraged for their work. Johnston County is a leader.

On the next day I met Supt. R. J. Peele, of Martin County, and W. C. Chance at Parmele. The latter is a colored man of good training and good character. He is trying to establish an industrial school for his race, at Parmele, one large purpose of which is to train teachers for Martin and adjoining counties. The outlook is promising, and he deserves the help which he seeks from philanthropy. A copy of my report on his project is attached to this report.

Supervisor L. C. Brogden (white schools of the State) and I went to Greensboro July 22d and paid a visit to the summer school in progress there at the Agricultural and Mechanical College for negroes. We spent several hours there going through the class rooms and through the various industrial departments

of the college. We made a trip to the college farm - a mile away - where the years wheat crop was being threshed under the direction of the farm superintendent. President Dudley did his best to acquaint us with every part of his great work. The teachers attending his summer school were apparently deeply in earnest.

July 28-31 inclusive I spent in Virginia with Mr. Jackson Davis, Supervisor in that state. While there we spent one day inspecting gilrs' tomato club plats and boys' corn club plats, which were cultivated under the supervision of the Jeanes' industrial teacher and the Government demonstrator respectively. This was in Charles City County. Another day was spent attending a farmers' Conference at St. Paul's Industrial School, Laurenceville, Va. The trip was of decided advantage to me. Mr. Davis was most dordial, and very helpful in explaining his plans and his work. We are planning to be together again some time in the fall, in some of the nearby counties in his state.

Respectfully submitted

N. C. Newbold

Aug. 13, 1913.

REPORT ON PARMELE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

PARMELE, N. C.

W. C. CHANCE, PRINCIPAL.

1. Location. This school is located in the south west corner of Martin County, and from its location could easily serve at least three counties. It is on the Atlantic Coat Line Railroad, where branches of this road run in five directions. The enclosed rough sketch or map will give an idea as to the location of the school.

2. Physical equipment, and property. At present two very poor and inadequate buildings are occupied, one belonging to the county, the other to a lady who does not live in Parmele. These buildings are entirely too small for the work the school is already doing, and they are not at all fitted for the work planned. Thirty-two (32) acres of land have been bought at a cost of $600, and $100 of this amount has been paid. The title of this property is vested in a Board of Trustees as named below.

3. Immediate surroundings. The school is located in an angle made by two of the railroad branches, indicated on the map by red pencil. Nearly all the property, real estate, in this same angle is owned by Negroes, and large numbers of acres of land are owned on other sides by Negroes. More than one-half the people in Parmele are Negroes. The school is practically surrounded by Negro owned property.

4. Organization. The school has been controlled in the past largely by the principal in cooperation with County Superintendent R. J. Peele, and Mr. J. C. Goddard, President of the Bank of Martin County, who is Treasurer for the school. The funds are now paid out by Mr. Goddard. The Board of Trustees is composed of the following gentlemen: Hon. John H. Small, Representative in Congress from the first North Carolina District, whose home is in Washington, N. C. 26 miles distant from Parmele; County Superintendent R. J. Peele of Martin County, Mr. J. C. Goddard,

sident of the Bank of Martin County, whose home is in Williamston 15 miles distant; Hon. Harry Skinner, an ex-Congressman, whose home is in Greenville, 15 miles way; Mr. H. A. Gray, a merchant in Parmele; W. C. Chance, Principal of the school. Mr. Small is now preparing a charter for the school. When this is completed and the school is properly chartered by the state, all the affairs of the school will be in the control of this Board of Trustees and their successors in office. Mr. Small contributed largely in helping to get means with which to carry on the work.

At present the school's finances are practically managed by the county Board of Education, and as has been stated the funds are paid out by Mr. Goddard who is Treasurer.

5. The aim of the school is three-fold:

a. To serve as a district school for the colored children in that community.

b. To introduce and teach industrial subjects as far as possible, particularly those in touch with the local community.

c. To serve as a training school for colored teachers for Martin county, and adjoining counties when possible.

The school is now doing work as outlined under (a) only, because of lack of room and equipment. There is, however, a Negro farm demonstrater in Parmele who works in connection with the school as far as possible, thus aiding it in some industrial work.

6. Financial support:

a. Regular county appropriation for district school - $150.00
b. Local tax. (District voted special tax this year) - 300.00
c. Special county appropriation for training teachers - 250.00
d. Local donations, generally about - - - - - - - 100.00
e. From special school activities, entertainments, etc- 100.00
Estimated total $900.00

As an explanation of item (c) the following is quoted from the records of County Superintendent Peele:

Feb. 10, 1913.

"At a meeting of the Martin County Board of Education, held on the above

Mr. W. G. Chance, Principal of the Parmele Industrial Institute for the colored race, came before the Board and presented the claims of the school.

"The Board knowing something of the work he is trying to do at Parmele and being in full sympathy with the movement, and also having confidence in his ability and integrity, ordered that the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars be appropriated annually to said school for the next two years, to pay the tuition of those who attend from this county, provided he secures means to secure site and erect buildings for the school."

(Signed) R. J. Peele, Clerk to Board"

The County Superintendent believes this appropriation would be continued if the school is properly housed and equipped.

7. The territory this school might serve: On account of the nearness of the school to Edgecombe and Pitt counties these counties could most likely be induced to support the school on the same terms as those on which Martin County has promised its support. It could very properly serve as a training school for teachers for these three counties as well as perform its other two avowed purposes. In addition parts of Halifax, Bertie, and Beaufort Counties are in easy reach of the school. In these six counties, by the census of 1910, there were in round numbers 97,000 Negroes as against 80,000 Whites. The nearest schools capable of training teachers are Joseph K. Brick School at Enfield, about 50 miles away, State Normal at Elizabeth City, 75 miles distant, and State Normal at Fayetteville, about 100 miles away.

8. Teachers and pupils: The year just passed there were three teachers in addition to the Principal, and about 150 pupils were enrolled. Of these 35 were above the sixth grade. The course of study prepared for the public schools of the state was used.

9. Attitude of the white people in the community: The local community is very sincerely interested in the school. The white people give it their cordial support and hearty encouragement.

10. Hopes and Plans: The Principal earnestly hopes to be able to secure aid as follows:

a. From the Phelps-Stokes Fund to erect a building of at least four rooms to begin with.

b. To secure an annual appropriation from the Slater Fund to aid in paying teachers and furnishing equipment.

c. To get help from these sources or some other to finish paying for the 32 acres of land bought.

d. To secure aid from some source to erect at least one dormitory to accomodate the teachers and young women who attend the school as students.

Plans of the Principal are set out under 9.

11. The Principal and Founder: W. C. Chance was born in the Parmele section, and reared there. He was educated at the Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes in Greensboro, N. C., and spent four years at Howard University, Washington, D. C. At the latter institution he contemplated the study of law, and actually studied the subject one year, but later decided to return to his native county and establish an industrial school for his race. He is now 32 years of age, and unmarried. For three years past he has been struggling against great odds to build up the school he desires at Parmele.

12. Personal Comments by the Writer:

After a very thorough inquiry as indicated above, (the facts were secured by a personal visit and in answer to numerous questions, all of which were cheerfully answered by the Principal, or by Mr. Peele who was present) I am fully satisfied the project is one worthy of help. All the facts in the case bear out the statement that the Principal is a man of ~~sound character and good judgement. Further, that he must be a man of~~ sound character and good judgement. Further, that he must be a man of more than average tenacity of purpose to stick unswervingly to his plan with small encouragement, and practically no financial reward. I believe his

Martin

...are reasonable, and if he can get the help he desires his school will be a genuine benefactor to his race in a radius of about 25 miles, serving a Negro population about 50,000 to 75,000. He has proven the fact that he is willing to begin on a small scale. He is willing for any help given him of a financial nature to be handled through his Board of Trustees or through the County Board of Education of Martin County.

I very much hope that the managers of the funds whom he has asked for help may find it possible to give him substantial aid.

Very respectfully submitted,

(Signed) N. C. Newbold,

State Supervisor Elementary Schools.

Halifax Co

Northe Co

Martin Co

Beaufort Co.

Pitt Co

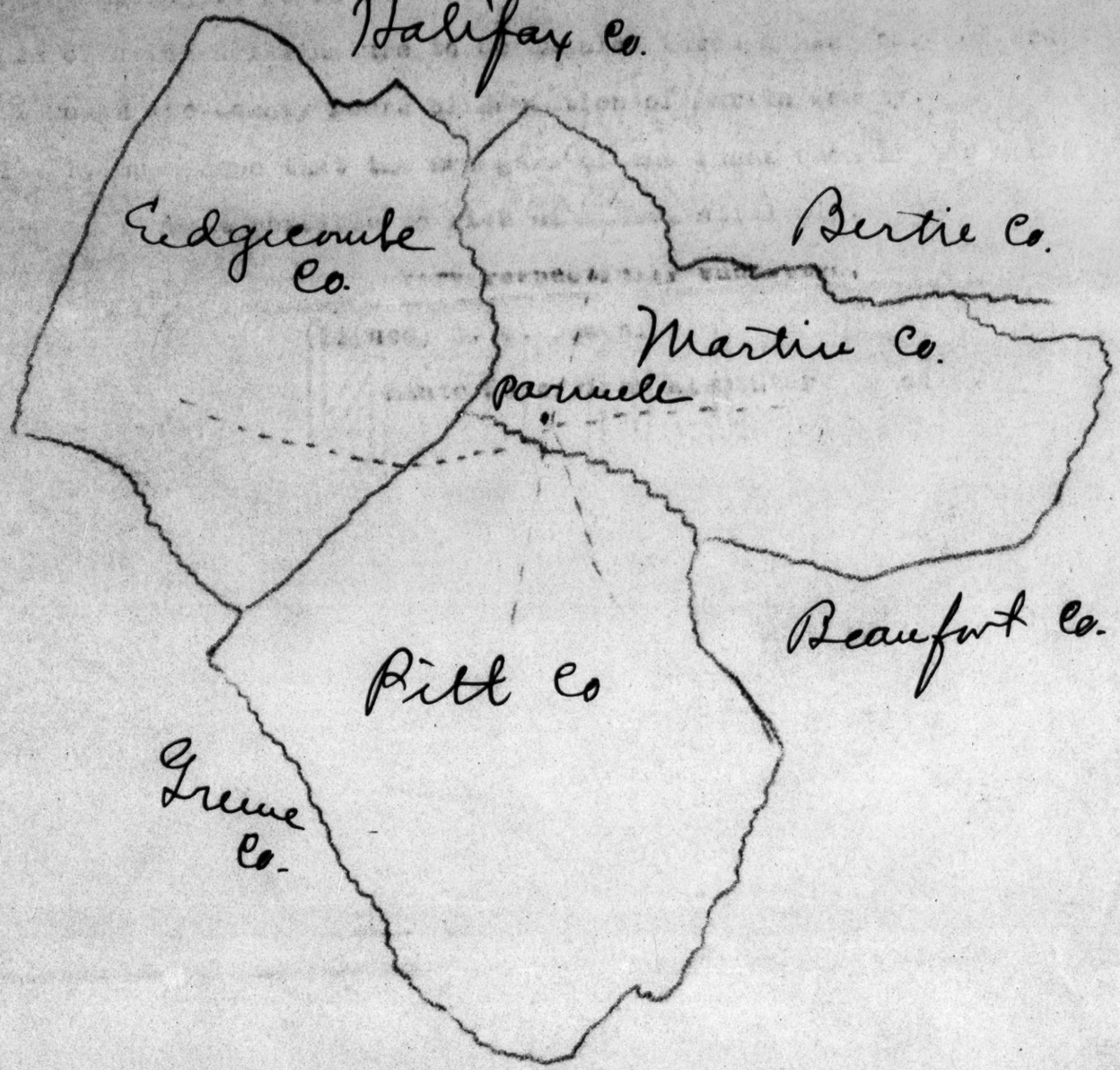
Greene Co

Scale of Miles

1 inch = 9 miles

South

North



Scale of miles
1 inch = 9 miles.

South.

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N.C. 2362

RECEIVED OCT 6 GENERAL EDUCATION

Report of N.C. Newbold,
State Supervisor Negro Rural Schools for North Carolina,
For the Month of August, 1913.

Six definite trips were made in August. Eleven days were spent in the field and fifteen in the office.

August first I made a trip to Smithfield in Johnston County to attend the closing exercises of the Negro Summer School for Teachers and Farmers Conference combined. The kind and grade of work done in this summer school was explained in my report for July, having paid one visit to the school July 17th. A goodly number of farmers met with the teachers in the joint conference and a very profitable day was spent in discussing the negro's needs and possibilities in country life. I found these people greatly encouraged for their common tasks, and it was somewhat inspiring to speak to them. I preached the doctrine of industrial activity, clean homes and clean characters to the best of my ability.

On August 7th I visited the Summer Normal conducted in the Slater Normal School at Winston-Salem, and spoke to about one hundred and forty enthusiastic teachers.

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County Superintendent W.B. Speas was with me. Principal S.G. Atkins of the Normal reported a most successful session. Some class rooms were visited and it was evident that good teaching was being done.

August 11th in company with County Superintendent L.N. Hickerson of Rockingham County I visited the negro county institute at Reidsville. About fifty teachers were present. The work was conducted by Mr. Gwynne, Principal of one of the white schools in the county, assisted by Mrs. M.C. Faulkner. Mrs. Faulkner is our industrial teacher in Guilford County. I spoke to the teachers about our plans for industrial work.

On August 14th and 15th I attended negro institutes in ~~Hilton~~ Wilson and Martin Counties respectively. These were conducted by two of our best negro educators. Prof. P.W. Moore, Principal of the State Normal at Elizabeth City, was working in Wilson, and Prof. C.L.W. Smith, Jeanes' Industrial Teacher in Johnston County, was in charge at Williamston, Martin County. He was assisted by Miss Lucy E. Pritchard, Jeanes' industrial teacher in Bertie County. Both institutes were doing very satisfactory work. I discussed industrial training at both places.

The week of August 18th to 23nd I attended a meet-

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ing of the Northeastern Association of County Superintendents at Manteo, Dare County. The President of the Association very kindly gave me an opportunity to speak to the Superintendents about my work. The members present assured me of their interest in the work and promised their hearty co-operation. A number of the men present in private conversation expressed keen interest in my work, and invited me to visit their counties to give what aid I can in improving their negro schools.

I must again express my own growing interest in the work, and my admiration for the courage and enthusiasm displayed by the negroes in working out their educational and industrial salvation.

Respectfully submitted,

N. C. Newbold

Supervisor Elementary Schools.

Oct. 2nd, 1913.

Note. On account of illness in my family in September this report has been delayed until now.

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OCT 6 1913
GENERAL EDUCATION

Manuscript

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State of North Carolina
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Raleigh.

REPORT OF N. C. NEWBOLD,

STATE SUPERVISOR RURAL SCHOOLS FOR NEGROES

FOR NORTH CAROLINA,

FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1913.

September was somewhat of an off month, if I may use that term to express laxity in the field.

On the first day of the month I went to Chowan county to speak in behalf of consolidation, and local tax. Dr. Joyner sent me there to fill one of Mr. Brogden's engagements who was compelled to go to Buncombe county at that time. The expense of the trip was paid from the Peabody Local Tax Campaign Fund.

Outside of this trip only four days were spent in the field. Five days were spent at Roxboro on account of illness in my family; one day at Washington looking after my property there. The other fifteen days were spent in the office.

September 11th, 12th, and 13th were given to a trip in Bertie county to attend the closing exercises of the Bertie Summer Normal at Windsor. This Normal was conducted by Mr. George W. Speller assisted by five other very efficient negroes. The term was for two months. Dr. Dillard appropriated $80 to help pay salaries of teachers in cooking, sewing, agriculture and other industrial work. Nearly a hundred teachers were in attendance, and good work was done. This was especially true in the industrial department. Many useful garments including plain and fancy sewing were on exhibition, particularly complete dresses.

~~Former county Superintendent R. W. Asker of Bertie, the present Superintendent~~

State of North Carolina
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Report 2.

Former county Superintendent R. W. Askew of Bertie, the present Superintendent, MR. H. W. Early, and the brother of the writer, Mr. W. J. Newbold, visited the exhibit with me. All were very much surprised and delighted with the work shown. Speeches were made by each one, and fine attention was accorded.

This school was inx session long enough to accomplish some genuine results, and it did. We need a school of this kind in every county each summer for some time to come.

Before we left the four of us were asked to be seated at a table and we were served delightful ice cream and cake prepared by the students in attendance; this to show their skill in cooking add serving. The entire visit was very much enjoyed by all members of the party.

September 17th was spent in Fayetteville, Cumberland county, incompany with Dr. Joyner attending a great teachers' and farmers' rally at the Negro State Normal School. The crowd was estimated all the way from one to two thousand people. About forty white people were present, among them Mayor Underwood of Fayetteville, City Recorder Jno. A. Oates, Judge Lyon of the State Superior Court (he adjourned court to attend), Mr. W. W. Fuller of New York, County Superintendent, B. T. McBryde, the Register of Deeds of Cumberland county, many trustees of the Normal School, and many others.

Interesting introductory speeches were made by Principal E. E. Smith of the Normal, President J. G. Smith, of the county negro Teachers' Association, Mayor Underwood, Mr. McBryde, and Mr. Oates. Dr. Joyner delivered a forceful address on the industrial training of ~~the negro~~ the negro. He made a wonderful appeal for greater efficiency and

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Raleigh.

Report 3.

better living. His speech was splendidly received.

I discussed in outline an industrial course of study we are now preparing in the State Department of Education. It was favorably received.

One or two prominent negroes spoke, and their speeches were strong testimonials to the splendid cooperation between the white and negro races in Cumberland county. In fact the whole days proceedings were a striking witness to this fact.

After Dr. Joyner's address a well prepared dinner was served to the white guests in the dining room of the Normal School. The entire luncheon was prepared and served by the students in the Normal. The food was well cooked, the table and dining room were tastily decorated for the occasion, and the young negro waitresses did their part well. They served meats, bread, vegetables, pies, cakes and ice cream.

Prior to the exercises at the school there was a parade through the principal streets of Fayetteville headed by the mayor and the other white people mentioned in this statement, in automobiles. The parade was thought to be about a mile or more long. It was made up of clean well dressed negroes in buggies drawn by sleek looking horses or mules. One remarkable fact about it: we were told that most of the negroes in the parade owned the horses and mules they were driving.

It was an orderly well mannered crowd. There was no boisterousness either on the streets in the parade or at the school. The white people remarked upon the good order. It was as good as any I have ever seen in such an assembly white or colored any where.

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Report 4.

This was a great day for industrial education and for race cooperation in Cumberland county. It will be inspirational to other counties also.

Considerable work was done in September on an industrial course of study for the training of negro teachers in the state. Some of the results of this work will be included in later reports.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) N. C. Newbold
Supervisor.

Oct. 4, 1913

N.C.236

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Mary Polk

REPORT OF N. C. NEWBOLD,

STATE SUPERVISOR RURAL SCHOOLS FOR NEGROES

FOR NORTH CAROLINA,

FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1913.

In addition to the time spent in the office each month giving attention to the necessary correspondence and other detail, a large part of this month was spent here working on our proposed industrial course of study for negro teachers, and in correspondence concerning it.

Five days were spent in the field in making three trips.

Four days were spent in shipping my furniture from Washington, N. C., and in getting my family established in our home in Raleigh.

October 11th a trip was made to Alamance County to attend a meeting of the County Negro Teachers' Association. Practically all of the Negro teachers in the county were present and gave me an opportunity to talk to them on the general subject of industrial training, particularly the training of teachers for such work. We have a good supervisor in Alamance, Mrs. Bertha G. Vincent, and she has taken hold of the work with vigor and a commendable degree of intelligence. Superintendent J. B. Robertson says she is a zealous worker, and that the people are responding to her efforts. Superintendent Robertson is himself very much interested in this work for the negroes of his county. He is giving it his sympathetic cooperation.

On October 14th I went to Kinston, in Lenoir County to attend a meeting of the East Central District Association of County Superintendents, and to speak on the 15th. Eighteen or twenty county superintendents were present. Naturally my effort was to get hold of the leaders of our county systems of education. The point was made that county and state educational authorities by virtue of their positions are leaders, and that they should assume the position of <u>active</u> leadership in negro education as well as in the education of the white race. Further, that this work offers a field for constructive business like effort, and in its solution should be stripped of all unmeaning sentiment and tradition, and worked out along the same practical lines as is any other problem in education.

I believe the points emphasized were well received.

On the 24th I went to Duplin County to attend a meeting of the County Negro Teachers' Association on the following day, the 25th. The meeting was held at Kenansville, the county seat, and was well attended by teachers and the negro citizens of the county generally. This was one of the best meetings I have attended. The county superintendent, Mr. M. H. Wooten, is an old time Southern gentlemen, and he is genuinely interested in the work we are trying to do for the negroes. He made a most helpful talk to the negroes present. He understands them, and they understand him. Our supervisor in Duplin is a man, T. T. Ringer, a Tuskegee man, I believe, and he is doing good work. His monthly reports show that he is producing fine results in his county. Those present at this meeting were interested in our discussion of

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industrial education for negroes. They appreciate all efforts being made in their behalf.

Respectfully sibmitted,

N. C. Newbold

Associate Supervisor Rural Schools.

January 14, 1914.

A number of circumstances have combined in making my delay to send in this report unavoidable.

#3#

industrial educationmx for negroes. They appreciate all efforts being made in their behalf.

Respectfully sibmitted,

N. C. Newbold

Associate Supervisor Rural Schools.

January 14, 1914.

A number of circumstances have combined in making my delay to send in this report unavoidable.

I recommend further that the State Superintendent of Public Instruction or the State Board of Education be given authority to use inter-changeably the amounts appropriated for county teacher-training schools, industrial supervisors in counties and union institutes or summer schools.

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NC 236a

REPORT OF N. C. NEWBOLD,

STATE SUPERVISOR RURAL SCHOOLS FOR NEGROES

FOR NORTH CAROLINA,

FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1913.

- - - - - - - - -

Field work for November began with a trip to New Bern, N. C. to attend the Eastern Carolina Colored Fair. In company with Superintendent S. M. Brinson, of Craven County, I went through all departments of the Fair, and found many of the exhibits exceedingly good. This was particularly true of the women's work, cooking and sewing and the school exhibits of the children. Some of the farm exhibits were good.

Altogether six days were spent in field work and at Hampton.

The greater part ~~part~~ of the month was spent in the office continuing work on the industrial course of study for teachers, which was mentioned in my October report. A list of the leading negro educators in North Carolina was made and near the close of the months invitations were sent to about eighty of these leaders inviting them to attend a conference in Raleigh, December 12 and 13. A copy of the letter of invitation and a statement of the purposes of the conference referred to are attached to and form a part of this report.

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N. W. WALKER, INSPECTOR OF HIGH SCHOOLS

On November 8, I met the Wake County Negro Teachers' Association in the Washington Graded School Building, Raleigh, and spoke to the teachers. Assistant Superintendent, J. M. Broughton, Jr. was present and in the absence of Superintendent Judd, presided over the meeting. The negroes in this county have a well trained supervisor in the person of Miss Sadie L. Delaney, and they are enthusiastic over their work as far as they know it.

November 19, 20, and 21, I attended the Negro Farmers' Conference at Hampton Institute, Virginia. These were three days of information and inspiration. Seventeen of our nineteen North Carolina Supervisors were there. Nearly all of them have written me since then stating that the visit was extremely helpful to them, and expressing their great pleasure that such an opportunity had been afforded them. I am confident that this trip to Hampton increased the usefulness of our North Carolina Supervisors very greatly. The State Supervisor desires to acknowledge his debt of gratitude also for the broadening influences of this conference upon his own thought and life.

I spent most of November 24th. visiting St. Augustine School, this city,(Raleigh). Visits were made to all departments. I was shown through the school by Miss Hyde, a Northern lady, who is doing excellent work out there as director of the department of methods or pedagogy. I was particularly interested in the work the school is doing in the training of teachers, though the number taking the training course was small. The influence of St. Augustine's upon the race is good.

Office of
Superintendent of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

J. Y. JOYNER, SUPERINTENDENT
E. E. SAMS, CHIEF CLERK
A. S. BROWER, CLERK OF LOAN FUND

L. C. BROGDEN, SUPERVISOR OF RURAL SCHOOLS
J. A. BIVINS, SUPERVISOR OF TEACHER TRAINING
N. W. WALKER, INSPECTOR OF HIGH SCHOOLS

I have planned to send out monthly progress letters. These are made up of brief quotations of the best things reported by the county supervisors in the field, and a copy is sent to each one of the supervisors for their inspiration and encouragement. A copy of the November progress letter is atteched to this report.

Respectfully submitted,

N. C. Newbold

Associate Supervisor Rural Schools.

Jan. 16, 1914.

Note,- I should have stated in the report above that I spent about one ~~week in November~~ assisting the State Superintendent and other members of the State Dppartment of Education in getting out the North Carolina Day Program for 1913. A copy of that bulletin is sent with this report. - N. C. Newbold.

Office of
Superintendent of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
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N. W. WALKER, INSPECTOR OF HIGH SCHOOLS

January 15, 1914.

To the County Supervisors:

You will no doubt be interested in the Monthly Progress Letter I am sending out for November. As you see, it is made up of some of the best things reported by some of the supervisors. All reports for December have not yet been received, so I cannot make a Progress Letter for that month now. I suggest that you send your reports, one to me and one to your county superintendent, promptly at the close of each month, so I may have the information, and that you may receive your salary check without delay.

Wishing you a succeeful year, I am,

Very truly,

N. C. Newbold

Associate Supervisor Rural Schools.

MONTHLY PROGRESS, - NOVEMBER, 1913.

COUNTY SUPERVISORS, JEANES' AND SLATER FUNDS.

(Is your county in the list?.)

- - - -

" Twelve of the schools visited have plans for raising money for improvements. In one community the patrons have given an acre of cotton to the school."- Mrs. L. B. Yancey, Vance County.

" Now that I have put the garden in good shape at Sunbury, I am planning to buy a sewing machine for Middle Swamp School. Sunday at church I received a collection of $6.40 on the machine. Money raised for fencing was given by the Sunday School at Sunbury."- Mrs. Annie Holland, Gates County.

" School clubs have been organized to help improve school buildings and grounds."- Miss Elizabeth Harris, Mecklenburg Co.

" During the month of November I have organized five Improvement leagues- held six meetings with parents at night encouraging them to give support to teachers and to build up community in general. Collected for school improvement $56.20." T. T. Ringer, Duplin County.

" During the months $122.10 in cash has been raised by popular subscription in two districts. Repairs and improvements have been made in five districts. In at least 25 districts school houses were cleaned and fumigated according to the rules given by the County Health Officer. " - C. L. W. Smith, Johnston Co.

" In the month of November we have painted one school building on the inside and supplied two with material for blackboards. Money collected for improvements $7.82."- Mrs. Bertha G. Vincent, Alamance County.

" The Betterment Association at Lilesville has already made some seats for their school. I find all, teachers, patrons and pupils, glad to have the industrial work in their schools. At Birmingham School some of the parents remained after the parents meeting was over to visit the class in shuck mat-making." J. R. Faison, Anson County.

" I have held two patrons meeting at Ahoskie for the purpose of adding another room to the school building. The patrons are very much interested and have pledged to raise more than $100 during this term of school." Mrs. Mary E. Sills, Hertford County.

" The small sum of $12 or $15 was raised for the improvement of two schools." Miss Rhoda Warren, Wilson County.

" A range was purchased for the Walkertown school cook room. A range and ten foot table was purchased for the Boston Cottage cook room. 30 utensils were also secured. A range and a kitchen cabinet for the Salem Hill School." Miss Dollie B. Patterson, Forsyth County.

" Community meetings held at night. Money raised for school improvements." Miss Bessie L. Fogg, Beaufort County.

OUTLINE OF PLAN

FOR

STATE-WIDE ACTIVITY IN TRAINING TEACHERS FOR INDUSTRIAL WORK IN COLORED SCHOOLS

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1. Endeavor to induce every high school, normal school, college, and university for colored youth in the State to put into their courses of study, if they do not already have such, industrial teacher training courses of study for the purpose of training young men and women to become industrial teachers in the rural schools of the entire State; to encourage these various higher institutions to offer in their curriculum a special course for this purpose, and to make this course definite and pointed; and, further, to urge that this step be taken at once, as much of it as possible to go into effect the present session, 1913-14.

2. In order to perfect such a course as suggested, and to popularize it at once, it might be wise to invite the leading educators interested in negro education, both white and colored, to meet the State Superintendent, the State Supervisor of Teacher Training, and the State Supervisor of Negro Rural Schools at some central point—Raleigh, Greensboro, Fayetteville, or some other—for a full discussion of the whole question.

3. Begin at once to make a careful list of all the higher institutions referred to, and their presidents or principals. In order to secure an accurate list of all such institutions, a blank prepared for the purpose may be sent to the county superintendents, asking for such information, as follows:

a. Name of institution.

b. Name of president or principal.

c. Grade of institution (College, Normal, High School, etc.).

d. State, city, church, or private property.

e. Organization, how controlled—by board of trustees or other body?

f. Names of controlling body, with their addresses.

g. Number of members of faculty.

h. Course of study in years, college or high school standard.

i. How supported (give all sources of income, if possible).

j. Approximate amount of income yearly.

k. Is any attempt made to train competent teachers for the elementary schools?

l. Any other information you think will be helpful.

4. Make a tentative program or course of study embodying the ideal—that is, determine definitely as nearly as possible what the full industrial course for teacher training shall be; then determine as definitely as possible how much of this work should be undertaken by the different classes of institutions—high schools, normal schools, colleges, universities.

5. After the detail of the plan is worked out along lines similar to those indicated, then make an urgent appeal to every higher institution for colored boys and girls in the State, whether State property, church property, or private property, to join heartily in this work for the proper training of the colored youth of the State.

NC 236a

Office of
Superintendent of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

J. Y. JOYNER, SUPERINTENDENT
E. E. SAMS, CHIEF CLERK
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J. A. BIVINS, SUPERVISOR OF TEACHER TRAINING
N. W. WALKER, INSPECTOR OF HIGH SCHOOLS

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FEB 2 1914
GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

30 COPIES MADE

REPORT OF N. C. NEWBOLD,

STATE SUPERVISOR RURAL SCHOOL FOR NEGROES

FOR NORTH CAROLINA,

FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1913.

- - - - -

The first trip in December was made to Forest City, Rutherford county, to meet an appointment for Superintendent Joyner. The occasion was a monthly meeting of the county association of white teachers, and the date was December 5th. The expense of the trip was paid from the state campaign fund.

Seven full days and parts of four others were devoted to field work. Christmas Day and about a half of four other days were observed as holidays. Eleven full days and about half of eight others were spent in the office.

December 8 and 9 trips were made th the Agricultural and Mechanical College in West Raleigh for the purpose of consulting Professor J. P. Pillsbury, head of the department of horticulture, Professor H. E. Satterfield, head of the mechanical department, and Professor C. L. Newman, head of the department of agriculture relative to the industrial course of study we are preparing for Negro teachers in rural schools.

On December 9 in company with Assistant Superintendent J. M. Broughton, Jr., of the Wake county schools, I visited Method, N. C., in said county to investigate the possibility or wisdom of developing a training school for rural (Negro) teachers at that place. All the conditions seem favorable, and I shall recom-

mend that such a school be established there, and that it receive aid from the Slater Fund.

On the 10th a trip was made to Greensboro to confer with President J. I. Foust amd Miss Minnie L Jamison of the Normal College about a course in cooking, sewing and housekeeping for the training of Negro rural teachers.

Perhaps the most important work of the month, and what is most likely the most far-reaching piece of work done by this branhh of the State Department of Education since it was organized, was the holding of a conference of the most prominent leadars of Negro education in the state in the Washington Graded School building, Raleigh. The conference assembled for the first session on the evening of Friday, December 12 at eight o'clock. When the hour arrived the room for holding the conference was crowded, fifty or more being present then. The total number attending before the close on Saturday was about 79. Among those present were presidents of universities, colleges, and all the higher institutions of learning for Negroes in North Carolina, principals of city and smaller schools, heads of state normals, ministers, doctors, and business men. They came from all parts of the state, most of them at their own expense.

The purpose of this conference was to discuss with the leaders of the race the plans of the State Department of Education for the training of Negro teachers in rural schools. Marked enthusiasm prevailed throughout the two sessions of the conference. The session on Friday evening continued two hours, and the one on Saturday a little over four hours without recess or interruption.

A full statement of the work of the conference may be found in the records of the secretary, (copy in files of General Education Board) a copy of whose minutes is

~~attached to this report.~~

One of the chief gains resulting from this conference: The Negro leaders present rejoice that the State Department is working on definite plans for the education of their race, and that the Department is genuingly interested in executing those plans. Further, that the Department wants their aid and co-pperation in this work. Enthusiasm throughout this meeting was at high tide, and many of the leaders have written since the conference to express their approval of the plans discussed, and to tender their hearty co-operation in developing them.

It was a pleasure to all present to have Doctor James H. Dillard of Charlottesville, Virginia, and Doctor Thomas Jesse Jones of Washington, D. C. with us at the conference. Both gave valuable suggestions for promoting the education of the Negroes in North Carolina. State Department officials present were: Superintendent J. Y. Joyner, Mr. E. E. Sams, State Supervisor of Teacher Training, and the writer.

December 18th to the 20th I made a three-day trip to Pamlico county. On the 18 and 19 County Superintendent Attmore took me over a part of his county to inspect both white and Negro schools. In the two days we visited four white schools and the same number of Negro schools, made two day addresses and one night address to white people, and two day addresses to Negroes. On Saturday, the 20th, I attended a meeting of the county Negro Teachers' Association at Stonewall and spoke.

Superintendent Attmore is a very progressive young man, and I found educational conditions in his county most facorable for both races. For the past year, his first as superintendent, he has devoted his time mainly to securing better physical equipment for his schools. Very wisely he is erecting two to four-

room houses for Negroes. This serves a double purpose: Secures a satisfactory school house for Negroes where it is needed, and spurs the white people to provide better buildings for their own children. He is already producing both results.

This was one of the most satisfactory trips I have made because I remained in the county long enough to get an intelligent view of the county's educational work and its needs.

Mr Attmore is very anxious to secure aid from the Slater Fund for the establishment of a Negro teacher training school at Stonewall. This is a promising field for such a school, and I hope he may secure the desired help.

December 29 I made a trip to Wilson, N. C. to visit a county fair organized and promoted by the Negroes of that county. The exhibits, though hastily gotten together, indicated the general thriftiness of the Negroes in the progressive county of Wilson.

On the 31st I went to Washington, N. C. for a conference with Congressman John H. Small of that city, and Principal W. C. Chance of the Parmele Industrial School. The object of the conference was to decide upon the terms of the proposed charter for the Parmele s chool, and to discuss plans by which Principal Chance may be able to meet the conditions of a $2000 donation offered by the Anson Phelps Stokes Fund for a building at Parmele.

Respectfully submitted,

N. C. Newbold

Associate Supervisor Rural Schools.

January 19, 1914.

Note- I am enclosing a copy of the outline discussed by the Negro conference as it will more definitely explain the work of the Conference.

Office of
Superintendent of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

J. Y. JOYNER, SUPERINTENDENT
C. E. McINTOSH, CHIEF CLERK
A. S. BROWER, CLERK OF LOAN FUND

L. C. BROGDEN, SUPERVISOR OF RURAL SCHOOLS
E. E. SAMS, SUPERVISOR OF TEACHER TRAINING
N. W. WALKER, INSPECTOR OF HIGH SCHOOLS

N. C. NEWBOLD, ASSOCIATE SUPERVISOR RURAL SCHOOLS
S. S. ALDERMAN, CLERK OF CAMPAIGN FUND

November 28, 1913.

Dear Sir:

The State Department of Education is preparing an industrial course of study and training for the training of negro teachers. The main purpose of this effort of the State Department is to prepare teachers in large numbers, and as rapidly and efficiently as possible, to do effective practical work in our rural negro schools. If we can get the plans upon which we are working perfected, and this system of training undertaken by all the higher negro educational institutions in North Carolina, we believe it will greatly stimulate the education of negroes, tend to better their conditions of living, and increase their industrial prosperity.

We realize that we have undertaken a tremendous task, and that we shall need all the help we can get to perfect the scheme. To this end it has been decided to invite a number of the leading negro educators, and others interested in such a movement, to attend a conference in Raleigh, Friday and Saturday, December 12th and 13th, for a full discussion of the whole matter. The first session will meet at 8:00 P. M., Friday, December 12th; and there will be one or two sessions the following day beginning at 9:30 A. M. The sessions of the conference will be held in the Washington School, one of Raleigh's public schools for negroes.

Dr. Wallace Butterick, Secretary of the General Education Board, New York; Dr. James H. Dillard, Director of the Jeanes and Slater Funds, Charlottesville, Va., and Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, Specialist in Negro Education in the United States Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C., are expected to be present and take part in the Conference.

You are cordially invited to be present at each session and give us the benefit of your information and experience. Please let us know if we may expect you.

For your information, we are enclosing a brief outline which describes in some detail the plan upon which we are working.

Yours very truly,

J. Y. JOYNER,
State Superintendent Public Instruction.

E. E. SAMS,
State Supervisor of Teacher Training.

N. C. NEWBOLD,
Associate Supervisor Rural Schools.

Minutes First North Carolina Conference

For Negro Education.

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The first conference of the white and colored educators of North Carolina met, in ~~regular~~ first session, at the Washington Graded School building, Raleigh, Friday evening, December 12th, 1913, at eight o'clock. The Hon. J. Y. Joyner, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, being absent at the opening, was represented by Prof. N. C. Newbold, Associate Supervisor of Elementary Schools. After calling the meeting to order, Prof. Newbold discussed at some length the object of the conference, outlining in detail, his plans and expressing the hope and belief that much good might be accomplished in the training of teachers for industrial and professional work in the colored schools of the State.

Prior to Mr. Newbold's address, Dr. James B. Dudley, nominated Mr. W. C. Chance for secretary of the Conference. Prof. A. J. Griffin nominated Dr. Hunter. Dr. Hunter having declined the nomination, Mr. Chance was elected by acclamation.

Dr. E. E. Smith suggested that a committee on appointments be named. On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed: Dr. J. B. Dudley, Chairman; C. S. Brown, Secretary; N.F. Roberts, Prin. T.S. Inborden, Principal S. B. Pride.

The speakers of the evening were Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, Prof. E. E. Sams, and Hon. J. Y. Joyner. Dr. Jones began by paying a high tribute to the State of North Carolina. He spoke of his visits to the schools of the South, making special mention of Shaw University and St. Augustine, lauding the institutions he named for the cleanliness of the dormitories for young men. He spoke of the

industrial idea in many of the schools, and was requested by Dr. Meserve that the same idea be developed more fully in his following lecture.

Prof. E. E. Sams expressed great pleasure in seeing so many earnest workers present, and indorsed unreservedly the plans of Prof. N.C. Newbold. He emphasized the need of a cooperative spirit on the part of the principals of the colored schools.

Dr. Joyner stated that he was much encouraged at the presence of so many. He said in part:

> " One of the most interesting things is the ready response of the colored leaders to the call of duty. The strategic point in every race and every generation is what to put in the schools, which depends upon what is put in the teacher. The chief aim of life is to prepare one for better living. The world honors mastery without regard to the color of one's skin. Universale education does not mean giving all the same kind of education, fitting them for the same thing, but giving every man the training in the sphere of life to which he is adapted. We want to help you, and we want your help in solving your problems. We all belong to one State. Our destinies are bound together; not by the hand of man, but the hand of God. The solution of one's problem affects vitally the problem of the other race."

Dr. Joyner spoke of indolence and inefficiency being handmaidens, and the tragedy of educated inefficiency. He also spoke of the different spheres of life, and the adaptation of each, urging that one's education be so shaped that the sphere to which he is adapted might be more fully developed, thus better fitting the man for service.

The committee on appointments made the following report:

Committee on Sanitation and Health; A. M. Moore, J.H. Bias, and J. H. Love.

Committee on Cooking: Miss Sarah L. Delaney, Mrs. Charlotte, Hawkins Brown, Geo. L. Bullock.

Committee on Sewing: Mrs. H.B. Delaney, Elizabeth Harris, Mrs. M. Faulkner.

Committee on Housekeeping: Dr. A. W. Pegues, Mrs. T. Parker, C. G. O'Kelly.

Committee on Horticulture and Gardening: Dr. B. C. Shaw, A. J. Griffin, Dr. E. E. Smith.

Committee on Agriculture: Dr. H. B. Delaney, Berry O'Kelly, W. C. Chance.

Committee on Manual Training: G. A. Edwards, F.C. Johnson, J. A. Cotton.

Committee on Stockraising: T. S. Inborden, C.F. Graves, J.H. Bluford.

Committee on Little Things: H. C. Mabry, J. E. Wallace, H. L. McCrory.

Committee on Academic and Professional Training: Dr. C.F. Meserve, I.D. L. Torrence, A. B. Hunter, D. J. Jordan, H. Studdard, C. Dillard, W. S. Creecy.

Dr. Moore arose for information with regard to the putline for the training of colored teachers in the rural schools, which was given by Prof. N. C. Newbold. Remarks were made by Pres. Dudley.

Having no other business on hand, conference adjourned until Saturday morning 10 o'clock.

N.C. Newbold, Chairman,

W. C. Chance, Secretary.

Second Session.

Conference met at its second regular session Saturday morning, December 13, 1913, at 10 o'clock, in the Washington Graded School building, Prof. N.C. Newbold presiding.

The roll was called and it was found that the total number attending the conference was 79. Prof. Newbold read a very interesting paper outlining in detail the proposed plan of the State Department of Education for the training of teachers for the negro rural schools, and urging the cooperation of the negro leaders to this end.

Dr. James H. Dillard of the Jeanes and Slater Funds, addressed the conference, telling of the work each board had undertaken along educational lines.

Dr. Adkins made a motion that Mr. Newbold's paper be placed in the hands of a committee to decide upon the use to make of it. Pres. Dudly amended the motion to the effect that the Department of Education have the paper printed in circular form for distribution. This motion prevailed. The conference proceeded with the regular order of work, and on motion the various committees were asked to report. (Consult reports as handed in by the committees,- these reports are in writing).

Committee on Sanitation and Health,
" " Cooking.
" " Sewing
" " Housekeeping
" " Horticulture and Gardening
" " Agriculture
" " Manual Training.
" " Stock Raising and Bee Culture
" " On Little Things.
" " Academic and Professional Training.

Prof. Bluford suggested a revision of the committees so as to make the work less cumbersome.

Prof. Sams suggested that chairmen of the various committees

meet to decide on combining the committees. Motion prevailed that committee on appointment together with chairmen of the various unit committees be made a central committee in cooperation with the State Department to continue the work of planning the course of study.

Mrs. C. Hawkins Brown addressed the conference, making a most earnest appeal that the women be given more consideration, showing with telling effect how the burden of the work in the rural schools rested upon them.

Prof. P. W. Moore made an appeal in behalf of the State Teachers' Association.

On motion it was agreed that the conference indorse the Association.

On motion it was ordered that the United States Bureau of Education be furnished with copies of Mr. Newbold's paper.

Dr. J. Y. Joyner and Dr. C. F. Meserve addressed the conference briefly on moral training in the schools.

After the body had been in session continuously a little over four hours and a number of the leaders had expressed gratitude for the interest in their race as evidenced by the State Department of Education, the Conference adjourned, but not until formal request had been made that another meeting be called later.

N. C. Newbold, Chairman.

W. C. Chance, Secretary.

13-

Office of
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State of North Carolina
Raleigh

J. Y. JOYNER, SUPERINTENDENT
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N. W. WALKER, INSPECTOR OF HIGH SCHOOLS

NB 236a

Manuscripts

REPORT OF N. C. NEWBOLD

STATE SUPERVISOR RURAL SCHOOL FOR NEGROES

FOR NORTH CAROLINA,

FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1914.

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More field work was done in January than any month since I came into this department. Thirteen and one-half days were spent in the field, twelve and one-half days in the office, and one day with my family at Roxboro.

January 1st I went to Beaufort, N. C. to address an Emancipation Day gathering. It was Doctor Joyner's apointment, but he was prevented from going. The subject discussed: "Emancipation from Ignorance". In this I took occasion to discuss industrial education and the need for real leaders among the Negroes for the proper education of their race. Several hundred were present and we had a good meeting. State Senator M. Leslie Davis of Beaufort was present and made the introductory speech. He is a young man, a leader in his own race, and a genuine friend to the Negroes. He has their confidence and esteem.

January 2nd a trip was made to Rich Square, N. C. to visit the industrial school there presided over by Mr. W. S. Creecy, a Shaw University graduate. President Meserve of Shaw was present also, and both of us spoke briefly to the small audience present. This school is now on a fairly satisfactory footing, and it is doing good in Northampton county. The Principal has the confidence and respect of the people white and colored.

January 3rd a trip was made to Edenton, N. C. to attend a meeting of the Negro teachers' association of Chowan county. Superintendent Alderman was present and presided. On account of the very disagreeable weather the attendance was small, though about two-thirds of the Negro teachers of the county were present. I spoke on the general subject of the industrial training of teachers. There was some interesting discussion of the subject by those present.

On January 10th I went to Winston-Salem, N. C. to attend a teachers' meeting and spoke. A large number were present. In addition to the county teachers many Negro citizens and Slater Normal School students were present. The meeting was held in Salem Hill School which is rural. The cooking class under the direction of the Jeanes Supervisor served very tempting refreshments to those in attendance.

At noon January 16 I started for to Snow Hill, Greene county, to attend a teachers' meeting of Negroes on the following day, the 17th. All the county teachers except two were present, and these had a good excuse for their absence. This was one of the most interesting and profitable meetings I have held. After the speech a conference was held for discussion of the general question: "What can I do in my school to promote helpful industrial education?" Many teachers responded stating definitely some one thing they could do, and pledging themselves to do the best they could. We do not have a supervisor in Greene county, but Superintendent Debnam is very much interested in this work, and I hope he can have help next year.

January 23 and 24 were spent in Johnston county. On the 23 Superintendent Royall took over a part of his county to visit

Negro schools. We travelled about 30 miles and inspected the work of several schools. All these schools were crowded beyond reasonable limits, the equipment of two or three was very poor. They were typical southern Negro schools. In three we found very capable earnest teachers, and they were doing good work considering the difficulties. One school having two rooms was new; at another place preparations are being made to build; at still another an assistant teacher had been recently employed to take care of the overflow, and a church rented for her use.

On Saturday, the 24th, though the weather was inclement we had a good teachers' meeting at Smithfield, the county seat. Superintendent Royall was with me at this meeting and both of us spoke. The Negro teachers in Johnston county are very enthusiastic and much interested, because their county superintendent is helpful and sympathetic, and because they have one of the best Negro supervisors in North Carolina, Mr. C. L. W. Smith.

All the week January 26-31 was spent in Anson county. The plan for this week in that county was suggested by this office and adopted by Superintendent Kiker. (A copy of the week's program is attached to and forms a part of this report.) In the forenoon of each day except Saturday Superintendent Kiker and I visited rural schools both white and colored, and in the afternoon we attended a township meeting as shown on the program. These meetings were attended by both the teachers and patrons of the schools. The number attending in the various townships ranged from 55 to 500. The total number for the week was about 1300 to 1400.

In the schools visited we found typical conditions existing, poor equipment and overcrowding. Many of the schools,

however, have new buildings, and they are being gradually furnished. The people are awakening to the fact that they must contribute to this better equipment and not depend upon the overworked county treasury to do it all for them.

In our afternoon meetings the county superintendent discussed definite local conditions, and showed among other things that the rural schools in Anson county, white and colored, receive more from the county school fund than they pay into it; and that in the case of Negro rural schools, $2.00 is received on an average for every $1.00 paid into the school fund. This information coming from the county superintendent, who always, along with his statement, emphasized his view that this was not too much nor more than the Negro schools ought to have, was a surprise to those present. Many of the leading Negroes in the conferences following the set speeches, frankly admitted that they were surprised to learn the true state of affairs, saying they had felt that their schools had not received their just share of the school funds in the past. They heartily promised to contribute of their own means to help their schools.

Superintendent Kiker and I both spoke frankly and freely of the educational conditions and needs of the Negroes insisting that we were in earnest about this work, that the truth should be spoken with all kindness, and we urged the Negroes in the conferences to speak freely. It was interesting, some times almost thrilling to sit and listen to those who talked, men and women, old Negroes gray with age and toil, as well as younger Negroes with some education and real knowledge of the world.

Now and then it reminded one of the old time camp meeting, for many could not refrain from bringing in their religious feeling.

Numbers of those who spoke expressed great joy that the white people are really beginning to show genuine interest in the Negroes' education. They stated that they had never understood conditions so well before, and that they intended to cooperate with their teachers, the county superintendent, and the Jeanes supervisor to secure better schools. Of course a few talks were made that were pure bombast, but the greater number were earnest sincere speeches showing genuine interest in the work. Some declared it was a god-send that two white men should come out to talk with them, and to advise with them as to means for their uplift.

Several persons attended the meetings in two or more townships thus showing their increasing interest.

The county supervisor, Rev. J. R. Faison, did some excellent work in these meetings. His talks were plain practical and direct. The people listened attentively to all he said. Every teacher under his supervision, so far as I could learn, is doing one or more kinds of industrial work, and those I visited are doing it very well indeed. He is doing more of this work in a practical definite way than any supervisor I have yet visited.

Superintendent Kiker is a young man, native born in his county, well educated, enthusiastic, and a man of ideas. He is the first superintendent in the state to ask for a full week of my time for this work. This shows his personal interest in the progress of the Negroes in his home county.

I consider the week spent in Anson county one of the best week's work I have done for this or any other cause.

~~The following is a summary of the week's itinerary:~~

a copy of the December 1st issue Letter is added as a part of this report. A copy of a form letter addressed to County Superintendents is also attached

The following is a summary of the week's itinerary:

Monday, January 26, Wadesboro township at Wadesboro,

Present at meeting 200. Visited one colored school.

Tuesday, January 27, Ansonville and Burnsville townships at Ansonville. Present at meeting 225. Visited two Negro schools, and two white schools. Travelled 24 miles.

Wednesday, January 28, Lanesboro township at Polkton.

Present at meeting 150. Visited two Negro and one white schools. Travelled 22 miles.

Thursday, January 29, Gulledge and White Store townships at Deep Creek Church. Present at meeting 500. Visited two Negro schools and one white school. Travelled 25 miles.

Friday, January 30, Morven township at Morven. Present at meeting 300. Visited two Negro schools and two white schools. Travelled 22 miles.

Saturday, January 31, Lilesville township at Lilesville. Present at meeting 55. Visited one Negro school and travelled 6 miles.

A copy of the December Progress Letter is added as a part of this report.

Form letters were addressed to county superintendents in those counties having Negro supervisors on January 15 and 22. Copies of these letters are also sent with this report.

Special reports were written on two prospective training schools for teachers. Copies of these are included with this report.

Respectfully submitted,

N. C. Newbold

Associate Supervisor Rural Schools.

February 10, 1914.

Educational Week for Colored Race

Keep This Schedule of Meetings and Program for Reference and Attend the Meetings.

SCHEDULE.

Wadesboro Township teachers and patrons will meet in the Court House Jan. 26 at 12.30.

Ansonville and Burnsville township teachers and patrons will meet in the school building at Ansonville January 27 at 12.30.

Lanesboro township will meet at Polkton school Jan. 28 at 12.30.

White Store and Gulledge will meet at Deep Creek colored church, January 29 at 12.30.

Morven township will meet at Morven school January 30 at 12.30.

Lilesville township will meet at Lilesville school Jan. 31 at 12.30.

The following Program will be Followed at Each Place.

A. Statement by County Superintendent of his attitude to the work, purposes and plans for developing best type of colored citizenship in Anson County.

B. Statement by County Industrial Supervisor, J. R. Faison as to what he is doing now, difficulties met, and plans for future work.

C. A discussion of the plans and work of the State Department of Education for negro education by Mr N. C. Newbold.

D. A conference thrown open for general discussion, asking of questions, giving information etc. Under this heading some of the prominent colored men in the county have been asked to discuss the following subjects.

1. What are some of the principal needs for the development of the negroes in our county, educational industrial, financial and moral?

2. What can negroes do to promote the already growing spirit of harmony and cooperation between the white people and the negroes?.

3. What are the needs of your own local school and what can you do to secure what is needed?

4. Should the committee and other patrons visit the schools and help the teachers to clean up the grounds and improve the buildings and grounds? Is this done in Anson County?.

5. Do the schools teach what you want taught?

Again let us state that every teacher is expected to attend or have a good reason for not attending We urge every colored patron of the schools who is interested in the wellbeing of his children to attend these meetings. They are free and open to all.

PAUL J. KIKER, County Superintendent.

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PAUL J. KIKER, County Superintendent.

1914

19 MONTHLY PROGRESS LETTER FOR DECEMBER
1913

"Four Betterment Leagues organized. Cooking and sewing have been taught in the homes of some members of Leagues. On Dec. 19 a box party was held at Nixonton No. 3 and $10 was raised for purchasing material for that school."- Miss Alice M. Alston, Pasquotank County.

"Near Christmas all the children who wished brought material to school and made their mother's cakes for Christmas. Besides having better cakes the parents were very much pleased to have their children learn to make such cakes."- Miss S. L. Delany, Wake County.

"Five schools cleaned grounds and made nice walks, also washed windows and floors. I travelled 85 miles, and visited nine schools. Made 13 trips, 18 visits to patrons, raised $35, and in addition, new seats put into one school."- Mrs. M. C. Falkener, Guilford County.

"Four improvement clubs and three parents' meetings have been organized this month, and are going on successfully. Money raised for improvements $29. The people of Stantonsburg School have promised to raise $250 for the school."- Miss Rhoda Warren, Wilson County.

"Plans are made and about $250 in the treasury to build a two room house for domestic science work at Center Hill. A number of patrons have offered their services from two weeks to three months to work on Center Hill building."- Miss Lenora Cooke, Chowan County.

"This month $37.25 has been raised for new buildings and improvements. One hundred and forty desks costing $175. were ordered for eight schools, and plans were made for the payment of at least half the cost by the patrons and schools."- C. L. W. Smith, Johnston County.

"Most schools as far as I have gone are working with me in trying to beautify the grounds as well as inside of buildings."- Mrs. Mary E. Sills, Hertford County.

"Last year in Polkton the public school was taught in a church hall. This year the parents have built a school building costing $250. At Birmingham the parents are interested and are helping to seat the school."- J. R. Faison, Anson County.

"Number of meetings held 5. Present at meetings 232. Money raised $7.05. Mothers' meetings 3. Teachers' meetings 1. Visits in neighborhood 15. All school houses are to be whitewashed and closets built."- Miss Bessie Fogg, Beaufort County.

"At Winfall School entertainments were held for raising money. Future plans to repair the industrial department and paint it."- Miss Lena C. Griffin, Perquimans County.

"I have made many efforts to make the industrial work interesting and helpful to teachers as well as instructive to pupils, so that the work might be carried on in my absence. Money raised for improvements in two districts $18."- T. T. Ringer, Duplin County.

" The Matthews School club made a special effort during the holidays to raise money for blackboards and others articles needed in

the school room. At the New Hope School the mothers are going to furnish the kitchen with utensils."- Miss Elizabeth Harris, Mecklenburg Co.

"Sewing machine purchased for Middle Swamp from member Board of Education on very easy terms, and one payment made. At Sunbury people are raising money to ceil the building and sink a pump. Monday we cooked and served lunch to the men working on the pump."- Mrs. Annie Holland, Gates County.

"One building painted on the inside and five new desks bought for the same. Money raised by five schools for improvement $28.48. Mrs. Bertha G. Vincent, Alamance County.

" One school at which parents meeting was held raised and deposited in a bank $20 for school improvements. We are making an affort to add a room to this school and paint the building."- Mrs. L. B. Yancey, Vance County.

N. C. Newbold,

Associate Supervisor Rural Schools
For North Carolina.

State Department of Public Instruction,

Raleigh, N. C.

January 15, 1914.

To County Superintendents:

Will you please give me an estimate of the work your * Jeanes Supervising Teacher is doing for your county? Is the work a success? Do you think the Supervisor has the confidence and cooperation of the Negroes, both teachers and patrons generally? I shall be very glad to have a frank statement about the work as you see it. Is there any thing this office can do to aid you and your Supervisor in this work?

I desire to visit your county some time this session before the close of your schools, and spend two or three days with you visiting the Negro schools that are doing work under the county supervising teacher. If these days could be arranged for the latter part of the week, and we could have a meeting of all the Negro teachers in the county either Friday afternoon or Saturday, so we might discuss with them in a practical way the work of the supervisor, what the individual schools should attempt to do, and give them some ideas resulting from our visitation, it would do good.

Can you arrange such a trip for me? If so, please suggest the dates so I may make some plans for it.

Please let me hear from you as to both matters as early as possible.

With best wishes, I am,

Very sincerely,

(Signed) N. C. Newbold,
Associate Supervisor Rural Schools.

* Or Slater.

State Department of Public Instruction,

Raleigh, N. C.

January 22, 1914.

To County Superintendents:

I desire to call your attention to two matters as follows:

First,- Some days ago Doctor James H. Dillard wrote me to know if there are counties in this state that might be induced to establish county teacher training schools for Negroes. Such schools should belong to the county and be under the supervision of the county superintendent, thus forming a part of the regular public school system. Such a school should have a fairly satisfactory annual income from permanent sources, a good building reasonably well equipped, a curriculum of nine or ten grades at least, and be located where it can meet a real need. A public school of three or more teachers might be developed into a training school of this type.

If there is a church or private Negro school in your county that is attempting to do high school or college work, and that is struggling for a bare existence, the owners of such school might be induced to deed it to the county for a training school for their race.

If you have a school in your county similar to those I have briefly described it would be possible for it to receive financial aid from the Slater Fund.

If you decide to look further into this matter please let me hear from you early as Doctor Dillard has asked that I give final information not later than the middle of March. I am sending you under separate cover copy of a bulletin which will give you further information.

Second,- Hon. O. B. Martin, Assistant in the Bureau of Plant Industry, National Department of Agriculture, has informed me that the Department has $1000 to spend in promoting garden club work among the Negroes in North Carolina this year. He suggests that it be spent in those counties having Peanes and Slater Fund supervisors, and that these supervisors manage this work under the joint supervision of the county superintendents and this office. The franking privilege for all mail matter directly connected with this work has been conferred upon me as the Department's agent. The supervisors will have the same privilege in reporting to me.

In order to extend this work to all counties in which supervising teachers are now located, we have decided that our best plan is to ask the cooperation of the counties. This can be done by asking the county commissioners to appropriate $50, or by securing local contributions to that amount.

Add to this $50 from the Department's appropriation making a total of $100 to be paid the supervisor for two or three months work after her present term expires. She could thus give her time exclusively to promoting the clubs among the Negroes during the growing and canning seasons.

The clubs will most likely be called, "Home Making Clubs," and the work they do will be similar to the work of the Tomato Clubs among the white girls and women.

Do you wish your supervisor to undertake this work? If so, will you take it up with your county commissioners at their meeting the first Monday in February and let me know as soon as possible thereafter if your county desires the work on the terms mentioned.

In view of the fact that many commissioners appropriate money to promote Tomato Club work among our white people, I feel quite sure they will be glad to aid the Negroes as indicated above.

With best wishes, I am,

Very sincerely,

(Signed) N. C. Newbold,

Associate Supervisor Rural Schools.

REPORT ON PAMLICO INDUSTRIAL ACADEMY,

STONEWALL, N. C.

1. Location. This school is located about midway between Bayboro, the county seat of Pamlico county, and Stonewall. It is near enough to the center of the county to be easily accessible to all concerned.

2. Equipment. The school occupies a very substantial two-story building containing four rooms. One of the rooms is large enough for two. The building is in excellent repair though it is not modern in style. It contains 75 patent double desks, 35 home made benches, good blackboards, and a piano. The water supply is secured from a good cistern.

3. School District. This school district comprises about twenty-five square miles, the building is located in the center of this territory, being therefore, only about two and one-half miles from the boundary each way.

4. School Census. The census this year is 313, and the enrollment in December, 1913, was 246.

5. Property Valuation. The valuation of all property in the district is $382,702, and there are 192 polls. There is a special tax (local) of 30 cents on each $100 worth of property and 90 cents on each poll for schools. This produces for the benefit of the Negro school $175.24 in special tax.

6. Income. The annual revenue is as follows:

a. County and state	$480.55,
b. Local tax	175.24,
c. Contributions	100.00
Total	$755.79.

The county superintendent, Mr. Attmore assures me that the county board of education will make an additional appropriation of this can be made a teacher training school.

7. Attitude of Races. The attitude of both whites and blacks toward each other is one of friendliness and hearty cooperation, both satisfactory in every respect, states the county superintendent.

8. Ownership. This property including the building and equipment already described and two acres of land are the property of the county. There is a debt of $350 on the building, which is due the State. This is payable $50 a year out of the regular county public school funds, and is in no sense a hindrance to the school.

9. Curriculum. The course of study at present includes seven grades which can and will be extended to nine or ten. There is a small broom factory, chair caning, rafia work and sewing establishment in the school. All these subjects are very successfully taught.

10. Faculty. There are at present three teachers, a principal and two assistants. The principal is a strong well trained man, having had a number of years experience in school work. He is a leader among his people in that county.

11. Plan of Work. If this should be made a teacher training school it is the purpose to follow the plan below:

If there should be a session of seven months, let the school be open about five months in the regular school session, and teach the other two months in the summer. The purpose of this plan is (1) to train those who are beginners, in the regular school term, (2) give an opportunity to those who are already teaching to better train themselves for teaching.

12; Outside Help, The county superintendent of Craven County which adjoins Pamlico, assured Superintendent Attmore that if this school is made a teacher training school it will receive aid from Craven County.

13. General Conditions. While on a three-day trip to Pamlico County in December, I found conditions most favorable. The County Superintendent and county board of education are this year erecting a number of new school buildings for both races. I visited four that have been built entirely new or very much repaired for Negroes, and the same number for whites. The County Superintendent is very progressive and very much interested in the better training of the Negroes in his county. He is quite sure that more land could be added to the school tract for training school purposes, so that more room could be had for school gardening and farm demonstration work, and he is very enthusiastic over the whole situation.

14. Personal Comment: After a careful review of this situation knowing the county and its needs very well, I recommend that aid be given this school from the Slater Fund, and that it be made a regular teacher training school for Negroes.

Respectfully submitted,

N. C. Newbold

Associate Supervisor Rural Schools.

REPORT ON METHOD PUBLIC SCHOOL,

METHOD, WAKE COUNTY, N. C.

1. Location. This school is located on the Southern, and the Seaboard Air Line Railroads four miles west of Raleigh. It is that distance west from the center of Wake County. It is thirteen miles east from the Durham County line.

2. Population. About two thirds of the population in the Method district is Negro. The attitude of the whites and blacks toward each other is excellent. This is proven by the fact that the Negroes helped to run down some miscreant who had defaced the white school building.

3. Area of district and school census. The school is located near the center of a territory about 25 miles square. The Negro census, school, is 300.

4. Taxable property. Owing to the fact that the two railroads mentioned run through the district taxable values are high. Outside of the railroad property mentioned a large percentage of the other property in the district is owned by Negroes. Special local school tax is collected in this district.

5. Buildings and equipment. There is one good substantial building of five rooms. Three of these are used as class rooms, and the other two for the domestic science work of the school. All these rooms are reasonable well equipped with the necessary furniture for the work in the various rooms or departments.

(If this can be made a teacher training school for Negroes with aid from the Slater Fund for instructors, assurances are given by the leading Negroes in the district, and by the school authorities of Wake county that addtional room will be added to the building, and the fund for maintenamce will be sufficiently increased to meet the needs of such a school as is desired.)

Method School #2.

6. Income, At present the annual revenue is, conservatively, about as follows:

a. County appropriation - - - - -	$450.00
b. Special local tax - - - - - -	500.00
c. Other sources - - - - - - - -	125.00
Total - - - -	$1075.00

This amount can and will be increased to $1250 or $1500 if a teacher training school is established here and help secured from the Slater Fund.

7. Faculty. There are three well trained teachers who teach the regular school subjects. Principal C. N. Hunter at the head of the school is a man of good training and fine character. He holds the confidence and respect of both white and colored people. The Jeanes' Supervising teacher for Wake county, Miss Sarah L. Delany, gives about one-fourth of her time to domestic science work in this school.

8. Attitude of the Negroes to their school. I am told that the Negroes are so loyal to this school that they will some times neglect their own work in order to lend a hand in its activities. One of the wealthiest men in the district irrespective of color is Mr. Berry O'Kelly. He is thoroughly interested in the Method school, and is chairman of the school committee. He has given freely of both his time and money to develop his local school and thus help his people in the race of life. He is ready now to make a substantial contribution for a larger building if the school can be made a teacher training school.

9. Recommendation. In view of the facts stated above, and further, that this project has the support of the Wake County Board

of Education, of Superintendent Zebulon Judd, Assistant~~s~~ Superintendents Miss Edith Roy~~s~~ster and J. M. Broughton, Jr., I am glad to recommend it as being, in my judgment, a desirable place to establish a County Teacher Training School for Negroes, and to express the hope that it may be possible for the Slater Fund authorities to give it the desired financial aid.

Respectfully submitted,

N. C. Newbold

Associat~~i~~on Supervisor Rural Schools.

January 20, 1914.

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NC 236a

REPORT OF N. C. NEWBOLD

STATE SUPERVISOR RURAL SCHOOLS FOR NEGROES

FOR NORTH CAROLINA,

FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1914.

Field work in February began with a trip to Lanier School, Edgecombe county, to help in a meeting for community progress. Supt. Pittman had arranged a series of meetings for his county, and had invited a representative from the State Department of Education, Mr. C. R. Hudson, State Farm Demonstration Agent, the county farm demonstration agent, Professor C. W. Wilson of the East Carolina Training School for Teachers, Miss Louise Mahler connected with the Industrial Work Department of the Southern Railway, and others. All day sessions were held, and various topics discussed. I was asked to discuss community cooperation and progress with special reference to local taxation for schools. A big barbecue dinner was prepared and a large crowd was present notwithstanding the disagreeable weather, continual rain. (The expenses of this trip was paid from the campaign fund)

February 19, 20, and 21 were spent in Mecklenburg county visiting schools white and colored with Superintendent William McCluskey, and Assistant Superintendent Miss Mary Owen Graham.

Our first visit was to New Hope School (negro). At this place the people under the leadership of Miss Harris, the county supervisor, and the principal of the school, who is also the local minister, have added two nice rooms to the school building, one for a class room, and one for a model kitchen. An additional teacher has been employed, and this is now a growing two-teacher school. They have also bought a good range, and the necessary cooking utensils, tables, etc, for the cook room. A number of the patrons were out to greet

us, and they were a happy people, proud of their school and its work. Short encouraging talks were made by Mr. McCluskey, Miss Graham, and myself. It was good to see the joy that fairly beamed in those peoples' faces. They would not let us leave until some delicious cocoa and cake had been served. These were prepared by some of the women present.

The next visit was to Jonesville school (negro) where some of the patrons and the pupils of Bethesda school(negro) joined with the Jonesville school to meet us. Jonesville has a new one room modern school building, and itn was clean and neat in appearance. Bethesda is adding a new room making a comfortable attractive two-room school.

The teachers, pupils and patrons of these schools were in fine spirit over their new schools, and the interest the school authorities are manifesting in them. Short talks were made by the three of us. After which a most appetizing lunch was served by the people. Their faces glowed with pleasure and satisfaction.

In the afternoon of the same day we visited first Huntersville school (negro), a very good one teacher school taught by a man. No improvements have been made recently on this school, but an additional room and another teacher is being considered.

Next we visited Lyttle Grove school (negro). This was a single room school,but two new rooms have just been added, one for an additional teacher, and the other for a kitchen. This is furnished with stove and utensils, and has a convenient pantry, etc. A large number of patrons greeted us here, and the meeting was held in the church near by. Talks were made by the visitors, and some demonstration work was done by the teachers.

On this day, the 19th, we visited the patrons of five schools (negro), talked to and with about three hundred people, and travelled

about 45 miles.

On Friday the 20th a rain storm lasting practically all day prevented our reaching more than two schools, one white and one negro, both of which were about to close when we arrived late in the day. However, we found an opportunity to visit Biddle University, and discussed the possibility of holding the negro institute in the University buildings this summer. President Crorly and the other authorities readily agreed to the proposition, and offered to cooperate heartily for the success of the work. Superintendent McCluskey is preparing to organize and finace here what I consider will be the best county teachers institute for negroes ever held in this state, or perhaps in any southern state. If he succeeds with his plan I shall be glad to report it in detail later.

On Saturday there was a meeting of the negro teachers of the county, and many patrons of the rural schools in the county court house. A goodly number from the faculties of Biddle University and the Charlotte City schools were present also. Mr. Watt, chairman of the county board of education, was present and made an interesting speech. Mr. McCluskey and I spoke on industrial training. Several interesting speeches were made by teachers and others present.

Conditions in Mecklenburg are very hopeful. Our supervisor there, Miss Elizabeth Harris, is doing excellent work. In the schools we visited she is having industrial work done as follows: cooking, sewing, shuck mats, chair-caning, fancy work, basketry. Mr. McCluskey, Miss Graham, and Mr. Watt, together with the other members of his board are very keenly interested in the negroes and the work they are trying to do.

February 23rd I went to Bath, the oldest settlement in North Carolina. One of my former co-workers, Mrs.Katie S. Bonner, is principal there, and she is making an earnest effort to develop a fine school at Bath. She invited me to go down and talk to her patrons about cooperation for school and community betterment. The trip was a very interesting one. A large number attended the meeting. (The expenses of this trip were paid from the campaign fund).

On the 24th I went to Elizabeth City to inspect the State Normal School for Negroes. State Supervisor of Teacher Training, Mr. E. E. Sams, was to meet me there for this work, but he could not go. In company with Superintendent W. M. Hinton of the Pasquotank county public schools I made the inspection on the 25th. The Normal is doing fine work under the direction of Principal P. W. Moore. He needs funds for more teachers and additional building and equipment.

I had planned to spend the last three days in the monhh, 26, 27, and 28, with Superintendent Hinton visiting his schools and holding meetings. However, a deep snow fell on the night of the 25, and I was compelled to return to Raleigh on the afternoon of the 26th.

In February eight days were spent in the field and sixteen inh the office.

Respectfully submitted,

N. C. Newbold.

Associate Supervisor Rural Schools.

March 26, 1914.

Note,- I am attaching the Progress Letter for January as a part of this report.

Reports of Progress for January

1914.

"Have deposited in the county treasury for repairs, improvements etc. $66.25. Raised for material industrial classes $2.86. Two schools have added new desks or benches, one has in an order for a $30 library, one planning to build a rostrum, one schoolhouse has been ceiled."--T.T. Ringer, Duplin County.

"Saunders Bottom has been painted on the inside by the Improvement League and have plans for other improvements. Winfall school has improved the yards and raised about $10 for repairs on the industrial building.--Lena C. Griffin, Perquimans.

"Brown's schoolhouse, and No. 8 Schools deserve special mention because of the excellent work done in cleaning off each campus by students and patrons." Mary E. Sills--Hertford County.

"In January $65 was raised and used to add a porch and paint one school. Another $85 for improvements, a table and chair were bought in each of the other schools for the teacher."--Mrs. L.B. Yancy, Vance County.

"Several of the schools have put in window panes where they were broken out, and nearly all of the schools are using individual drinking cups."--Roda Warren, Wilson County.

"Flat Branch School has had an entertainment for the purpose of raising money for material etc. With some of the funds raised, the teacher in charge purchased a bamboo curtain to use in the place of doors. She has also whitewashed one of the rooms and put in a sanitary drinking keg."--Annie Holland Gates County.

"We raised $21. for school purposes."--Emma W. Transou, Wilkes County.

"You will notice that most of my work is sewing, shuck work, and white oak basketry. The reason is these things are available at all the places. My superintendent advises that in every school I say something along moral lines."--Lucy E. Pritchard, Bertie County.

"This month I organized a betterment club for men at Okisko. This club is doing good work. On the 4th the schoolhouse at Okisko was whitewashed by this club." Alice M. Alston, Pasquotank County.

"In two of the schools we have had a box party for school improvement. Something over $15 was raised. The parents' union at Wakefield was quite a success. In this meeting, the parents were free to speak and a great many spoke on very helpful subjects." S.S. Delany, Wake County.

"I am using three methods in raising money, one is through popular subscription, another by having teachers to give entertainments, and still another by free will offering and taxation. The last plan named is used in the school clubs among the parents. The last two plans have thus far worked best in my county

Through these plans several teachers' salaries have been supplemented and one assistant teacher has been employed."---J.R. Faison, Anson County.

"Two entertainments were given at Salem Hill school to raise money for the kitchen fund, and $8.70 was raised. The Boston girls prepared their own refreshments in the kitchen, sold the same and realized $7.50."---Dallye B. Patterson.

"I have planned for Patrons' Day to be observed in most of the schools during February. On this day Community Clubs will be organized for Community uplift. At the Farmers' Conference January 9th I succeeded in having a county-wide sanitary movement inaugurated for the first week in March. Also plans to secure a farm demonstrator for the county."-- C.L.W. Smith, Johnston County.

"Very great improvement on school grounds at several schools. Especially Oak Ridge and Stokesdale. The former place grounds mostly cleaned up, wood cut and piled up, two closets built mostly by patrons, house nicely cleaned. During visit plans were made for walks. etc. Eleven grades were visited, twenty trips made, fourteen visits to patrons, 331 miles covered, and $49.08 raised."---Mrs. M.C. Falkener, Guilford County.

"Number of schools visited during the month, twelve. Amount of money raised for improvements and industrial work, ten dollars." Bertha G. Vincent, Alamance County.

"During the month of January I organized two mothers' clubs. The purpose of these clubs is to improve home and school conditions and to raise money to help furnish our kitchens which we have in connection with the schools in their community."---Elizabeth B. Harris, Mecklenburg.County.

"We organized a betterment association, having a President, Secretary, and Treasurer. They are going to work for a better school, churches, and looking after the poor of the neighborhood. After seeing our yard so clean, they decided to clean church yard, cemetary, and scrub church."--Bessie L. Fogg, Beaufort County.

"On January 30th the Teachers' Association was held in the Vineland Graded and Industrial School. The superintendent was present. The teachers agreed that the industrial fair be held on the 16th and 17th of April. Each school is to pay $250 to help defray expenses of the fair."-- Miss Mary A. Charlton, Columbus County.

N. C. Newbold

Associate Supervisor Rural Schools

For North Carolina.

March 30, 1914.

REPORT OF N. C. NEWBOLD

STATE SUPERVISOR RURAL SCHOOLS FOR NEGROES

FOR NORTH CAROLINA,

FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH, 0914.

NC

236a

Field work in March began with a two-day trip to Gates county. Three large negro schools were visited, and two township or community meetings were held. On the 3rd, Middle Swamp public school was inspected where a most appetizing lunch was served under the directions of the county supervisor, Mrs. Annie Holland. The meeting was held in Middle Swamp church, and about 250 people were present. Short speeches were made by the county superintendent, Mr. T. W. Costen, Mrs. Holland, C. S. Mitchell, the negro county farm demonstration agent; and I was given a splendid hearing while I tried to discuss my work. After that several interesting talks were made by negroes of the community, all breathing a spirit of thankfulness that the white people are showing more interest in their education and betterment.

On the 4th a brief visit was made to Reynoldson public school for negroes, and short encouraging talks were made to the teachers and pupils by Superintendent Costen and myself. On the same day a visit was made to Flat Branch school, and a meeting held in the church of the same name near by. About 150 persons were present and talks similar to those made at Middle Swamp were given with similar evidences of appreciation and thankfulness on the part of the poeple.

The industrial work exhibited at Middle Swamp and Flat Branch was an excellent testimonial to Mrs. Holland's efficiency.

March 5th I went to Hertford county for the purpose of visiting white and colored schools. Superintendent John C. Scarborough and I started out early, visited one white school and one negro school. Rain began then and we were compelled to give up the trip, as the

raid was continuous for one or two days.

On the 9th I went to Greensboro to meet Superintendent T. R. Foust for the purpose of making jointly an inspection of Palmer Memorial Institute. The principal, Mrs. C. Hawkins Brown, desires to transfer her school to the state, or to the county of Guilford, to be made a state or county teacher training school for negroes. We were very much pleased with the work Mrs. Brown is doing, and the Guilford county Board of Education is carefully considering her proposition. I hope the arrangement Mrs. Brown desires can be effected with the county. There is no plan now by which we could accept her offer for the state. This would require special legislation. Her offer is a generous one, and, I think, is worth careful consideration.

March 10th I made a trip to Asheville, N. C. to inspect an industrial exhibit brought together by J. H. Michael, principal of the Hill Street Grade School for Negroes. This exhibit was the result of Mr. Michael's volunteer efforts. He used his weekly holiday on Mondays to visit rural schools near Asheville and gave lessons in industrial work free of charge. Some work from the city schools was exhibited also. The exhibit was one of the largest and best I have seen this year. Mr. Michael is anxious to give more time to the work and to get some help from the Jeanes Fund. Two or three days of his time each week would promote the work in Buncombe county rapidly.

On March 11-12 I made a trip to Winston-Salem, N. C. for the purpose of attending a meeting of leading white citizens at the Slater Normal School for Negroes. Among them were the city and county superintendents of schools, and several members of the Slater Board of Trustees. The object of the meeting was to study the condition and needs of the Normal and to try to devise means by which it may train more and better teachers, and serve the negro race more effectively.

Principal S. G. Atkins was present at the meeting which was held in his office. Plans for the erection of a new dormitory for girls, and for improving the teacher training course were discussed. After the meeting in the office the white gentlemen present took me to the handsome Twin City Club rooms where an elegant lunch was served, and the Slater School matters talked over. The whole affair was a fine indication of the genuine interest the strong business men of that city and county have in the better education of the negroes of Forsyth and adjoining counties. State Supervisor of Teacher Training E. E. Sams was expected to attend the meeting, but was prevented on account of illness.

I had planned to remain in Forsyth county several days for some trips in the country with Superintendent W. B. Speas, but was prevented by a heavy snow.

In the forenoon of the 17th by invitation of Rev. A. B. Hunter, Principal, I went to St. Augustine School this city to attend the morning exercises and to talk to the students. Mr. Hunter requested that I address my talk especially to the students in the Normal Department, that I give them some idea of conditions that will confront them in the rural schools.

In the afternoon of the 17th I went to Chadbourn, Columbus county, to inspect a negro school in the Mt. Olive section of that county, the following day, the 18th. Rev. F. T. Wooten, county superintendent, took me in his buggy to the school at Mt. Olive, ten miles from Chadbourn. About 200 negroes assembled in the church near by to discuss with us the question of securing some finamcial help, and the possibility of making this a county teacher training school for negroes. The negro citizens of the community have deeded to the county board of education a large building nearly completed to contain four class rooms, and nine acres of land. In addition to these things they

have voluntarily planned to raise among themselves this year $500 to pay part salary of a negro farm demonstrator, $200 to pay part salary of another teacher for their school, and $150 to complete the school buildding. Mt. Olive is largely a negro community, and what I have written indicates the excellent class of people who reside there. I hope they can secure some assistance in their struggle for better things. They deserve it.

March 19, 20, 21 were spent in Duplin county with Superintendent M. H. Wooten inspecting white and negro schools, and attending meetings. On the 19th we visited the white school at Faison, and held a meeting at the negro public school there. About 150 persons were present. Speeches were made by Mr. Wooten, Mr. Henry Faison, chairman of the local board of school trustees and myself. T. T. Ringer, industrial supervisor of the county, read an excellent report of his years work to that date. On the 20th a meeting for white people was held at Franklin public school, but it was a very stormy day, and only about 40 people were present. This was a large crowd, however, for such a day. I discussed industrial education, practically the same talk made the day before to the negroes. This was at the special request of Mr. Wooten. On the 21st we held a meeting for negro teachers and patrons at Magnolia. This was another stormy day but about 40 were present. This proved to be an interesting meeting regardless of the small number present.

The negroes of Duplin county appear to be encouraged, and are very hppeful because of the prospect of better things in school and home. The county superintendent is an earnest supporter of the work, and the county industrial supervisor, T. T. Ringer, is doing his work well.

#5.

March 16th I attended a meeting of the negro school committeemen of Wake county held in the First Baptist church for Negroes in Raleigh. The meeting was presided over by Mr. L. J. Sears, chairman of the county board of education. He was assisted by Mr. J. M. Broughton, Jr., assistant to Superintendent Judd. This was a good working conference. By request of Mr. Broughton I spoke to the 50 or more committeemen present.

In March 12 days were spent in the field and 14 days in the office.

Respectfully submitted,

N. C. Newbold

Associate Supervisor Rural Schools.

May 30, 1914.

Note,- March 24 and 25, and parts of several other days were spent in the office getting out circular letters to the county agents of the Home-Makers' Clubs, trying to get this work on a well organized basis.

AUG 10 1914

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NC 236a

REPORT OF N. C. NEWBOLD

STATE SUPERVISOR RURAL SCHOOLS FOR NEGROES

FOR NORTH CAROLINA,

FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1914.

On April 1, I started to Bertie county to inspect schools and to address the county teachers and some of the patrons of the county public schools. It took the whole day to make the trip. On April 2, Superintendent H. W. Early took me to Powellsville where we visited both the white and Negro schools. Short talks were made by both of us at each place. The main purpose of the visit was to inspect the Negro school conducted by C. G. White as principal. He is anxious to have his school made a training school for the Negro teachers of his county, and to receive aid from the Slater Fund. He has done some good work for his people at Powellsville, and throughout his county.

On April 3 Superintendent Early had a meeting of his Negro teachers and a number of patrons in the county court house at Windsor. More than 200 were present. Talks were made by Mr. Early and myself. Also by Prof. P. W. Moore, principal of the Elizabeth City State Normal School for Negroes, and by others. We had a very interesting and profitable meeting.

In the afternoon of the same day we made a trip to Lewiston in the same county to inspect another Negro public school, the principal of which, Rev. Mr. Leuter, is anxious to have designated the county teacher- training school for Negroes. This is a good location for the school, and there is already a good new building suitable for such work. The matter of recommending one of these schools to Doctor Dillard for help from the Slater Fund was left in the hands of the County Board of Education.

April 4 I went to Graham, Alamance county, to attend a county commencement of the Negro public schools, to inspect the exhibits, industrial and school, gotten together by the teachers under the direction of the industrial supervisor, B. G. Vincent, and to make an address. About one thousand people were present; the large court house auditorium was filled, and many could not be accommodated. Recitations and other school exercises were rendered by the various schools in the county. Supt. J. B. Robertson was very much pleased with the exhibits and the exercises. He made a short encouraging speech.

April 5-11 were spent on a trip to Louisville, Ky., to attend the joint sessions of the Conference for Education in the South, and the Southern Educational Association. The most helpful part of this trip was my attendance upon the sessions held by the State Supervisors, and the brief meeting presided over by Doctor James H. Dillard.

On the 18 I went to Hertford, Perquimans county, to inspect the exhibit arranged by our county supervisor there, Lena C. Griffin. Supt. W. G. Gaither went with me to the school building where the exhibit was held, and both of us spoke to about 200 interested Negroes. They were proud of the exhibits, and expressed great pleasure over the prospects for improved school conditions for their children. This occasion and place appealed to me because a large part of my boyhood was spent in Perquimans county, and among some of the people to whom I spoke.

April 20 I made a trip to Mount Olive, Wayne county, to speak at the closing of the Negro graded school at that place. Superintendent Proctor of the local schools, Mayor Smith of Mount Olive, and several members of the local school board attended the exercises, as

did Mr. Henry Faison of Duplin county. My address was delivered in the forenoon, after which a delightful lunch was served to their white guests by the patrons of the school. In the afternoon speeches were made by Mr. Faison, Superintendent Proctor, Mayor Smith, and others. These white friends remained through all the exercises of the day. About three hundred and fifty people were present, and, all things considered, this was one of the most helpful meetings of the kind I have ever attended any where.

Before the exercises in the morning four of the representative Negro citizens took MR. Proctor and me through the principal Negro settlements of Mount Olive. Many of the people own their homes, and their premises looked clean and sanitary. I was surprised at the large areas of land owned by Negroes, and the improvements they are making at that place. The leaders were rather proud of the showing they could make, and it was creditable.

The expenses of my trip to Mount Olive were borne by the local School Board.

I had been invited a number of times by Superintendent W. Catlett of New Hanover county to speak to his Negro teachers at Wilmington. Accordingly I went down to that good city on April 25 and met about forty of the city and county teachers. Superintendent Catlett of the county schools and Superintendent J. J. Blair of the city schools were present. Both made short speeches.

After the exercises at the school building were over I was entertained most pleasantly the remainder of the day by the two superintendents. Mr. Blair took me to visit his excellent high school, and later we sat down to an elegant lunch at the beautiful new city club. In the afternoon, Mr. Catlett, together with two members of his

ard of Education, Mr. Gieschen, who at present is German vice-consul at Wilmington, and Mr. J. O. Carr, a prominent attorney, took me to Wrightsville for an oyster roast served in good eastern Carolina style. (This fact is mentioned to show that North Carolinians are glad to accord social attentions to men engaged in the education of <u>all</u> our people, regardless of the race they are specifically trying to aid).

Days spent in the office in April-13. ~ 13.

Days spent in the field in North Carolina-7.

Days on the Louisville trip-6.

Respectfully submitted,

N. C. Newbold

Associate Supervisor Rural Schools.

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JUN 29 1914
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REPORT OF N. C. NEWBOLD

STATE SUPERVISOR RURAL SCHOOLS FOR NEGROES

FOR NORTH CAROLINA,

FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1914.

A large part of May was spent in the office directing the Home-Makers' Club work, and attending to other necessary office work.

May 1 and 2 I made a trip to North Wilkesboro, Wilkes county, to attend a county commencement of the Negro rural public schools of the county conducted by Superintendent C. C. Wright. About 500 people were present. The exercises were held in the grand stand at the county fair grounds. Splendid order prevailed throughout the exercises. In the forenoon the county Superintendent made a brief speech presenting Superintendent Willis of the local graded schools, who in turn introduced me. I spoke to a very attentive and appreciative audience. In the afternoon Superintendent Wright delivered 26 diplomas or certificates to that number of young Negroes who had completed the seven grades of the rural public schools, and about 35 awards of merit to that many boys and girls who had been neither tardy nor absent during the entire school year.

I was compelled to leave the exercises before the close in order to catch my train. After I left, the white farm demonstration agent for Wilkes county spoke to the Negroes along the lines of his work.

Superintendent Wright and his industrial supervisor, Mrs. E. W. Transou, are doing excellent work for the Negroes of Wilkes county.

May 7 I went to Greensboro to take part in a Welfare Conference conducted by Bishop Theodore S. Henderson at Bennett College. About forty of fifty towns and communities were represented by some of the best educated Negro men in North Carolina. At Bishop Henderson's request I discussed the topic: "A State-Wide Plan for the Training of

Negro Rural School Teachers in North Carolina." This plan was presented in two talks of 40 minutes each, and it was then discussed by the persons present. Bishop Henderson suggested to his district superintendents that they have a welfare day at their local conferences and invite me to be present to discuss the same theme. Three or four invitations to attend such conferences in July have already been received.

In view pf the fact that such a large number of well trained Negro ministers and laymen were present I consider the visit to Bennett College a profitable one for the cause I represent.

On the 8th of May I went to Edenton to inspect the industrial exhibit prepared under the direction of Lenora Cooke, the county supervisor. Also to discuss this work in Chowan county with the county superintendent, Mr . J. O. Alderman. He is very anxious to have a Negro Teacher Training School in his county. We looked over the situation carefully, and I think the outlook for the county xxxxxx and the people locally to do their part toward the establishment of such school is very hopeful. The industrial exhibit was very good indeed. A number of white people, men and women, visited the exhibit and expressed pleasure and surprise at the progress shown.

May 13th I went to Winton, Hertford county, to inspect the industrial exhibit there prepared by Mrs. Mary E. Sills, the county supervisor, and to speak. The exhibit was displayed at Waters Institute in connection with one prepared by that institution. Both exhibits were remarkably good. The speaking took place in the auditorium of the Institute, President C. S. Brown presiding over the meeting. He introduced the speakers. County Superintendent John C. Scarborough was present and made a short encouraging talk announcing that two or three contiguous counties would unite and hold a joint institute for Negro teachers at Waters Institute. He explained how such a union institute

continue for three or four weeks with several instructors would be more helpful than the ordinary county institute of two weeks only. About one hundred and fifty people attended the meeting, and I hope some good was done.

On the evening of May 19th I attended the commencement at Wake Forest College, returning to the office the next morning.

May 26-27 I held a conference and canning demonstration with the Home-Makers' Club agents at Shaw University, Raleigh. Mr. C. B. Martin and Miss Mary E. Creswell of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., were expected to conduct the conference. Mr. Martin was prevented from coming by illness in his family. Miss Creswell came and gave us much assistance conducting a most helpful canning lesson. Mr. C. R. Hudson, State Agent in Charge of Farm Demonstration Work in North Carolina, and Dr. H. R. Fulton of the State Experiment Station gave most helpful talks on cultivation of the tomato, its diseases, etc. Other talks were made by local speakers. The club agents expressed thanks for the opportunity afforded them to be present with their expenses paid.

Previous to this trip given the club agents arrangements had been made with Mr. Jackson Davis of Virginia and Mr. C. B. Martin to have Lizzie A. Jenkins, travelling state agent for Virginia, to visit each of our agents in their home counties to aid them in the preliminary work of organizing and starting the local clubs. She gave them very valuable assistance.

In the forenoon of May 27th I attended the commencement exercises of St Augustine School, Raleigh. Dr. Dillard delivered the address. In the afternoon I had a very satisfactory conference with Dr. Dillard, and was delighted to have him in Raleigh, though I wish his time had not been so limited.

I gave two days, May 28-29, to preparing a"Rural School Day Program" for the Negro State Teachers' Association to be rendered June 12. This Association met at Shaw University, Raleigh, June 10-14. The executive committee of the Association had asked me to prepare this program.

Respectfully submitted,

N.C. Newbold

Associate Supervisor Rural Schools.

June 27, 1914

NC 236a

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Report of N. C. Newbold
State Agent Rural Schools for Negroes
For North Carolina
For the month of June, 1914.

I had no expense fund for June, so practically the entire month was spent in the office. It was a busy month, however, since I had no stenographer and the task of the correspondence fell to me.

Parts of three days were spent out of the office but in and around Raleigh. A trip was made to the Method school, four miles from Raleigh, to attend the closing exercises. Miss Royster, Assistant County Superintendent of Schools for Wake County, and a newspaper reporter accompanied me. Much interest prevails at Method because a training school for negro teachers partly supported by the Slater fund is to be located there.

On the 11th and 12th I attended the State Teachers' Association for Negroes. The 12th was rural school day, program for which I had prepared. In compliance with the request of the executive committee I presided over the sessions that day.

Conferences Held in Office.

(1) Early in the month a conference was held with school officials from Johnston County and the town of Smithfield in that county to discuss plans for the establishment of the proposed county teacher training school for negroes at Smithfield. The following were present: County Super-

intendent L. T. Royall, Superintendent A. Vermont of Smithfield, Mr. Woodall, Secretary of the Smithfield School Board, and C. L. W. Smith, Industrial Supervisor for Johnston County.

2. On the 27th a similar conference concerning the Method School in Wake County was held. County Superintendent Z. V. Judd, Principal C. W. Hunter of the Method School, and Berry O'Kelly, chairman of the Method School committee, were present.

Correspondence.

1. General correspondence - 55 letters were written.

2. Correspondence in connection with the thirteen supervisors engaged in club work with the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., - 75 letters were written.

3. Fifteen explanatory letters were written to individuals who had been invited to have a part on the program for the State Teachers' Association June 12th.

4. Contracts were made in quadruplicate for the thirteen Home-Makers Club agents in compliance with the request of the United States Department of Agriculture.

5. General letters - circular - were sent to each of the thirteen club workers explaining about expense accounts for their trip to Raleigh in May to attend the canning demonstration given by Miss Creswell of Washingtonm D. C.

6. A special three-page typewritten report of the year's work was made for Superintendent Joyner to take with him on his trip to Nashville.

7. Secured by correspondence and otherwise a list of county ministers of the various denominations in North Carolina for Dr. W. D. Weatherford, who desired to invite them to a conference for Social Service and Christian Workers at Blue Ridge, N.C., August 4-30, 1914.

Other Work.

1. Several conferences were held with Mr. E. E. Sams, Supervisor of Teacher Training in North Carolina, relative to the organization of union institutes or summer schools for negro teachers. Six unions were effected including twenty-one counties.

2. Monthly reports for March, April, and May were prepared and forwarded to the proper authorities.

3. Some work was done on our course of study for rural teachers.

Respectfully submitted,

N. C. Newbold

State Agent Rural Schools.

Sept 1, 1914.

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REPORT OF N. C. NEWBOLD

STATE AGENT RURAL SCHOOLS FOR NEGROES

FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1914.

NC 236a

I submit my report for July as follows:

I. INSTITUTES.

1. July 2nd I went to Washington, N. C., where the joint institute of Beaufort and Hyde Counties was in session. P. W. Moore, Principal of the State Normal for Negroes at Elizabeth City, was in charge. He had a full house and was doing some excellent work. I spoke briefly to those present.

2. July 30th I joined Dr. A. S? Harrison, Superintendent of Halifax County, for a visit to a union institute at the Joseph K. Brick School in Edgecombe County. Negro teachers from three counties were in attendance- -- Halifax, Nash, and Northampton. Principal T. S. Inborden of Brick's School, aided by members of his faculty, conducted a helpful institute. Talks were made by Dr. Harrison and myself.

II. CONFERENCES.

1. July 2nd I met Superintendent T. B. Attmore of Pamlico County at Washington, N. C., to discuss with him the personnel of the faculty for the negro teacher-training school for his county. The school is to be located at Stonewall. Mr. Attmore is very enthusiastic over the prospects for this new work in his county.

2. On the same date and at the same place I had a conference with W. C. Chance of Parmele, N. C., who is struggling to establish an industrial and teacher-training school for his race at Parmele. He had a conditional offer of $2000.00 from the Phelps-Stokes fund to aid in building. We agreed that he would be wise to deed what school property he has at Parmele to the County Board of Education of Martin County in order to assure the permanence of the school and to be able to meet the conditions imposed by Dr. Stokes' board.

3. July 16th-17th two conferences were held with Miss Minnie L. Jamison, teacher of Domestic Science at the State Normal College, Greensboro. Courses in cooking and sewing for the negro teachers of the State were discussed. Miss Jamison had prepared an excellent course in cooking.

4. On the same date I met President J. B. Dudley of the A. & M. College for Negroes, Greensboro, and members of his faculty for a discussion of teacher-training, etc. He and his faculty are working out these courses for our proposed industrial course of study for rural teachers.

5. On the 15th I went to West Raleigh to meet Mrs. W. N. Hutt and Professor L. C. Brogden for a discussion of cooking and sewing courses for teachers of both races in the rural schools of the State. Mrs. Hutt is widely known in North Carolina for her work in the farmers' institutes and as a member of the staff of the Progressive Farmer.

6. On the 29th I went to Williamston, Martin County, to meet County Superintendent A. J. Manning, members of the county board of education, and W. C. Chance of Parmele. Chance had decided to tender his school property at Parmele to the board to be run as a regular public school of the county, and he asked the board to appropriate money to help him erect his school building. The board accepted his offer finally and appropriated $1000.00 to aid him.

Mr. J. G. Godard, a banker of Williamston, who has given encouragement - financial and otherwise - to Chance, was present and urged the county board to accept Chance's offer and to help him build at Parmele.

III. A TRIP TO TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE.

All the week of July 6-11 was spent at Tuskegee. Other State Agents present were: Messrs. Davis of Virginia, Button of Kentucky, Sibley of Alabama, and Farrot of Arkansas. All of us were delighted with this trip. The institute is really wonderful. The spirit that pervades the place is really remarkable. Every one seems to have a task to perform, and almost noiselessly these duties are done. There is no flare of trumpets, no ostentation. The whole organization seems geared to run without hitch or noise. As a result of this effective organization marvelous things are accomplished; human beings are trained for life, trained to do, to think, to honor, and to be honored.

Personally this trip was very valuable to me. To all of us it was a trip of information and inspiration. All of us will be able to do better work and to secure better results because

of coming into touch with Tuskegee.

IV. WELFARE CONFERENCES AND A . & M. VISIT.

1. Bishop Theodore S. Henderson, of the M. E. C hurch, held a welfare conference at Bennett College, Greensboro, in May. While there he suggested to his district superintendents in North Carolina to invite Mr. C. K. Hudson, Farm Demonstration Agent, and me to attend their district conference.

a. July 17th Mr. Hudson and I went to Bass' Chapel in Guilford County, about ten miles from Greensboro, and spoke. The occasion was a welfare conference held by district Superintendent Peace of the Greensboro District. About one hundred negroes were present and they proved good auditors of both speeches.

b. On the 23rd I started for Lawndale in C leveland County to attend another welfare conference held by Superintendent Newsome. Two days were required for the trip. On the 24th County Superintendent Irvin of Cleveland County took us from Shelby to Lawndale where both of us addressed the conference. Superintendent Irvin's remarks were greatly appreciated as he talked of county school affairs in a way to encourage the negroes. About three hundred persons were present.

2. On July 21st I went to Greensboro to address the teachers attending the summer school at the A. & M. College for Negroes. The attendance was probably 125.

V. SUNDRY MATTERS.

1.At the request of Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones and Mr. T. J. Woofter, Jr., specialist in the United States Bureau of Education, I prepared a brief report of my work for the year closing June 30, 1914, for use in preparing their report to the Commissioner of Education.

2. I also prepared a report for Dr. A. C. Monahan showing rural educational progress in North Carolina for the past year. (I had previously been appointed a collaborator of the Bureau of Education for North Carolina.) The report was quite a voluminous one. Various members of our office force were asked to report in their special fields. Added to these, I prepared a full report of negro education for the year. I am sending a copy of the list of matter sent to Dr. Monahan.

3. Considerable office work was done in addition to that in connection with the reports mentioned above.

VI. TIME.

1. Days in the field and at Tuskegee 14
2. Days in the offic e.....13

VII. TRAVELLED.

1. By rail (work in North Carolina) ,,.....1276 miles
2. " " (trip to Tuskegee) .....1122 "
3. " buggy and automobile.....32 "

Total miles travelled 2380

Respectfully submitted,

N. C. Newbold

State Agent Rural Schools.

Sept. 3, 1914.

Copy

July 28, 1914.

Dr. A. C. Monaham,
U. S. Bureau of Education,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Monaham:

I regret that we are delayed in sending our matter on rural educational progress to you. I wrote to you on the 14th explaining the cause of our delay and requesting an extension of time. As we did not hear from you, I presume you were out of the office. We have just been able to get together the last paper we wish to send. I hope it is not too late to serve your purpose. We are sending the following:

1. Farm Life Schools in North Carolina.
a. A general statement pertaining to organization, etc. and announcement of the number of new schools to be opened the coming fall.
b. Brief report of Farm Life Schools in Guilford County.
c. Brief report of Farm Life Schools in Craven County.

2. Rural School Supervision - White Schools.

a. More Adequate Rural School Supervision and the Development of a More Efficient Type of Rural Elementary Schools.
b. The Three-Teacher Type of School as a Minimum to Give Proper Training for Country Life.
c. Annual Report of Field Work Done by Six Rural School Supervisors, July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1914.

3. County Commencements in North Carolina.

4. Extension of Local Tax for Schools in North Carolina the Past Year.

5. Teachers' Institutes and Rural School Libraries.

6. Community Organization. (Note. Paper on this subject explains fully. It will be seen that this is an effort by the various interests concerned to develop a model community.)

A. C. Monahan.

7. Negro Education:

a. Industrial School Supervisors in Rural Schools.
b. Other Educational Work.
c. Course of Study for Negro Teachers and Conference of Leaders in Negro Educational Work.
d. Questions and Answers. Statements by County Superintendents.

I am sure you will not have need of all the material I am sending, but we shall be glad for you to use such parts of it as will serve your purpose in reporting to Commissioner Claxton rural educational progress in the United States.

With very best wishes, I am,

Yours very sincerely,

N. C. Newbold

NCB/W. Associate Supervisor Rural Schools.

Note,- A revised and improved copy of my report to Dr. Monahan on Negro Education was published in the Raleigh News & Observer's Educational Edition of August 10, 1914. Copy of this newspaper was sent by our office soon after publication.

A. C. Monahan.

7. Negro Education:

a. Industrial School Supervisors in Rural Schools.
b. Other Educational Work.
c. Course of Study for Negro Teachers and Conference of Leaders in Negro Educational Work.
d. Questions and Answers. Statements by County Superintendents.

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With very best wishes, I am,

Yours very sincerely,

N. C. Newbold

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REPORT OF N. C. NEWBOLD,

STATE AGENT OF RURAL SCHOOLS FOR NEGROES

FOR NORTH CAROLINA

FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1914.

My work in the field in August was very limited for reasons stated later in this report. Only four trips were made. All were to visit institutes, - two white and four colored.

I. Field Work Done.

1. August 7th I made a trip to Lillington in Harnett County to attend a negro institute and educational rally. About 350 people were present, including a number of white people. The county superintendent, Mr. Ezzell, Mr. Charles Ross, a prominent attorney, and others, including myself, made speeches. After the speaking lunch was served to the white people in the courthouse and to the negroes in the grove outside. Harnett County claims its negro citizens are among the very best negro citizens in the State. Judging from the conduct of those attending, the claim is well founded.

2. On the 21st I went to Pender County to attend white and negro institutes at Burgaw. At the meeting for white teachers and patrons about 150 were present. Dr. C. W. Stiles, of the United States Marine Hospital Service, made a most helpful talk on malaria. Other talks were made by superintendent Jno. E. Ray, of the State School for the Deaf and Blind, County Superintendent T. T. Murphy, Institute Con-

ductor, Professor H. B. Highsmith, and myself. This was an interesting and helpful meeting.

In the afternoon of the same day Superintendent Murphy took me to the negro institute. Both of us talked to the teachers. About one hundred were present. Considerable interest had been created because the negroes there hope to secure a county teacher-training school in connection with the Industrial Institute at Burgaw.

3. August 27th Charlotte was visited to inspect the institute for negro teachers at Biddle University. About 65 were in attendance. Superintendent Wm. McCluskey had arranged for a six weeks' institute for these teachers and secured two good instructors to teach them. He is endeavoring to train his teachers to do efficient work in the rural schools of Mecklenburg County. Excellent results were secured in this institute.

4. On the 28th I went to Concord in Cabarrus County to visit white and negro institutes. At the white institute a joint meeting between teachers and school committeemen was held. Their common problems were discussed by Superintendent Allen, conductor of the institute, Rev. Mr. Grier of the Presbyterian church, and myself. About 150 teachers and committeemen attended the meeting and seemed interested in the discussions.

Earlier in the same day Superintendent A. S. Webb, of the Concord City Schools, had taken me to the negro institute where both of us made short talks. Only about twenty were

present. The number of negro teachers in Cabarrus County is small.

The trip to Concord was very pleasant because I had aided in an institute there four years ago.

II. Field Work Planned, but not Done.

1. To attend institutes in Anson, Duplin, Lenoir, McDowell, Sampson, Union, and the joint institute in Columbus and Brunswick Counties.

2. To attend a Sunday School Conference at Asheboro for negroes.

3. To spend a few days at least at Blue Ridge attending Dr. Weatherford's conference for Social Service and church work.

4. To meet Mr. T. J. Woofter, Jr., specialist in the United States Bureau of Education, at Parmele, N. C., for a conference with County Superintendent A. J. Manning, Mr. J. G. Godard, treasurer of the proposed industrial school for Parmele, and W. C. Chance, principal of the said school, relative to securing the appropriation of $2000.00 from the Phelps-Stokes fund (~~mentioned in previous reports~~) for a building. This conference met on the 24th.

5. To attend a district meeting of county superintendents at Rockingham, Richmond County, on the 25th and 26th. About twenty superintendents, the State Superintendent, and others from his office met to discuss school plans and school wok.

It was necessary to cancel all these engagements on account of serious illness in my family. For a week or ten days I was compelled to spend about half of each day at home and the other half at the office.

III. Office Work Done.

1. Early in the month a considerable amount of outline work and correspondence relative to our course of study for training rural teachers was done.

2. Two or three form letters were written to the Home-Makers' Club workers in thirteen counties making suggestions for the continuance of this work and a final report form was made and sent to each. These workers were urged to encourage their people to plant turnip seed and other garden crops for fall and winter use.

3. I had some correspondence with Dr. Booker T. Washington relative to securing aid from Mr. Julius Rosenwald of Chicago for our rural schools.

4. Form letters were sent to county superintendents relative to the work of the Home-Makers' Club agents.

5. The Bureau of Plant Industry, of the United States Department of Agriculture, and the North Carolina Department of Agriculture were asked to send bulletins on fall and winter garden crops to eanh of our twenty county industrial supervisors.

6. Conference in the office with Mr. T. J. Woofter, Jr., of the United States Bureau of Education, in regard to matters pertaining to the Parmele Industrial School and the

appropriation by Dr. Stokes to that school.

7. On the 31st I had a brief conference with Dr. D. H. Hill, President of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, relative to the expenditure of a part of the money appropriated by congress under the Smith-Lever bill for the negroes.

8. A reasonably full report of my year's work was prepared for publication in the Educational Edition of the News and Observer, a State daily published in Raleigh. The issue of the paper referred to appeared August 10, 1914.

On August 10th I had a most pleasant social call from Dr. B. C. Caldwell.

On the same date the rector of St. Ambrose negro church, Raleigh, called to ask that the industrial supervisor of this county be allowed to aid his parochial school. The matter was referred to County Superintendent Judd.

Very respectfully submitted,

N. C. Newbold

State Supervisor of Rural Schools.

Sept 7, 1914.

NC 23C a

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OCT 7 1914
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REPORT OF N. C. NEWBOLD,

STATE AGENT RURAL SCHOOLS FOR NEGROES

FOR NORTH CAROLINA

FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1914.

Six trips were made in September, the last of which continued two days in October. Including these, six days were spent in the field and eighteen in the office, ~~two at home on account of the illness of Mrs. Newbold, and two at Roxboro on account of death in brother's family.~~

On the 3rd I attended institutes in Onslow County, white and colored, and spoke at each place. About 80 attended the institute for whites, and 65 the one for negroes.

September 5th I attended an educational conference for Wake County at Cary. Large numbers of people attended from all parts of Wake County. Many interesting talks were made reporting progress already made in this county and outlining plans for future effort.

On the 17th I went to Tarboro to attend a meeting of the Northeastern District Association of County Superintendents. The meeting was presided over by Superintendent Joyner. He asked that I discuss my work with the twenty superintendents present. Much interest was manifested by the superintendents and a number of questions asked.

The discussion was mutually helpful. September 25th I attended the opening exercises of the Blind Institution, Raleigh, N. C. The principal of this institution had asked me to represent the State Department of Education. State Treasurer Lacy, Mr. Jos. E. Pogue, President of the Board of Trustees of the Institution, and others, including myself, spoke.

On the 29th I started to Parmele, N. C., to meet Superintendent A. J. Manning, of Martin County, and W. C. Chance for a conference over the location of the new training school for that place, and to decide upon the type of building to be erected. We met there on the 30th.

On the afternoon of the 30th I went to New Bern, N. C., to attend the meeting of the South East District Association of County Superintendents. The session began on the evening of that day and extended through October 1st. We returned to Raleigh late on the 2nd. I discussed the work here, as at Tarboro, mentioned above.

CONFERENCES.

S eptember 4th, Miss Hyde, head of the teacher-training department of St. Augustine's School, Raleigh, called to discuss the institute work for negro teachers of Wake County. The institute was then in session at St. Augustine School.

September 18th, Rev. Chas. S. Morris, of Norfolk, Va., who has pastoral work in Hertford County, this State, called to ask that a farm demonstration agent for negroes be secured for Hertford County if possible. He expressed great interest in the section in that county known as Pleasant Plains.

On the 28th, J. G. Smith, of Fayetteville, N. C., called to discuss industrial work for negroes in Cumberland and Harnett Counties, and to request that an appropriation from the Jeanes or Slater funds be made for such work in those counties if possible.

Respectfully submitted,

N. C. Newbold

State Agent Rural Schools.

Oct. 6, 1914.

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NC 236a

REPORT OF N. C. NEWBOLD,
STATE AGENT NEGRO RURAL SCHOOLS
FOR NORTH CAROLINA
FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1914.

October

Including ~~the~~ 1 and 2 (already reported as concluding a trip to New Bern in September) I spent eleven days in the field, sixteen in the office, and one attending the State Fair.

FIELD WORK.

On the forenoon of the 3rd I attended the 25th anniversary celebration of the opening of the Agricultural and Mechanical College in West Raleigh.

October 7 with Mr. Brogden I conferred with Mrs. W. N. Hutt about a course of study in domestic science for rural teachers.

On the 9 and 10 I attended a student conference of the Y. M. C. A. College men in North Carolina at Elon College. Dr. Weatherford was present and spoke.

October 15th I went to Greensboro to inspect the industrial exhibits at the Central Carolina Fair, and in the evening of the same day went to Method, Wake County, to speak in the interest of the proposed County Teacher Training School to be located there. The people there are very much interested in this project, and had raised at that time $1900 for their new building.

On the [redacted] I went to Faison in Duplin County expecting to visit the canning exhibit for that County. After getting there I was informed by T. T. Ringer, our Supervisor in that County, and Mr. Williams, Cashier of a local bank, that the

plans for the exhibit had been changed only the night before--too late to notify me.

On the 19th I went to Smithfield to address the teachers attending the County institute, and to inspect the arrangements for the County training school. Interest in this training school is very keen. Our Supervisor in Johnston County has made vigorous efforts to popularize the school at the start, and he has succeeded admirably. He has induced the trustees of the local Baptist Association to spend about $750.00 equipping their building for dormitories, dining room, cook room, domestic science room, etc. for the use of prospective students. (This building is on a lot adjoining the school lot.) He has gone out and secured 10 or 15 students to come and board and take the training offered. I am very much pleased with the prospects at Smithfield.

On the 29 I began a trip to Windsor, Bertie County, for a conference with Superintendent Early and the County Board of Education relative to a proposed training school for that County. The conference was held at 2 P.M. on the 30th and the attitude of the Superintendent and Board was most cordial. They are anxious to co-operate with Doctor Dillard next year. Returning I arrived in Raleigh at 4 P.M. Saturday, the 31st.

OFFICE WORK.

This has taken varied forms during the month. The principal correspondence has been as follows:

a. Circular letters to Supervisors urging them to secure travelling libraries from Hampton Institute in accordance with a plan suggested by Miss J. E. Davis.

b. Letters to all State Superintendents for information as to successful plans adopted for "training the teacher in service."

c. Letters to County Superintendents urging them to secure funds to pay travelling expenses of their Supervisors to attend the Farmers' Conference at Hampton Nov. 9 and 10, and the Supervisors' ten days' conference following that. Also letters to all Supervisors urging them to help provide funds for this trip.

d. Letters to railroad officials asking if free or reduced rate trips could be arranged for the Supervisors.

e. Report blanks sent to all Supervisors together with explanations to all new Supervisors.

f. Considerable general correspondence.

Respectfully submitted,

N. C. Newbold

State Agent Rural Schools.

Nov. 3, 1914.

N.C. 236a

Report of N. C. Newbold,

State Agent Rural Schools for Negroes

For North Carolina

For the Month of November, 1914.

Days in the field, at Hampton, and attending the North Carolina State Teachers' Assembly at Charlotte..... 14

Days in the office..... 11

Supervisor for Pitt County.

Dr. Dillard offered to give us another supervisor. The offer came the last week in October. I recommended Pitt County. Accordingly, on November 5th I went to Pitt to meet County Superintendent S. B. Underwood and his Board. They very readily agreed to make an appropriation to pay part salary of a supervisor. The co-operation is very cordial. State Superintendent Joyner attended the meeting in Pitt and recommended the action taken.

Hampton Trip.

Upon the suggestion of Dr. Buttrick and the other Secretaries, and the approval of Superintendent Joyner, I went to Hampton Institute, Va., on November 9th to attend the Farmers' Conference and for conferences with Doctors Buttrick, Sage and Flexner, and the State Agents of Rural Schools for other Southern States. We remained at Hampton and in eastern Virginia four days, November 9-12. On the 11th the State Agents enjoyed a very pleasant trip to several rural schools, and to William and Mary College.

While at Hampton I held a brief conference with the North Carolina county industrial supervisors, and suggested that they

hold another conference ~~for discussion~~ among themselves ~~and~~ to discuss their mutual plans for the present year. This they did after writing to me for some suggestions. I have been informed that they formed an association, elected President and Secretary, hoping thus to promote the work in the several counties, to some extent at least, through this organization.

The trip to Hampton was most helpful to me, and I feel very grateful to those who made the trip possible, and to the Hampton authorities for their attitude of good fellowship, and their generous hospitality.

County Teachers' Associations.

On November 14, I attended a county teachers' meeting, at Raleigh, Wake County, and on the 21st a similar meeting at Greenville, Pitt County.. Both meetings were well atended, and I spoke at each place.

Visits with Mr. B. C. Caldwell.

Four counties were visited with Mr. Caldwell as follows:

1. Shaw University, Raleigh, November 16.
2. Alamance County, Graham and Burlington, November 17.
3. Slater Normal School, Winston-Salem, November 18.
4. Pamlico County Training School, Stonewall, N. C.,Nov.20.

We saw very satisfactory class work at Shaw and Slater. In Alamance we visited County Superintendent Robertson, and went with him to attend a meeting of the patrons of a rural school near Burlington where talks were made, and an improvement league was organized. The training school in Pamlico had not opened, but we saw the school building, and had a very pleasant talk with County Superintendent Attmore and the principal of the school, Mr. Wethington.

Trip to Troy, N. C.

On November 19th, I went to Troy to interview a prospective supervisor for Pitt County. County Superintendent Cochran arranged the interview and was present when the matter was discussed.

State Teachers' Assembly.

November 25, 26 and 27 were spent in Charlotte, N. C., attending the Assembly. Many of the County Superintendents were present, and I discussed our mutual work with quite a number of them. Plans for future co-operation were made with several.

I discussed the matter of training the teacher-in-service before the City Superintendents' branch of the Assembly.

Correspondence.

A number of letters were sent to County Superintendents and County Supervisors in the early part of the month, urging that some arrangements be made to have the supervisors attend the Hampton conferences. All of us were very much delighted when Dr. Dillard's letter came, saying he would pay the railroad fare for the supervisors to attend. Letters were then rushed to all supervisors, directing them to be present.

Copies of the report on Home-Makers' Club work for the past summer were made and sent to all Superintendents and supervisors interested in the summer's work.

General correspondence has been extensive.

Respectfully submitted,

N. C. Newbold

State Agent Rural Schools.

Dec. 2, 1914.

NC 236a

Report of N. C. Newbold,
State Agent for Negro Rural Schools
For North Carolina,
For the Month of December, 1914.

Practically the entire month was spent in the office. Only two field trips were made. Illness in my family made it impossible for me to leave the city except the two days mentioned.

December the 14th, I went with Mr. Hill, of the United States Bureau of Education, to visit Nazareth, a Catholic school for negroes in Wake County. We found a poorly equipped school--one teacher and seven pupils.

On December 19th, I went to Washington, N. C., to address a meeting of white teachers and school committeemen of Beaufort County. About one hundred teachers and committeemen were present.

Office Work.

Early in the month I ordered fifty copies of "The Human Way," a pamphlet on race relations issued by the Southern Sociological Congress. About half of these were sent to county superintendents in counties having industrial supervisors for negro schools. The superintendents were requested to read the pamphlets and then turn them over to the supervisors. I wrote a circular letter to the supervisors at the same time, suggesting that they call on the superintendents in a few weeks and ask for the copy of "The Human Way" sent him from this office.

The other twenty-five pamphlets were sent to superintendents in counties not having supervisors. They were requested to read the books and then turn them over to the president

or secretary of the negro county teachers' association or to some other leading negro educator.

The General Education Board, through its Secretaries, very kindly offered to pay for these pamphlets. We appreciate this opportunity to help distribute so valuable a publication.

Copies of Farmer's Bulletin # 617, "Lessons on Corn," were sent to each of the county industrial supervisors with the request that they read and use the bulletin to the best advantage possible.

On December 21, I attended a conference in Superintendent Joyner's office, composed of all the members of the State Department of Public Instruction. The purpose of the conference was to plan for and discuss school legislation to be brought before the approaching meeting of the General Assembly of North Carolina in January 1915.

The last ten days of the month, except three days for Christmas, were spent in preparing a detailed report of my work since coming into the State Department for Superintendent Joyner's Biennial Report to the Governor and General Assembly; and in preparing a list of tools and other equipment necessary for industrial work, suggested for the county negro teacher training schools in Johnston, Pamlico and Wake Counties.

A copy of my report to Superintendent Joyner is sent herewith as a part of this report. The list of tools for manual training, gardening, equipment for cooking, sewing, laundering, etc., were sent to Dr. Buttrick January 1, 1915.

About the middle of the month I had very pleasant calls from Mr. Woofter, Mr. Hill and Mr. Taylor, all of the United States Bureau of Education, and Mr. Trinder, Commissioner of

Industrial Education in the State of Connecticut.

Respectfully submitted,

N. C. Maxwell

State Agent Rural Schools.

January 16, 1915.

N.C. 236

REPORT OF N. C. NEWBOLD,

STATE AGENT NEGRO RURAL SCHOOLS.

FOR NORTH CAROLINA,

FOR JANUARY, 1915.

A.

1. Office. Correspondence and sending lists of industrial supplies needed for county training schools to Dr. Buttrick.

2. In the field. Sampson County (See B).

3. Sunday.

4. Office. Conference with Superintendent Joyner and other members of this Department relative to legislation for schools.

5. Office. Routine work.

6. Office. Working on questionaire Superintendent Joyner was preparing to send to Southern State Superintendents of Public Instruction.

7. Office. Completing questionaire, and correspondence.

8. Office. Grading teacher's examination papers for Superintendent of Person County and answering list of questions sent out by Basil M. Manley for United States Commission on Industrial Relations.

9. Office. Routine work.

10. Sunday.

11. Office - forenoon. Afternoon on my way to Columbus County to inspect a school with Superintendent F. T. Wooten the following day.

12. In the field. Columbus and New Hanover Counties. (See B).

13.)
14.) In the field. Duplin County. (See B).

15. Office. (See B).

16. Office. Correspondence, etc.

17. Sunday.

18.)
19.) Office. Routine work
20.)

21.)
22.) In the field. Forsyth County. (See B).

23. Office.

24. Sunday.

25. Office.

26. In the field. Chowan County. (See B).

27. Office- forenoon. Afternoon attending joint session of the State Assembly Committees on Education. Superintendent Joyner read and explained this Department's proposed plan for State certification of teachers.

28. Office.

29. Office.

30. Office and attending the North Carolina Conference for Social Service.

31. Sunday.

B.

In Sampson County on January 2nd I had a very interesting day. In the forenoon I attended an exhibit of farm, garden and domestic work at Clinton. This was arranged by George Herring, the County Negro Farm Demonstration Agent. There was also a meeting of the negro teachers and some of the citizens. Several white people were present. All pronounced the exhibits good. The teachers' meeting was addressed by Miss Louise Mahler, representing the domestic science advertising department of the Southern Railway; Miss Lulu M. Cassidey, White Supervisor for Sampson County; Mr. T. B. Parker, State Director of Farmers' Institutes; Dr. Cooper, County Health Officer, Superintendent L. L. Matthews, and myself. The meeting was good and the spirit manifested excellent. About 100 negroes were present.

In the afternoon the same party attended a Community Fair at Beulah, three miles from Clinton. This was an exhibit made by white people. The large school building was crowded with people and all kinds of exhibits made by a rural people--including a better babies' contest. Speeches were made by those mentioned above to an enthusiastic, progressive rural people numbering nearly three hundred. Judges had been appointed to examine the various exhibits and make awards. This was done and the results announced to the meeting which created considerable enthusiasm, and a fine spirit prevailed throughout the afternoon. A number of out-door games were also indulged in, such as basket-ball, foot races, etc. Altogether, the day was one of the most interesting I have spent in the field.

On the afternoon of the 11th I started to Columbus County to inspect a negro school in company with Supt. F. T. Wooten the following day. This school has had an offer of a small donation from the Rosenwald Fund to aid in completing the building this year. I was going to get a picture of the building and write a brief description for the Rosenwald Committee. However, on the following day, the 12th, there was rain all day, and it was impossible for Mr. Wooten and me to make the trip, twelve miles in the country. So instead of making this trip, I went to Wilmington, New Hanover County, in the afternoon, visiting the office of County Superintendent Catlett and City Superintendent Blair. Mr. Blair took me to visit his handsome new school buildings in the city, one of which, costing about twenty thousand dollars and just being completed, is for colored people. The city of Wilmington has done itself and the State credit in erecting several new school buildings at one time, all thoroughly modern and splendidly furnished. The Board there planned to erect one more each for white and colored people. They will then have entirely new buildings for all the public school children of the city.

The 13th and 14th I spent in Duplin County, assisting County Superintendent M. H. Wooten in rather a unique meeting of his colored teachers and people. They were to meet at ten o'clock A.M. and close in the afternoon about three-thirty or four having a lunch hour in the middle of the day. Various questions pertaining to morals in the community, health, education, good roads, etc., were discussed by the teachers, citizens, Mr. Wooten and myself. With some modifications this was one of the best meetings I ever attended. All present seemed greatly interested in the plan and purpose of their Superintendent.

On the 15th in addition to regular correspondence work we sent out to the industrial supervisors in twenty-two counties copies of the following:

First. The Superintenent's Annual Report of the Public Schools of Winnebago County, Illinois.

Second. Copies of Farmers' Bulletin No. 635 from U. S. Bureau of Education. This bulletin gives school lessons on corn.

Supt. W. B. Speas, of Forsyth County, arranged township meetings of his teachers and citizens for four days, January 19th to 22nd inclusive. I was with him at two points, Walkertown on January 21st and Boston Cottage on January 22nd. At the former place about 125 teachers, pupils and citizens of the local community were present. Mr. Speas made a very interesting talk as did his County Supervisor Dollye Patterson. The people seemed very much interested in their discussions and what I had to say concerning industrial education. A number of interesting short talks were made by those present, expressing their hearty approval of the work that is being done in their community for the better training of their children and also the enlightment of

themselves by the County Superintendent and the Industrial Supervisor. At Boston Cottage about 150 people had gathered, representing two or three townships and the city of Winston-Salem. In addition to the talks made by those mentioned above, Dr. S. G. Atkins, Principal of the Slater Normal School, was present and discussed very wisely the questions of health and efficieny among his people.

The Rosenwald Fund had made a partial promise to Superintendent Alderman, of Chowan County, to aid in completing a negro school-house in his County. Accordingly, on the 26th I joined Mr. Alderman in Edenton and we drove to the country, visiting two colored schools and one white school. The school, for which he specially desires aid, is Warren's Grove, one of the oldest type schools in the State, poorly lighted, poorly heated, without any furniture at all scarely and over-running with pupils with only one teacher. The Rosenwald Fund has made a partial promise of three hundred dollars to this school, and I shall urgently recommend that it be given this aid. The County Board of Education proposes to spend seven or eight hundred dollars on the building and the people of the community will raise two or three hundred dollars if the Rosenwald Fund acts. This will give a fund of fifteen hundred dollars to build a two room school. The County Board has already promised two teachers in that event instead of one as now. Later in the day we visited Center Hill schools, both white and colored. The white people have an excellent building and are doing good work. The negroes already have a nice two room building and are now adding a third large room for industrial work. It will be completed in a short while and the County Supervisor will begin work in it. These people are very much interested and have contributed several times for the betterment of their schools. Mr. Alderman is very much interested in this phase of his work, and is striving earnestly to do the best he can with the limited means and other difficulties with which he has to contend.

Respectfully submitted,

N. C. Newbold

S tate Agent Rural Schools.

Feb. 3-1915.

Report of N. C. Newbold,
State Agent Negro Rural Schools
For North Carolina,
For the Month of February, 1915.

B.

Details.

1. Teachers' Meetings--Negro.

Feb. 6, I addressed a meeting composed of the teachers and a number of patrons of Robeson County. The weather was fine and we had a very fine meeting. While we do not have a supervisor in this county a number of the teachers have become interested in industrial work and are teaching several subjects in their schools. They had some very creditable work exhibited at the meeting which was held in the courthouse. Supt. J. R. Poole is very much interested in this work and is anxious to get a supervisor for his county.

On the 13th, I went to Wilmington for a meeting of the teachers of that city together with the teachers of the county--New Hanover. Supt. W. Catlett of the county schools and Supt. J. J. Blair of the city schools had invited me, and both were present. They also made short talks. Supt. Blair was so much interested in reports of work done in other counties, he stated that he was going to get a barrel or more of lime for each of his negro schools, get the government recipe for making whitewash, then get his principals to urge the negro residents to whitewash their houses and premises,

the schools furnishing to each a bucketfull or more of whitewash to do the work. Both these superintendents are anxious to have a supervisor in New Hanover. County Supt. Catlett took me out into the country after the meeting to visit some of his schools of both races.

On the 26th, I attended a teachers' and patrons' meeting at Whiteville in Columbus County with Supt. F. T. Wooten. Here we found a neat attractive school building of two rooms and a body of well dressed, interested teachers and people. The primary teacher of the local school gave a very interesting lesson in reading with a class of children. Mr. Wooten was very enthusiastic in his remarks. His supervisor, Miss Charlton, is doing excellent work. She called our attention to a family of people named Jones in which there are ten children, all of whom are talented in industrial work. One boy had rebottomed forty chairs; others had made numbers of baskets, shuck mats, etc. They presented the best shuck mat I ever saw, to the county superintendent as a token of their appreciation of what he is doing for the negro race in Columbus County. A local barber and minister who is intensely interested in the work of the public schools was present and gave Mr. Wooten and me three cans of tomatoes and peas each--the product of last summer's canning club work.

On the 23rd and 24th, I attended two interesting meetings in Anson County with County Superintendent Paul J. Kiker--one at Deep Creek and the other at Ansonville. Both meetings were held in churches, and about two hundred and fifty teachers, pupils and patrons attended at each place. Mr. Kiker and his industrial supervisor, Mr. J. R. Faison, have begun a campaign

to raise $10,000 in the next few years to begin a County Teacher Training and Farm Life School. The people are very enthusiastic and have set themselves resolutely to this task.

2. Teachers' Meetings--White.

The 19th and 20th were spent in Brevard, Transylvania County. Supt. T. C. Henderson had a two-day session of his teachers and invited me to speak to them each day. On Friday I discussed the demand for industrial subjects in the elementary school, and on Saturday I pressed the need for similar work in the high school. The superintendent emphasized the growing need for the subjects discussed.

While in Brevard I was invited to visit Brevard Institute, an institution founded by the Woman's Missionary Society of the Southern Methodist Curch. This school is one among the very few high schools for white children in this State that is teaching industrial subjects--agriculture, cooking, sewing, printing, manual training, etc. It is doing some good work and has a fine student body. I spoke to them about the big problem of community organization and cooperation. This school also has a normal department. The head of this department requested me to meet her class of promising young men and women and discuss briefly the effect or advantage of school decorations, artistic or pleasing surroundings in the class room.

3. Other Trips--White.

On Feb. 15th, I went to Aulander, Bertie County, to discuss modern educational ideals as a part of a chatauqua program. The people in that community are interested in a

Farm Life School. They have already voted sufficient bonds to erect the buildings, and have purchased thirty-four acres of suitable land. A large number of teachers, pupils and patrons assembled in a local hall to hear the addresses and the remainder of the chatauqua program.

4. Other Trips--Negro.

On the 25th, Supt. F. T. Wooten, of Columbus County, took me to inspect a rural school formerly known as Mt. Olive School, but now it has been enlarged, its scope and purpose broadened and renamed "Columbus Literary, Normal and Industrial School". This school has appealed to Dr. Dillard and the Rosenwald Fund for help to complete the building. I went to get a report for these authorities, and am recommending that each contribute $100. This is developing into a most creditable school. They will have a four room building and ten acres of land. They have a number of boarding pupils already. Mr. Wooten hopes to make a county teacher training school of it, and I believe he will succeed.

Respectfully submitted,

N. C. Newbold

State Agent Rural Schools.

MArch 2, 1915.

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD
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ANSWERED

Report of N. C. Newbold,

State Agent Negro Rural Schools,

For North Carolina,

For the Month of March, 1915.

B.

On March 5th, I went to Vance County for the purpose of making some trips to country schools in company with County Superintendent Rollins. We started early in the afternoon, but the automobile broke down and we had to give up the trip for that day. The next day, the 6th, was spent in the same county attending a teachers' meeting. About fifty teachers were present although the weather was bad, and talks were made by the County Superintendent and myself.

On the 11th, 12th and 13th, a trip was made to Bertie County for the purpose of visiting both white and colored schools and to address a teachers' meeting of the colored teachers and citizens on Saturday, the 13th. On the 11th and 12th, Supt. Early and I visited a number of rural schools, also the schools in the town of Windsor, the county seat. We found the schools, we visited, doing fairly satisfactory work. Teachers and pupils were interested, some of them very much so. Industrial work was being done in all of the colored schools. At the teachers' meeting on the 13th about two hundred or more teachers, school committeemen and citizens of the county generally were present. United States District Attorney Francis D. Winston, whose home is in Windsor, attended this meeting and made a most excellent talk to the teachers and people present. Supt. Early and I also made talks to the people. This was a very enthusiastic meeting.

On the 19th, I went to Method, Wake County, to inspect the county training school there. I spent about three hours in the school, visiting the various rooms and observing the work done. A careful report of the course of study actually being pursued in this school was made. This shows that the school, while not quite so well organized as it might be, is doing very good work.

On the 22nd, I went to Smithfield, Johnston County, to inspect the training school there. At this point I found about the same amount of interest and practical work being done as reported for Method.

March 24th I made a trip to Pamlico County to inspect the training school at Stonewall. This school is doing practically the same grade of work in text-books as the other two already reported. In an industrial way it is doing unusually well. About three acres belong to the school property. Most of this, prior to this year, was in woods and under-brush. The manual training instructor together with the boys in the school has

cut down the trees and the under-brush and grubbed the land, putting it in condition for cultivation. When I was there, they had about half an acre planted in Irish potatoes and were planning to plant others in a few days. They were also getting ready to sow tomato seed to raise a good crop of tomatoes on about one acre of the land. The County Superintendent and teachers in this school deserve credit for this effort at something definite.

March 25th I went to Kinston to make a visit to the McDaniel Industrial Training School. This is a private institution, owned by a religious denomination. The principal is making an effort to secure aid from Dr. Dillard to promote industrial work in his school.

On the 30th, I made a trip to Salisbury in company with Dr. Sage and Mr. Jackson Davis to visit Livingstone College. This day was very greatly enjoyed, and we gathered some useful information as to the work of Livingstone.

March 31st I attended the county commencement of Mecklenburg County, which was held at a colored school about three miles from Charlotte. Owing to the fact that a snow storm had visited the county the night before, the attendance was very small. However, much interest was manifested, and the exhibit was very good.

Respectfully submitted,

N. C. Newlood

State Agent Rural Schools.

April 1, 1915.

COURSE OF STUDY--METHOD TRAINING SCHOOL,

WAKE COUNTY.

(Note--The following outline was made while on a half day's visit to the school. It represents what is actually being done. The pages given represent work completed to March 19, 1915. N. C. Newbold.)

I. First Grade.

Miss Telie Faulk, Teacher.

1. Reading--Howell's Primer.
   A Division 95 pages.
   B Division 65 "
   C Division just beginning.

2. Phonics--Drill each morning.

3. Numbers--counting to 100(forward and backward)daily.

4. Writing--copying, blackboard and seat work (daily).

5. Drawing--from copy, daily.

6. Clay modeling, daily. Pupils discovered some clay near the school which they use, and which serves the purpose very well.

(Note--I observed one of the first reader classes recite, and it was a live, interesting class. The teacher has good control of both herself and her pupils.)

II. Second Grade.

Miss Telie Faulk, Teacher.

1. Reading--Graded Classics, Second Reader, read through once and re-reading at page 78.

2. Phonics--drill each morning.

3. Spelling--Reed's Primary, page 38.

4. Numbers--counting and simple combinations (following State Course of Study).

5. Writing--Berry's Copy Book No. I. Also board and seat work.

6. Drawing--from copy.

7. Clay modeling with first grade. Additional work both grades--

a. Nature study.
b. Singing twice a day.
c. Memory gems.
d. Story telling.

III. Third Grade.

Miss Hendrick, Teacher.

1. Reading--Graded Classics, Third Reader.
A Division completed book and reviewing.
B Division completed book and re-reading at page 20.

2. Arithmetic--Milne's Book I.
A Division page 100.
B Division page 68.

3. Spelling--Reed's Primary.
A Division page 117.
B Division page 109.

4. Language--conversation lessons, copying and dictation.

5. Talks on hygiene and sanitation.

6. Phonics--daily drill.

7. Writing--Berry's Copy Book, II.

8. Drawing--Prang's Progressive Series, I.

(Note--In this room I observed the spelling class recite. The teacher's work was above that of the average. She was not satisfied to have just mere oral or written spelling, but there was a drill on the work. The lesson was well conducted.)

IV. Fourth Grade.

1. Reading--Baker & Carpenter Fourth Reader. page 256.

2. Arithmetic--Milne's First Book, page 157.

3. Geography--Dodge's Primary, page 89.

4. Primer of Hygiene by Ritchie and Caldwell, reviewing page 19.

(Note--This subject is taught by Dr. J. O. Plummer, a reputable colored physician, of Raleigh, who gives lectures in it twice a week.)

5. Spelling--no text book, using word lists from reading and literature.

6. Language--Hyde's Book I, page 105.

7. Writing--Berry's Copy Book IV, 3 times a week.

8. Drawing--Prang's Series I, page 26.

V. Fifth Grade.

1. Reading--Baker & Carpenter Fifth Reader, page 131.

2. Arithmetic--Milne's Book II, page 61.

3. Geography--Dodge's Primary, completed book, reviewing now page 53.

4. Primer of Hygiene (same as in fourth grade).

5. Spelling--word list as in fourth grade.

6. Language--Hyde's Book I, page 105.

7. Writing--same as in fourth grade.

8. Drawing-- " " " " " .

VI. Sixth Grade.

1. Reading--Heart of Oak VI Reader, page 150.

2. Arithmetic--Milne's Book II, page 143.

3. Geography--Dodge's Comparative, page 57.

4. Primer of Hygiene (same as in fourth and fifth grades).

5. Language--Hyde's Book I, page 105.

6. Spelling--word list as in fourth and fifth grades.

7. Writing--same as in fourth and fifth grades.

8. Drawing-- " " " " " " " .

Note--The fourth, fifth and sixth grades all sit in the room of the principal, Chas. N. Hunter. Practically all of their text-book work is done under him. His pupils go to the industrial class room for that work. I observed the work in the principal's room for nearly an hour and a half. He had two reading classes, a drill in phonics, and taught his pupils a memory gem from the board in that time. All of his work was good.

While practically all of his pupils are young, he is doing some work that will be helpful to those of them who become teachers, particularly in his methods in teaching reading. His organization is weak in a few places. This will be taken up directly with the County Superintendent and corrected.

VII. Industrial Work.

The daily program shows what is being done. It follows:

Daily Program. Miss R. L. Pride, Teacher.

		grade.	
Monday	10:45--12:15	3 & 4	Sewing.
	1:45--3:00	7	
Tuesday	10:45--12:00	3	Cooking.
	1:45-- 3:00	5	
Wednesday	10:45--12:00	3 & 4	Cooking.
	1:45-- 3:00	7	
Thursday	10:45--12:00	3	Cooking.
	1:45-- 3:00	5	
Friday	8:45--10:30	4, 5 & 6	Sewing.
	10:45--12:30	3	Boys.
	1:00-- 3:00	2	Cooking.

Note-- This department is fairly well equipped with cooking and sewing apparatus. There is as yet no equipment for manual training. The teacher is well qualified for her work, and is endeavoring to give the boys some work also. The older boys are learning to make shuck mats. I found ten of them in the room when I was there. All seemed interested and said they liked the work. Cooking is taught to all the girls in the school, beginning with the second grade up. Sewing is taught to all, beginning with the third grade and up. The pupils bring the material for their sewing work and also part of that used in cooking. Part of the cooking material, however, is bought and paid for by entertainments given by pupils and teachers. The women teachers in the school have organized a woman's club. It meets at the school Friday afternoons from four to six. Cooking, sewing, etc. is taught to the women just as the same things are taught to the pupils during the day. The number attending these meetings is increasing each week.

On the whole this school is doing very good work. All four of the teachers are well qualified and are doing good teaching as mentioned above. There are a few weaknesses in the organization and the arrangement of the daily program. These we shall all hope to correct as early as possible.

N. C. Newbold

State Agent Rural Schools.

March 19, 1915.

NC 236 Supervisor for Rural Schools
(Negro) Reports

Box 115 Folder 1043

GEB

Report of N. C. Newbold,

State Agent Rural Schools for Negroes

For North Carolina,

For the Month of April, 1915.

B.

County Commencements.

The principal field work for April was attending County Commencements of the Negro public schools in the following counties: Moore, Sampson, Vance, Perquimans, Greene and Wilkes. The County Commencement is an interesting occasion. The main purpose of it is to arouse enthusiasm for the public schools, and to create a more wide-spread helpful interest in their growth and upbuilding. Commencement day is practically a county holiday. The county superintendent, teachers, school committeemen, and other educational leaders invite and urge the people throughout the county to gather on the day apppinted at the county courthouse or some other suitable place for the exercises of the day. They bring lunch, and come prepared to spend the day.

The exercises on such occasions are varied. Early in the day, or on the day before, the industrial supervisor (if there be one in the county) and other teachers put up industrial exhibits in the hall where the meeting is to be held. They are placed here for the inspection of patrons and visitors. These exhibits consist of sewing,--all the way from plain gingham aprons to handsomepieces of embroidery and drawn work--cooking--cakes, meats, breads, candy, etc.--baskets, shuck-mats, many kinds of wood-work, etc.,etc. Many of the best white people visit these exhibits, and expressions of surprise, admiration and wonder are heard on all sides. The negroes,themselves, are elated, happy, both because of the accomplishments of their children in the schools,

and that their white friends are pleased with the work exhibited.

In some counties before the exercises in the courthouse there is a grand parade of the negroes through the streets of the county town. This is made up of school children, teachers and patrons in buggies, wagons, floats, carts, and on foot. There is usually a chief marshall, in silk hat and sash befitting his position, and several assistant marshalls. Hundreds of people take part in these parades and create great interest.

The parade usually ends at the courthouse or hall where the indoor exercises are to be held. This is where the State Agent for Rural Schools comes in for his share of the honors. The exercises usually are formally begun by some minister who conducts devotional exercises. There are old time melodies and other songs, and sometimes exercises by the children. After these the county superintendent, city mayor, or some other official presents the speakers of the occasion.

After the speaking dinner is served on the grounds, in some places on long tables prepared for the purpose, and everybody is expected to partake. The white officials and visitors are served in the house, a special table being set for the purpose. These lunch periods are helpful in that they furnish an opportunity for friends and acquaintances to meet, new acquaintanceships to be formed, and for a discussion of the speeches just delivered, the crops, the babies, the war, and the weather. At one of these dinner periods a big two hundred and fifty pound negro farmer who had smiled his approval of the speeches in the morning came to the State Agent and said, "That was the best speech I ever heard," and then very thoughtfully added, "That is just what i'se been tellin' 'em all the time."

In the afternoon the crowd in some counties return to the hall for other exercises by children, or other speaking, or to examine the

and improvements are needed for good school work.

Community Meetings in Gates County.

County Superintendent Costen and his industrial supervisor, Mrs. Holland, had arranged meetings for April 20 and 21. Dr. Dillard had hoped to attend these meetings but found it impossible to do so. The meetings were held in churches and both were crowded. The people manifested great interest. There were splendid industrial exhibits. In many respects these meetings were County Commencements on a small scale.

One of these meetings was held in a church, the membership of which is composed almost entirely of what we know in the South as Free Negroes. No negroes who were slaves, or descendants of slaves, were permitted to join this church until in very recent years. Now, however, I understand it is open to all. It is a strong organization, and is now a force in pressing forward the cause of the race as a whole.

Chattanooga Trip.

The last week in April was spent in Chattanooga, Tennessee, attending the Southern Conference for Education and Industry.

Respectfully submitted,

N. C. Newbold.

State Agent Rural Schools.

May 22, 1915.

Report of N. C. Newbold,

State Agent Negro Rural Schools

For North Carolina,

For the Month of May, 1915.

B.

No one incident or kind of work distinguishes field operations in May. A number of matters claimed my attention and all worth while, but no one was of special significance.

Two trips were made to Smithfield to confer with County Superintendent Royall, City Superintendent Vermont and the Board of School Trustees, concerning the negro teacher training school at that place. These trips were made on the 5th and the 17th.

Two days were required to make a visit to Asheville to visit some schools there, inspect the county and city industrial exhibits, and to make a talk at the closing exercises--dates, the 7th and 8th.

On the 12th I had an engagement to speak at the industrial school, Rich Square, N. C. I went, but an all day rain prevented the meeting.

On the 13 and 14 I went to Washington and Mackeys, to inspect the county and city industrial exhibit at the former place; and to make an address at the closing exercises of a white school at the latter place.

The 19 found me in Winston-Salem at the Slater State Normal School where Dr. Dillard delivered the commencement address.

At noon on the 25 I started for Wilmington to attend a district meeting of county superintendents the two days following, the 26 and 27.

A little more detail of three visits may be interesting:

First. Smithfield.

Here on the 17th I met the two superintendents previously mentioned and the five members of the local school board (white men). The negro training school at that place was the subject of discussion. I explained the purpose of the Slater Board and the General Education Board for these training schools, and emphasized the point that it was my conviction these Boards would not be willing to cooperate in developing such schools unless the local authorities were reasonably liberal in financial support given, and gave them sufficient intelligent supervision to insure at least moderate success. The attitude and statements of the men present were very fine. The chairman stated, and all agreed heartily, that they could not think of losing the cooperation mentioned, and that they would do anything within their power as a corporate body to guarantee its continuance. I look for hearty cooperation on the part of these men.

Second. Winston-Salem.

The Slater State Normal School commencement was a notable event in negro school affairs. Many prominent white people of the city were present. The Principal of that school, Dr. S. G. Atkins, is a remarkable man. The program he and his co-workers had arranged was excellent, including practical demonstrations in cooking, sewing, and wood work--all actually and interestingly done on the rostrum. The perfect cleanliness and sanitary condition of the buildings and grounds was striking. Dr. Dillard's address was practical, helpful and inspiring to both white and colored auditors. The principal matter of interest, perhaps, was the genuine satisfaction manifested by the white citizens of the city over the success of Slater School.

Third. Wilmington.

At the Superintendents' meeting here on the 26 and 27 in response to Superintendent Joyner's request I discussed negro education with those present, in round table fashion. For one hour and a half we discussed the negro teacher, qualifications, training, meagre salaries, poor opportunities to secure better training, and some plans for bettering conditions. The superintendents with practically no exception showed genuine interest in the subject, and discussed the matters brought before them freely and sympathetically.

I am encouraged by the attitude of such men as these.

Respectfully submitted,

N. C. Newbold

State Agent Rural Schools.

June 2, 1915.

exhibits. In others a series of athletic games are given--base ball, basket ball, running and jumping contests, etc., etc.

In some of the counties I have spoken to 800 or 1000 people in a single audience. Great crowds they were: but orderly, quiet, interested, in earnest, anxious to get every suggestion for better school and home conditions. About the same number of people at some places were out of doors, impossible for them to get seats in courthouse or hall.

When the day's exercises are over the people return to their homes, encouraged and inspired to attempt greater things for their children, their homes, and their community. To many the day has been a revelation, a wonder; they did not know their children could make the things they saw on exhibition. They did not know the interest their white school authorities have in their growth and progress towards better things in life. It has been a great day. In some counties the first such day in all its history.

I am going to take time and space here to illustrate by the use of kodak pictures some of the things seen and done at these County Commencements.

HOME-MAKERS CLUB WORK IN NORTH CAROLINA, 1914.

Names of Counties.

Summary of Reports Summer of 1914	Alamance	Anson	Bertie	Chowan	Columbus	Duplin	Forsyth	Gates	Guilford	Johnston	Pasquotank	Perquimans	Wilkes	Wake	Total
1.Salary paid by General Education Board															$844.00
2.Weeks given to club work.....	10	14	8	8	10	14	14	15	4	11	4	7	13	-	132
3.Number clubs organized-boys & girls...	3	26	5	3	6	4	4	5	4	4	3	3	-	3	73
men and women.....	4	6		3		2		5		1	2	2			25
4.Number members in clubs-boys & girls..	-	194	40	23	30	20	38	48	25	22	24	42	28	46	580
men and women.....		30	10	44	20	7	14	84	11	8	35	14	14	25	316
5.Number gardens cultivated under supervisor's directions	7	84	27	19	4	20	-	47	18	16	35	-	20	10	307
6.Total number cultivating vegetables	8	224	50	86	50	27	52	50	36	32	40	25	42	71	793
[illegible]	80	1568	650	148	400	337	87	1344	115	657	140	40	1700	200	7466
other vegetables canned-jars.....	65	-	190	5	275	62	25	277	124	14	20	24	5652	57	6790
9.Fruits canned-apples, pears and peaches-jars.....	-	1550	700	99	950	1216	162	1853	385	412	135	138	8977	620	17697
10.Berries canned-various kinds-jars..	-	1000	90	49	400	416	65	793	225	437	5	58	4119	200	7857
11.Fruits preserved-all kinds-jars.....	-	2500	120	69	415	40	many jars	107	185	128	8	number not given	673	122	4367
12. Jelly made-jars and glasses.....	-	2000	40	31	25	48	23	85	150	58	15	number not given	2040	60	4575
13.Vegetables sold-all kinds-value....$4.00		-	-	37.00	17.65	84.65	18.00	85.55	9.30	27.10	35.00	4.75	413.00	169.00	905.00
14.Fruits sold-all kinds-value.....	-	-	5.00	12.50	5.70	-	-	7.51	52.50	14.05	-	-	303.00	25.00	425.26
15.Pickles and catsup-jars.....	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	206	-	-	-	-	-	-	256
16.Poultry sold by club members.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40.00 by 3 members	-	-	-	-	-	-	40.00

Grand total vegetables and fruits canned, preserved, etc., jars	49301
Grand total vegetables, fruits and poultry sold	$1370.26

ADDITIONAL WORK DONE BY CLUB AGENTS AND OTHER INTERESTING FACTS CONCERNING IT.

Cooking clubs were conducted in two Counties--Gates and Wilkes. Sewing was taught in eight Counties--Bertie, Duplin, Forsyth, Gates, Guilford, Pasquotank, Perquimans and Wake. Corn clubs were organized in two--Anson and Gates.

Some agents reported value of work as follows: "At least $150 for three locations;" "Aside from practical knowledge of gardening given, work has meant a saving of at least $700 to the families in the County;" "About $95.00 to $100.00," meaning value of canned goods; "A higher standard was set in communities where this work was carried on;" "It was very gratifying to see the interest manifested by the mothers and even the fathers;" "A start in good gardens;" " Work done worth thousands of dollars in the future;" "The work has aroused much interest in home gardening;" "In many cases the women were more eager to learn than the girls;" "The work has meant much;" "The work has been a decided success;" "The women and girls were highly pleased in learning to can the new way;" "The people have thanked me over and over for the help I have given them;" "Worth about $200.00."

County Superintendents were pleased as the following shows: "It is hard to estimate the value.....They tell me many families have saved supplies for the winter, whereas, before they did not save anything;" "I hope the work will be continued;" "I am favorably impressed and think the work well worth the money;" "I heartily endorse the work. It is encouraging to see with what enthusiasm the people are taking hold of it;" " We hope to continue the work;" "The people are interested and the work has been a success."

Personally, I am very much pleased with the results, particularly since this is the first year this work has been undertaken in our State.

N. C. Newbold,
State Agent Rural Schools.

Nov. 7, 1914.

This is the graduating class, Wilkes County. These were given certificates of graduation by the county superintendent showing that they had completed the elementary public school course of seven grades. So far as my information goes, this is the first and only county in North Carolina that has issued such certificates. This is the second class to graduate in Wilkes. The county superintendent at this commencement issued about fifty certificates of honor to pupils who had neither been absent nor tardy in the school year, and a like number to those who had won honors in spelling.

Concluding this section of my report let me say that the County Commencement for negroes is new in North Carolina. White people have held them for several years. The first for negroes occurred last year--when three were held. This year fifteen or more have been held. I had five invitations from county superintendents to attend their County Commencements for negroes on April 9th. We confidently expect excellent results from these efforts in our good State.

Training Schools.

Three days, April 13th, 14th and 15th, were spent in visits to our county training schools at Method, Wake County; Smithfield, Johnston County; Stonewall, Pamlico County. I had the pleasure of having Mr. Jackson Davis with me on these trips. Our purpose was to inspect the various buildings with a view to seeing what equipment

NC 206a

Annual Report of N. C. Newbold,
State Agent for Negro Rural Schools
For North Carolina,
June 1, 1914--June 1, 1915.

Legislation.

The recent session of the North Carolina General Assembly enacted three laws directly affecting the negroes in the State:

First. The annual appropriation for the maintenance of the three State Normal Schools for negroes was increased from $13,000.00 to $16,000.00. This was the largest percentage of increase made to any of the State's educational institutions. It is further worthy to record the temper and attitude of our law makers by stating that the annual appropriation of $10,000 to these schools for buildings was retained, while buildings funds were eliminated from appropriations to some other schools. Because of financial conditions retrenchment was the word often upon the lips of our legislators. We consider this action very encouraging to our negro citizens.

Second. "That in every public and private hospital, sanatorium, and institution in North Carolina where colored patients are admitted for treatment and where nurses are employed it shall be mandatory upon the management of every such hospital, sanatorium and institution to employ colored nurses to care for and wait upon said colored patients."

Third. "That section four thousand two hundred and twenty-one of the Revisal of one thousand nine hundred and five of North Carolina be and the same is hereby amended by striking out the words in line four thereof 'The Agricultural and Mechanical College for the Colored Race' and inserting in lieu thereof the words 'The

Negro Agricultural and Technical College of North Carolina.'"

This change was made because the similar college for whites is known as the Agricultural and Mechanical College.

Appropriations.

I. Home-Makers' Clubs, Summer 1914.

For salaries of supervisors in fourteen counties for part time during summer:

1. General Education Board	$869.00
2. The counties	198.00
Total	$1,067.00

II. Teachers' Institutes or Summer Schools.

Fourteen counties met in four group or union institutes as follows:

Center	number of counties	appropriation by counties	Slater appropriation	Teachers present	weeks in term
Brick's School	3	$220.00	$15.00	124	2
Waters' Institute	2	150.00	20.00	103	3
Whiteville Institute	2	125.00	20.00	110	2
State Normal Elizabeth City	7	270.00	45.00	223	3
Totals	14	$765.00	$100.00	560	2.5

III. Supervisors' Salaries During School Term.

1. The Jeanes Fund (18 counties)	$3,830.00
2. The Slater Fund (4 counties)	1,100.00
3. The counties (22)	1,875.00
Total	$6,805.00

IV. County Training Schools in Three Counties.

For annual support and equipment.

1. Method, Wake County.

a. County and State funds	$480.00
b. Local tax	600.00
c. School Improvement League and School Farm	150.00
d. Slater Fund	500.00
e. General Education Board	111.59
Total	$1,841.59

2. Smithfield, Johnston County.

a. County and State funds	$660.00
b. Graded school local tax	340.00
c. Contributions by negroes	100.00
d. Slater Fund	500.00
e. General Education Board	451.49
Total	$2,051.49

3. Stonewall, Pamlico County.

a. County and State funds	$780.87
b. Local tax	169.13
c. From Craven County	50.00
d. Slater Fund	500.00
e. General Education Board	591.59
Total	2,091.59

Note. An effort is being made to establish a training school at Parmele, Martin County. A new building, partly completed, so far cost as follows:

a. County appropriation	$1,000.00
b. Contributions by local negroes (about)	500.00
c. Phelps-Stokes Fund	2,000.00
Total	$3,500.00

V. For Rural School Buildings.

1. Warren Grove, Chowan County.

a. County fund	$883.00
b. Contributions by local negroes	300.00
c. Rosenwald Fund	300.00
Total	$1,483.00

2. Mount Olive, Columbus County.

a. County (about)	$800.00
b. Contributions by local negroes (about)	1,500.00
c. Rosenwald Fund	100.00
Total (about)	$2,400.00

3. Hobbsville, Gates County.

a. County fund	$450.00
b. Contribution by local negroes, cash and labor (about)	450.00
c. Rosenwald Fund	300.00
Total	$1,200.00

4. _____, Gates County.

(about same as above)	$1,200.00

Summary.

Total appropriations		State, county, local	$12,951.00
"	"	Jeanes Fund	3,830.00
"	"	Slater Fund	2,700.00
"	"	General Education Board	2,023.67
"	"	Rosenwald Fund	1,000.00
"	"	Phelps-Stokes Fund	2,000.00
		Grand Total	$24,504.67

County Supervising Industrial Teachers.

I. Home-Makers' Clubs.

In the summer of 1914, the supervisors in fourteen counties organized and conducted these clubs among the girls and women . The purpose of the clubs was very similar to the Tomato Club work among the white women and girls. The salaries of the supervisors who did this work were paid by the General Education Board with some small assistance from the counties. The following is a brief summary of the work done:

1. Weeks given to club work..... 132.
2. Number clubs organized--boys and girls..... 73
   Men and women..... 25
3. Number members in clubs--boys and girls..... 580
   Men and women..... 316
4. Number gardens cultivated under supervisor's directions.... 307
5. Total number cultivating vegetables..... 793
6. Tomatoes canned--jars..... 7,466
7. Beans, corn, and other vegetables canned--jars..... 6,790
8. Fruits canned--apples, pears and peaches--jars.....17,197
9. Berries canned--various kinds--jars..... 7,857
10. Fruits preserved--all kinds--jars..... 4,367
11. Jelly made--jars and glasses..... 4,575
12. Vegetables sold--all kinds--value.....$905.00
13. Fruits sold--all kinds--value..... 425.26
14. Pickles and catsup--jars..... 256
15. Poultry sold by club members..... $40.00

Grand total vegetables and fruits canned, preserved, etc., jars..... 49,301

Grand total vegetables, fruits and poultry sold.....$1,370.26

Additional Work Done by Club Agents and Other Interesting Facts Concerning It.

Cooking clubs were conducted in two counties--Gates and Wilkes. Sewing was taught in eight counties--Bertie, Duplin, Forsyth, Gates, Guilford, Pasquotank, Perquimans, and Wake. Corn clubs were organized in two--Anson and Gates.

Some agents reported value of work as follows: "At least $150 for three locations;" "Aside from practical knowledge of gardening given, work has meant a saving of at least $700 to the families in the county;" "About $95 to $100," meaning value of canned goods; "A higher standard was set in communities where this work was carried on;" "It was very gratifying to see the interest manifested by the mothers and even the fathers;" "A start in good gardens;" "Work done worth thousands of dollars in the future;" "The work has aroused much interest in home gardening;" "In many cases the women were more eager to learn than the girls;" "The work has meant much;" "The work has been a decided success;" "The women and girls were highly pleased in learning to can the new way;" "The people have thanked me over and over for the help I have given them;" "Worth about $200."

County Superintendents were pleased as the following shows: "It is hard to estimate the value.....They tell me many families have saved supplies for the winter, whereas, before they did not save anything;" "I hope the work will be continued;" "I am favorably impressed and think the work well worth the money;" "I heartily endorse the work;" "It is encouraging to see with what enthusiasm the people are taking hold of it;" "We hope to continue the work;" "The people are interested and the work has been a success."

A detailed report of this work by counties is enclosed to

supplement the summary above.

II. Regular Work in School Term.

Twenty-two counties employed supervisors. Eighteen of these cooperated with the Jeanes Fund, and four with the Slater Fund. In one of the Jeanes counties the supervisor was employed for part time only, when he could ~~have~~ have his regular work in the Asheville city schools.

The counties cooperating:

(a) With the Jeanes Fund: Alamance, Anson, Beaufort, Bertie, Buncombe, Columbus, Duplin, Forsyth, Greene, Guilford, Johnston, Mecklenburg, Moore, Pitt, Vance, Wake, Wilkes, Wilson.

(b) With the Slater Fund: Chowan, Gates, Pasquotank, Perquimans.

The following summary will give some idea of the conditions under which these supervisors labored, and the results secured by them in the twenty-two counties cooperating:

1. Number of negro schools	708.
2. Number of schools visited	561.
3. Number of visits made	2,398.
4. Average length of school terms in months	5.19
5. Number schools extending terms	44.
6. Average length of extension in months	1/3.
7. New buildings erected	22.
8. Cost of these	$14,378.33
9. Number of buildings enlarged	18.
10. Cost of same	$3,105.05
11. Number good buildings in counties	355.
12. Number very poor buildings in counties	252.

(A few schools were not visited by supervisors, hence the totals of nos. 11 and 12 do not equal no. 1.)

13. Number buildings painted	141.
14. Number buildings whitewashed	34.
15. Number sanitary outhouses built	98.
16. Schools using individual drinking cups	262.
17. Number of Improvement Leagues organized	207.
18. Schools that have improved grounds	310.
19. Number community meetings held	499.
20. Number county meetings held	124.
21. Estimated number present at these meetings	36,856.
22. Number schools that taught cooking	78.
23. Number schools that taught sewing	468.
24. Number schools in which sanitation was taught	610.
25. Number schools in which gardening was taught	104.
26. Schools taught chair caning	88.
27. Schools taught basketry	238.
28. Schools taught rustic work, chairs, etc	13.
29. Schools taught shuck mat making	185.
30. Schools taught cobbling	25.
31. Schools taught bead work	12.
32. Schools taught wood work, etc	57.
33. Schools taught house-keeping	42.
34. Schools taught pine straw work	8.
35. Schools taught rug-making	39.
36. Number schools taught fancy work, embroidery, etc	29.
37. Number schools taught flower work	11.
38, Number moonlight schools organized	7.
39. Number moonlight schools that were successful	5.
40. Value of labor given by negores to improve their schools.	$2,998.60
41. Money raised by negroes for school improvements	$10,612.32

I am enclosing a statement giving full and detailed information about the work done in each county. This contains many interesting facts.

County Training Schools.

Three of these have been in operation the past year. The locations are given above under "Appropriations." A specific effort was made by the authorities at each place to secure good teachers. In the main well qualified instructors were secured. Naturally, it was a year of beginnings in each case. No very definite effort at training teachers was attempted as no students above the eighth grade were enrolled. The school authorities and the people generally, white and colored, in the three communities are pleased with what has been done, and are enthusiastic over plans for the coming year. The total enrollment for the year is 691. Altogether a very good beginning has been made.

Work of State Agent.

Field
~~Office~~.

1. Conferences with Superintendents and school boards concerning county training schools..... 11.
2. Number addresses delivered at Institutes--negro..... 8.
   white..... 3.
3. Trips made to other states..... 3.
4. Conferences concerning course of study..... 4.
5. Addresses before religious conferences..... 3.
6. General educational meetings attended..... 4.
7. Addresses to meetings of county Superintendents..... 2.
8. Addresses to training schools..... 3.

9. Address at A. & T. College Summer School..... 1.
10. Address mass meeting, various denominations, concerning establishing Training School, Edenton, N. C..... 1.
11. Addresses to county teachers' meetings--negro..... 8.
white..... 4.
12. Attending negro exhibits at Fairs..... 2.
(Address delivered at one.)
13. Addresses delivered at community meetings--negro..... 10.
white..... 2.
14. Conferences with Superintendent and school boards concerning county industrial supervisors (new)..... 6.
15. Visits of inspection to training schools..... 10.
" " " " other schools--negro..... 9.
white..... 4.
16. County commencement addresses delivered--negro..... 7.
Community " " " white..... 1.
17. Conferences with State officials about Home-Makers' Club work 2.
18. Estimated number of people to whom talks and addresses above were delivered--white.....1,500
negro.....8,600
Total (about) 10,100
19. I made trips to 41 of our 100 counties. Eight of these were visited twice, seven three times, one five times, and one seven times. Twenty of the twenty-two counties in which we have supervisors were visited one or more times.
20. Aside from the usual lines of work indicated above I have emphasized almost everywhere the urgent need of better trained teachers. A number of our denominational schools are seriously considering this need and planning to help meet it.

Office.

Work in the office divides itself logically as follows:

1. General correspondence.

2. Correspondence with Superintendents and supervisors in the twenty-two counties employing supervisors pertaining especially to that work, examining supervisors' monthly reports, and forwarding them to Dr. Dillard--this during the regular school term.

3. Correspondence in the summer months with the Home-Makers' Club agents and county superintendents concerning the club work, sending circulars of instruction, supplies and seeds.

4. Conferences with individuals, groups and committees concerning education and various other matters in different parts of the State.

5. Reports. In addition to the twelve monthly reports which have been prepared and submitted, the following have been made:

a. A brief report of the work done June 1, 1913 to June, 1914 was prepared for Superintendent Joyner last summer.

b. Special report for publication in the News & Observer, our leading daily paper.

c. A summarized report of the Home-Makers' Club work last summer.

d. A special report on "Rural Educational Progress in North Carolina" prepared for Dr. Monahan of the United States Bureau of Education.

e. My first biennial report for Superintendent Joyner.

A detailed discussion of any of the above would make this report too voluminous. The facts stated give a very clear idea of the range of my activities. I can say that my work is growing at both ends--at home and in the field. This is true to such an extent

that I find my time for planning work for the future and giving attention to a few really pressing problems which require study is very limited.

Miscellaneous.

1. The assistant county superintendent for white schools of Sampson County, Miss Lula Cassidey, voluntarily offered to direct the Home-Makers' Club work for negroes in that county. Funds have been appropriated and she has employed four negro women to assist her. We did not have a negro supervisor in Sampson.

2. Splendid community work among the negroes in one part of Sampson County has been done by Mrs. W. J. Jones, an excellent white teacher and minister's wife.

3. The white assistant superintendent in McDowell County, Miss Maud Barnard, and the similar official in Granville County, Miss Mary Shotwell, have both appealed several times to their county school officials and to me to give them a negro supervisor in their respective counties.

4. The Durham County board of health has appointed a negro woman to be known as "the visiting nurse" for the county and city of Durham. Her services will be free to her race, the expense being paid by the board of health.

5. As a result of our continued insistence upon the teacher-training matter many of our best church-supported negro schools have planned teacher-training departments. The Henderson Normal and Industrial School, at Henderson, N. C., and Waters Institute, at Winton, N. C., have each appealed to Dr. Dillard for funds to aid them in this work. He has secured an appropriation from the Slater Board for them, and these departments will be definitely begun this

fall. Dr. Dillard has advised that the principals of these two schools cooperate with the local county superintendent, and with this department, in the organization and conduct of the teacher-training work.

The future in the whole field appears encouraging.

Respectfully submitted,

N. C. Newbold

State Agent Rural Schools.

June 11, 1915.

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The future in the whole field appears encouraging.

Respectfully submitted,

N. C. Newbold

State Agent Rural Schools.

June 11, 1915.

	Money raised by negroes for improvements
Alamance	$324.20
Anson	600.00
Beaufort	170.00
Bertie	750.00
Buncombe	212.00
Chowan	350.00
Columbus	1294.14
Duplin	201.59
Forsyth	225.00
Gates	609. 25
Greene	115.00
Guilford	178.20
Johnston	132.45
Mecklenburg	1389.60
Moore	182.50
Pasquotank	125.00
Perquimans	240.49
Pitt	342.15
Vance	338.53
Wake	2493.00
Wilkes	89.22
Wilson	250.00
	10,612.32

	Schools taught manual training	Schools taught whitling	Schools taught pine straw work	Schools taught rug making	Schools taught fancy work	Schools taught hygiene	Schools taught embroidery	Schools taught flower work	Schools taught split work	Moonlight schools organized	How many were successful	Value labor given
Alamance										0		$397.60
Anson										0		300.00
Beaufort										0		25.00
Bertie										0		750.00
Buncombe										0		25.00
Chowan										0		15.00
Columbus									3	1	1	400.00
Duplin										0		200.00
Forsyth										0		50.00
Gates	2	20								0		12.50
Greene			8							2	1	50.00
Guilford				21	19					0		25.50
Johnston										0		65.00
Mecklenburg										0		10.50
Moore				18						2	2	75.50
Pasquotank										0		25.00
Perquimans										0		42.00
Pitt						38				0		39.00
Vance										2	1	
Wake					10		11			0		360.00
Wilkes										0		6.00
Wilson										0		125.00
	2	20	8	39	19	38	10	11	3	7	5	2,998.60

	Schools taught chair caning	Schools taught basketry	Schools taught rustic work	Schools taught mat making.	Schools taught shuck work	Schools taught cobbling	Schools taught bead work	Schools taught wood work	Schools taught ax helves	Schools taught housekeeping	Schools taught carpetry
Alamance	4	5									
Anson	7	20	4	25		25			25		
Beaufort	0	0		15	15						
Bertie	4	42			40		12			42	
Buncombe	0	1			4			2			
Chowan	0	0									
Columbus	3	5						1			
Duplin	6	30	5								4
Forsyth	0	24									
Gates	1	3			20						
Greene	12	12	4		16						
Guilford	8	18			16						
Johnston	4	9									
Mecklenburg	8	1			16						
Moore	15	21			21						
Pasquotank	4	8		12							
Perquimans	3	5									
Pitt	0	0									
Vance	4	1									
Wake	3	4			15						
Wilkes	9	0									
Wilson	2	29									
	88	238	13	52	163	25	12	3	25	42	4

163
52
185

25
3
28
4
32

	No. of buildings whitewashed	Sanitary outhouses built	Schools using individual cups.	No. of Improvement Leagues	Schools that have improved grounds	Community meetings held	County meetings held	No. present at these meetings	Schools taught cooking	Schools taught sewing	Schools taught sanitation	Schools taught gardening
Alamance	4	5	20	6	10	6	6	10-800	1	17	28	5
Anson	2	0	1	12	39	30	34	4,500	1	39	41	6
Beaufort	3	4	17	4	8	7	0	318	4	15	20	3
Bertie	0	25	35	14	30	38	3	2,150	3	42	42	30
Buncombe	3	1	0	5	7	18	2	1,000	2	x8	14	2
Chowan	4	4	2	5	3	18	5	28	2	13	16	8
Columbus	2	5	0	5	6	4	6	900	4	27	27	2
Duplin	3	6	8	9	31	12	4	1,400	1	35	40	6
Forsyth	0	6	18	8	5	10	15	150	4	24	24	4
Gates	3	2	18	14	7	27	3	2,000	5	20	20	2
Greene	0	10	7	14	14	37	3	1,564	1	18	18	4
Guilford	0	4	16	15	22	21	7	2,595	1	27	31	3
Johnston	0	0	22	10	14	16	3	450	2	29	35	1
Mecklenburg	0	3	3	4	9	19	1	10	9	15	58	10
Moore	4	8	6	6	18	10	1	1,856	6	21	22	6
Pasquotank	2	0	10	5	5	8	0		10	16	16	0
Perquimans	2	5	7	10	7	22	0	300	1	19	19	1
Pitt	0	0	6	8	13	45	0	2,150	2	16	44	5
Vance	1	4	20	10	15	26	9		3	13	20	2
Wake	1	0	16	30	20	108	6	4,770	10	12	38	0
Wilkes	0	0	3	5	1	1	0	15	1	13	8	0
Wilson	0	6	27	8	26	16	16	700	5	29	29	4
	34	98	262	207	310	499	124	36,856	78	468	610	104

	No. of negro schools	No. of schools visited	No. of visits made	Average length of term	Schools extending terms	Length of extension-mos.	New buildings erected	Cost of same	Buildings enlarged	Cost of same	No. of good buildings	No. of very poor buildings	No. of buildings painted.
Alamance	32	31	91	5 mos.	2	½	2	$650.00	2	$300.00	25	3	2
Anson	41	39	123	5 "	0	0	3	1400.00	3	600.00	20	7	1
Beaufort	29	20	78	5 "	0	0	1	1213.33	1	269.15	14	6	0
Bertie	52	47	210	5 "	5	1	3	1600.00	0	0	27	15	8
Buncombe	14	14	56	4.3"	3	4	0	0	0	0	8	6	2
Chowan	16	13	66	5 "	1	½	0	0	1		5	10	5
Columbus	37	27	230	5½ "	2	1	1	500.00	0	0	9	10	5
Duplin	42	39	118	6 "	2	1	0	0	1	20.90	18	16	7
Forsyth	24	24	176	6 "	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	7	24
Gates	21	20	52	5½ "	2	½	0	0	0	0	12	9	6
Greene	21	18	102	4 "	2	2 & 3	1	380.00	0	0	8	11	6
Guilford	31	22	116	5½ "	0	0	1	500.00	0	0	28	3	22
Johnston	36	32	84	4½ "	0	0	0	0	2	490.00	15	17	5
Mecklenburg	58	16	115	4½ "	2	¼	4	2400.00	0	0	30	28	0
Moore	32	22	163	113days	8	1	1	1500.00	0	0	19	9	10
Pasquotank	16	16	36	5 mos.	0	0	3	1615.00	0	0	14	2	13
Perquimans	19	19	57	5 & 6	2	1	0	0	2	rented	12	7	10
Pitt	58	44	82	3-3/14	7	1½	3	1220.00	0	0	12	46	2
Vance	23	22	126	5½mos.	2	½	0	0	3	600.00	17	4	4
Wake	58	31	182	5 "	3	1/3	1	1000.00	2	750.00	6	29	5
Wilkes	19	17		5 "	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	3	4
Wilson	29	28	135	5 "	1	1	1	400.00	1	75.00	25	4	0
	708	561	2,398+	5.19	44		22	14,378.33	18	3,105.05+	355	252	141

Report of N. C. Newbold,

State Agent Negro Rural Schools

For North Carolina,

For the Month of June, 1915.

B.

Seven trips were made in June as follows:

On the 3rd I went to Dunn, N. C., to attend a meeting of the county teachers' association together with corn clubs and adult working clubs and to make a talk. On the evening of the same date I made the commencement address at the close of the Dunn Colored School. The attendance at both of these meetings was very good, and much interest was manifested by those present.

On the afternoon of the 4th I went to the Method Training School to inspect the exhibit made at the close of the school. On the preceding day the commencement exercises were held, and at the noon hour a luncheon was served to a number of white people including some of the county officials and some of the officials of the State Department of Education. I was prevented from attending this by having the engagement mentioned above.

In North Carolina we have five meetings annually known as district meetings for county superintendents. One of these conferences met at Wadesboro on the 15th and 16th. I attended this meeting. At these conferences we have generally round-table discussions covering all phases of our school work. State Supt. Joyner and several other State Department officials were present. Two periods were assigned me for a discussion of the work I am trying to do, and I was very much pleased and gratified to find the county superintendents in that district so much interested. Four of them made requests immediately for aid from the Jeanes Fund with which to employ county supervising industrial teachers. The attitude of these county superintendents is very fine. In fact, this is largely true throughout North Carolina.

The State Teachers' Association (negro) met in Winston-Salem on the 17th and 18th. Mr. E. E. Sams, Supervisor of Teacher Training in the Department of Education, and I attended the Association and took part in the discussions both days. We had been asked previously to discuss rural school conditions on the 18th: this we were glad to do, Mr. Sams showing by comparison the very rapid progress of negro education in the last nine years in this State. According to his statement, negro rural school property increased 105% within the last nine years. I discussed mainly the work of county supervisors, home-makers' clubs, county training schools, aid received from outside sources for negro education in North Carolina. Both reports were very

encouraging to our negro citizens. Mr. Sams and I feel that the two days were very well spent in Winston-Salem.

The county superintendent and the assistant superintendent of McDowell County had made several requests for aid from the Jeanes Fund to employ a county supervising industrial teacher. Accordingly, I went to Marion, the county seat, on the 22nd, leaving Raleigh on the 21st. I found the school officials mentioned very enthusiastic over this matter, as also the attorney of the county school board, whom I met and consulted. Miss Barnard, the assistant superintendent, said she and a number of white ladies in Marion would guarantee $30.00 or $35.00 with which to pay the travelling expenses of a supervisor. The county attorney assured me that an appropriation would be made by the county board of education to help pay the salary of a supervisor.

On the 23rd I went to Blue Ridge to confer with Mr. Jackson Davis, Mr. S. L. Smith and Dr. W. D. Weatherford. I was interested to attend the Y.M.C.A. Conference then in session there. Also, Mr. Davis, Mr. Smith and I had a conference about our training schools.

On the 24th and 25th I made a trip to Hampton to attend the Summer School now in session there. While there I had conferences with Dr. Phenix and Mr. Graham concerning our training schools and other matters. The two days' visit there was very instructive and helpful to me in my work. Mr. E. E. Sams, State Supervisor of Teacher Training in North Carolina, accompanied me. He was interested to become acquainted with Hampton and Hampton's methods. After getting there, we found that ninety-nine teachers from North Carolina were there attending the summer session. Five of these were from our county training schools. We had a conference of these training school instructors, and practically all of the others from the State attended the conference since they understood we wanted all North Carolina teachers. We had a very interesting meeting.

Respectfully submitted,

N. C. Newbold

State Agent Rural Schools.

July 3, 1915.

Report of N. C. Newbold,

State Agent Negro Rural Schools,

For North Carolina,

For the Month of July, 1915.

B.

The summer term of two months at the Pamlico County Training School began July 19th. I made two trips there of two days each: one just before the opening, and one last week, July 28 and 29. I went there to study the local conditions and to aid the county superintendent in organizing the school, and working out the course of study, daily program, etc. The school has made a very good start. About twenty rural school teachers are attending besides the regular pupils who live in the district. Some excellent work in primary methods is being done by Miss Lea, an instructor in the State Normal School at Elizabeth City. Dates of my visits--July 15 and 16, and 28 and 29.

July 22 and 23 I made a trip to Bertie County for a conference with Superintendent H. W. Early. He has been planning to establish a county training school at Powellsville. In our conference this was agreed upon, and he will begin at once to make the necessary repairs on the school building, and to secure a faculty. We also discussed the matter of securing a new supervisor for his county.

On the 27 I made a trip to the Smithfield Training School to consult with the superintendent about repairs to the building, and the purchase of supplies, an apprppriation for which has been made by the General Education Board.

Sampson County has agreed to begin a county training school at Clinton, and to employ an industrial supervisor for the county.

On the 30 I went to Clinton to have a conference with Supt. L. L. Matthews about these matters. He has already employed the supervisor, and is now making plans to repair the building for the training school and to employ teachers in time for the fall term.

A matter of considerable interest to the State Superintendent and myself is the plan proposed by the State Teachers' Association (negro). This association has organized what the members call the "Rural Extension Department." The plan is to employ a thoroughly well trained negro man for the entire year.who will give his full time to aiding the counties to secure better negro schools in the rural districts. This negro's salary and travelling expenses amounting to about $1,400 will be paid from voluntary contributions by negroes and others interested. For the immediate control and direction of this man's work an executive committee known as the Executive Board, Rural Extension Department, State Teachers' Association, has been created. This Board is made up of eight of the best negro leaders in North Carolina together with three white honorary members.- The State Supervisor of Teacher Training, Mr. E. E. Sams; The Superintendent of City Schools, Wilson, N. C., Mr. C. L. Coon; and the writer. This travelling representative will work in cooperation with State Department of Public Instruction, and the movement has the hearty indorsement of State Superintendent Joyner.

Respectfully submitted,

N. C. Newbold

State Agent Rural Schools.

August 2, 1915.

N.C. 236a

Report of N. C. Newbold,
State Agent Negro Rural Schools
For North Carolina,
For the Month of August, 1915.

B.

Three trips of a routine character were made.

First. On the 5th I went to Stony Point in Alexander County and, with Supt. A. F. Sharpe, visited a school conducted by Mary E. Moore, a negro woman who has earnestly endeavored to do some good in that county. She had employed two young negroes, a man, and a woman, to help her in community work during the summer months. I found these people were doing some very meritorious work, and engaged them to do some club work in that county. Supt. Sharpe is very much interested in the negroes in his county, as are the members of the County Board of Education.

Second. On the forenoon of the 13th I attended a teachers' institute in Reidsville, Rockingham County, and spoke to the teachers. The institute was conducted by a white man assisted by a negro woman.

Third. On the afternoon of the same day I drove twenty-five miles to Madison in the western part of the same county, where I spoke to about two hundred people (negroes) attending a Sunday School convention.

Blue Ridge.

My trip to Blue Ridge was very helpful to me. I was glad to attend lectures by Dr. Weatherford on the race problem, and by Dr. K. L. Butterfield on rural community building.

Mr. Davis was there with me several days, and we had some interesting conferences about our work.

Respectfully submitted,

N. C. Newbold

State Agent Rural Schools.

August 31, 1915.

NC 236

Report of N. C. Newbold,
State Agent Negro Rural Schools
For North Carolina,
For the Month of September, 1915.

B.

Meetings of County Superintendents.

The county superintendents of public instruction in North Carolina are required by law to attend two meetings annually. One is the State meeting where all the superintendents gather for a discussion of State-wide educational matters. The other is the district or group meeting. For the purposes of the latter the State is divided into five districts, including about twenty counties in each district. In these district meetings the superintendents gather for a round table discussion of actual local school problems. The State Superintendent and the heads of the various departments in the State Department of Public Instruction attend these meetings to discuss their different lines of work with the county superintendents.

Four of the district meetings for this year have been held, all of which I have attended. Two of the meetings were held in September--one at Waynesville for the Western District Superintendents, and one at Manteo for the Northeastern District Superintendents. The former was held September 14-15 and 16; the latter September 28, 29 and 30.

In these meetings we have an opportunity to discuss very frankly and definitely all phases of school work. The superintendents talk freely and many valuable facts are brought

out.

I am attaching to this report a brief outline which shows the nature of the discussion on the negro work. Many of the superintendents entered into this discussion enthusiastically. Others have stated that they were going to give more attention to their negro schools. The State Superintendent has aided in the discussions and urged the men in the field to give the negro schools a fair share of their time and effort. I think the discussions have done good.

Committeemen's Meeting.

On September 22 I went to Greene County to aid Superintendent J. E. Debnam and his supervisor, Miss Mary M. Battle, in conducting a district school committeemen's meeting at Snow Hill. About twenty-five were present, and a round table discussion was held showing how they might help to improve their local schools. Near the close of the meeting the supervisor stated that the negroes in the county had pledged a sufficient amount of money to secure a county training school for Greene County next year.

New Negro State School Inspector.

The State Teachers' Association (Negro) at the last meeting organized what they call the Extension Department for the Improvement of Rural Schools. The Association appointed a Governing Board whose business is to employ a competent negro man to work throughout the State in the interest of negro rural schools, and to raise money by voluntary contributions to pay the salary and travelling expenses of the man employed. They decided to give their new employee the following title: Negro

State Rural School Inspector.

In compliance with the wishes of the Association two members of the State Department of Public Instruction have agreed to become honorary members of the Governing Board. These are State Supervisor of Teacher-Training Mr. E. E. Sams and myself. The Association and the Governing Board requested that the State Department of Public Instruction cooperate with them in directing the work of the Inspector, to the extent that we work out plans, etc., for him, giving him an itinerary in counties and communities that we know are ready to receive his work. This we have agreed to do, and very naturally the task has been assigned to me. Parts of two days in September as indicated in my calendar were used for this purpose.

Prof. C. H. Moore has been elected to be Inspector. He began work September 1st. He is well fitted for the place, we believe. For some years he was a professor in our Negro Agricultural and Technical College at Greensboro. More recently he has assisted Dr. Booker T. Washington in some work connected with the National Negro Business League which met in Boston this year.

By request of the Governing Board I wrote their contract with the Inspector. This, in accordance with their wishes, requires that a copy of it be filed with us, and that the Inspector make a duplicate report each month--one copy going to the Secretary-Treasufer of the Governing Board, and the other to be filed in our office.

Prof. Moore has made one written report which convinces me that he is going to help us and the negro schools of this

State in a very material way.

Respectfully submitted,

N. C. Newbold

State Agent Rural Schools.

October 2, 1915.

NORTHEASTERN ASSOCIATION OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

CONFERENCE ON NEGRO EDUCATION.

RECEIVED OCT 4 1915 GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

I. Teachers.

1. About what is the average standard of negro rural school teachers?
2. What are the counties doing to raise this standard?
3. Are institutes for negro teachers held biennially? If so, how are they conducted? What amount is usually appropriated for such institutes? Have any counties combined for union institutes?
4. Are any inducements offered negro teachers to improve, in the way of better salaries, longer terms, etc.?
5. Are reading circles and teachers' meetings for negroes held regularly in the counties?

II. School Buildings and Equipment.

1. Is there any well defined county effort or purpose to build better schoolhouses for negroes as rapidly as possible?
2. Do county boards of education let it be known to negroes generally that if they will put up cash or labor for one-half cost of schoolhouses the county will probably pay the other half?
3. Are the negroes encouraged to make this effort toward self-help?
4. Are the negroes themselves aroused to their needs in these matters? Are they doing anything definite?
5. Can we make a definite advance in the matter of encouraging and aiding the negroes to secure better physical equipment for their public schools, knowing that the moral sense of justice of our people is back of us?

2. Would it be well for county superintendents to have a meeting of the negro teachers before the opening of the schools and explain the course of study, grading, etc.? Could a whole day be used for this, the superintendent calling upon some other efficient white persons to aid him?

3. Should superintendents permit negro teachers to undertake to teach all the subjects in each grade--under the present crowded conditions that obtain in most of these schools? If not, what should be omitted? What should be emphasized?

4. Most of the negro rural schools do not have pupils above 4th or 5th grade. Ought the teachers to be made to understand then, that in the main, their work is in the primary grades?

5. Would the following course of study be sufficient, or too much?

A. (a. Reading.
(b. Language.
(c. Spelling.
(d. Writing.
(e. Arithmetic.

Note. Elementary history and geography taught in 4th and 5th grades.

B. (a. Sanitation, hygiene.
(b. Industrial
(1. Drawing, seat work, etc.
(2. Cooking (1 a week) (lessons)
(3. Sewing (1 a week)
(4. Basketry (1 or 2 a week)
(5. Shuck mats (1 or 2 a week)
(6. Wood work (2 a week)

6. Can the text book work, and at least a part of the work under B. be done in each school?

7. Will it be possible to do this industrial work to any extent in counties without a supervisor?

NC 236

Stenciled Nov 4 1915

Report of N. C. Newbold,

State Agent Negro Rural Schools

For North Carolina,

For the Month of October, 1915.

B.

County Training Schools.

Five trips were made in October to four counties for conferences with county superintendents, principals and teachers of training schools. In these conferences such matters of detail as courses of study, daily and weekly schedules of work, finances, teachers, etc., were discussed. Visits were made as follows:

Oct. 7. Parmele, Martin County.

" 13 and 26 Method, Wake County.

" 22 Powellsville, Bertie County.

" 29 Clinton, Sampson County.

I want to include in this paragraph, also, my visit to the Henderson Normal and Industrial School on Oct. 26. This school has a teacher training department partially supported by the Slater Fund. It is therefore virtually a county training school for Vance County.

All the conferences above referred to were very satisfactory in the main, and they encourage me to hope for good work in all these institutions this year.

Warren Grove School.

Chowan County.

On October 8, I went to Chowan to inspect the school above named. It is the first school in North Carolina erected in part with aid from the Rosenwald Fund. It is a splendid two-room building, modern in practically all respects. It cost $1,473, one-half of

which was paid by the county. The Rosenwald Fund gave $300. The Negroes themselves have pledged to raise the remainder, $436.50. Part of this has already been paid to the county treasurer.

for Pitt County. By the invitation of Superintendent Underwood I joined him at Greenville on the morning of October 15, 1915. First we went to the East Carolina Teachers' Training School (white) in that city where I visited the class rooms, and made a short talk.

In the afternoon we went to Grimesland. Several short talks were made by Negro leaders, then by Superintendent Underwood and myself. After that the Principal of the school told the people they

Greenville and Grimesland,

Pitt County.

The Negroes at Grimesland are planning to erect a new school building to cost $2,000, or more. The Secretary of State, Hon. J. Bryan Grimes, gave them three acres of land on which to build. The present plan is ultimately to make of this a county training school for Pitt County. By the invitation of Superintendent Underwood I joined him at Greenville on the morning of October 15, 1915. First we went to the East Carolina Teachers' Training School (white) in that city where I visited the class rooms, and made a short talk.

In the afternoon we went to Grimesland. Several short talks were made by Negro leaders, then by Superintendent Underwood and myself. After that the Principal of the school told the people they

knew what the meeting was called for, that he wanted them to subscribe cash for a new school building. Without ceremony he asked that ten men come up and put $50--$5 each--on the table. This was done at once. Then he asked for another $50 in the same way. It was given. A few minutes afterward when I had to leave to catch my train something over $210 had been "lifted" from the small audience present, and the Principal said they would make it $250 before leaving. Mr. Underwood remained to see the final wind-up.

That was a novel experience for me. I had never seen so much "lifted" at one time nor in the same way.

The people plan to raise something over $500 in cash.

District Meeting County Superintendents.

The meeting of the East Central Division of County Superintendents was held at Henderson on the evening of Oct. 26, and all the following day. About eighteen or twenty superintendents were present. I was given one hour and fifteen minutes to conduct a conference on Negro education. The conference was characterized by frankness of discussion, and many interesting facts concerning real conditions were brought out. I consider the discussions with the superintendents at these meetings as being very helpful and informing.

Teachers' Meeting.

On Nov. 30, I went to Elizabethtown, Bladen County, to attend a teachers' meeting. The county superintendent, Mr. Cromartie, had asked me to discuss industrial education with his Negro teachers. About 35 or 40 teachers were present, and we had a very satisfactory meeting. We have no supervisor in that county, but the superintendent and his teachers are anxious to improve the Negro rural schools of Bladen County.

Conferences.

The numerous conferences held in my office in October are discussed in my calendar report "A."

Respectfully submitted,

N. C. Newbold

State Agent Rural Schools.

November 3, 1915.

Report of N. C. Newbold,
State Agent Negro Rural Schools
For North Carolina,
For the Month of November, 1915.

Stingfield
DEC 1915

B.

Visits to County Training Schools.

Two trips each were made to the schools at Smithfield, Johnston County, and Method, Wake County, and one to Parmele, Martin County. I am making a very earnest effort to assist in getting these schools thoroughly well organized with definite schedules of recitations and programmes of work. It is a pleasure to be able to report that the workers in these schools and the county superintendents are responding to the efforts made.

Mecklenburg County.

A new county superintendent is in charge of the Mecklenburg schools. I had doubts about his interest in our work, but after a visit with him to Little Hope School to inspect an exhibit of Home-Makers' Club work on the 5th I am convinced that he is going to give us very earnest support. The exhibit made under the direction of Miss Elizabeth Harris, our supervisor in that county, was very good. Mr. Matthews, the superintendent, and I made short talks to those present.

Visit to Slater School.

The occasion of the visit to this State Normal School at Winston-Salem was to witness the exercises attendant upon the dedication of the new girls dormitory named "Atkins Hall" after the Principal of the school, Dr. S. G. Atkins. An account of how this dormitory was named in honor of Dr. Atkins was given in one of my former reports, I believe.

The exercises of the day were very interesting. The keys to the new dormitory were turned over to Mr. E. E. Sams, who is the official superintendent of all the Negro State normal schools, by two men, the architect and builder--both of whom were educated at Slater School. Mr. Sams delivered them officially to Dr. Atkins. Then followed brief words of greetings from several heads of Negro institutions, Prof. C. L. Coon (white), who was the first superintendent of Negro State normals, and others.

The principal address of the day was delivered by State Superintendent J. Y. Joyner.

A very interesting part of the exercises was the presentation of a Bible and flag to the school by the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. The speech of presentation was made by a prominent young white lawyer of Winston-Salem. In his speech he stated that so far as his information goes this was the first time in the history of the Order that a Bible and flag had been presented to a Negro school.

Following the address of Dr. Joyner, Dr. Atkins read a few letters congratulating the school on the acquisition of the nice new dormitory costing about $18,000 or $20,000. (It was built by the State.) Among them was one from Dr. Felix Adler.

A Day at Bricks School.

Prof. T. S. Inborden, Principal of this school, had arranged a conference for the 18th. Dr. Douglas, Secretary of the American Missionary Association, was present and presided over the conference. Others present were: Superintendent A. E. Akers of Halifax County; Superintendent Oscar Creech of Nash County; Miss Carroll, Assistant Superintendent of Edgecombe County Schools; Miss Vines, director of Home Economics work for Edgecombe County; Mr. W. W. Vick, a member

of the Edgecombe County Board of Education; Mr.Bailey, formerly deputy sheriff of Edgecombe; Mayor Tillery of Rocky Mount; Mr. Finch, Secretary of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Y.M.C.A. at Rocky Mount, and Mrs. Finch; Mr. Brassfield, a banker of Whitakers; and a number of other white citizens. Miss Lura Beam, a supervising instructress inthe A.M.A. system was also present.

I found all these people very much interested in the work and plans of Bricks School. The chief purpose of the conference was to consider in what ways Bricks School might aid the rural schools within a radius of about ten miles. A special teacher has been employed who will give her whole time to visiting and helping the rural schools in the territory suggested above. This will include work in three counties--Halifax, Nash and Edgecombe. The superintendents of these counties heartily approve the plan.

The school has created a definite teacher-training department with a well trained instructor in charge. With this department and the rural extension work already mentioned Bricks School is in position to be of real service to North Carolina. It is one of the best equipped, most progressive schools for Negroes in the State.

Very respectfully submitted,

N. C. Newbold

State Agent Rural Schools.

December 2, 1915.

NC236 Mm
Mch 1916

Superintendent of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

J. Y. JOYNER, SUPERINTENDENT

DEPARTMENT OF RURAL ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS
L. C. BROGDEN
N. C. NEWBOLD
STATE AGENTS

MONTHLY PROGRESS LETTER, NOVEMBER, 1915.

Moonlight Schools Organized in November.

Alamance County	Several
Duplin County	5
Durham County	Several
Forsyth County	11
Guilford County	23
Robeson County	1

Money Raised in November for School Improvements.

Alamance County	$27.00
Anson County	21.00
Bertie County	65.00
Duplin County	10.25
Durham County	Amt. not given
Forsyth County	10.00
Gates County	Amt. not given
Guilford County	40.00
Martin County	4.62
Mecklenburg County	8.06
Pitt County	157.60
Randolph County	Amt. not given
Robeson County	30.60
Rockingham County	11.00
Vance County	110.06

Many improvements were made by the school Health Clubs.--Rockingham County, Miss M. E. Carter.

The supervisor helped to hold the County Fair at Clinton.--Sampson County, Jno. I. Kornegay.

Some boys and girls entered the students' contest at the Hampton Conference, and several won prizes.--Gates County, Mrs. Annie Holland.

A Teachers' Association was formed, and demonstrations in primary methods will be conducted at the monthly meetings.--Bertie County, Mrs. F. C. Williams.

The parents in one community built a new school house.--Anson County, J. R. Faison.

A pig club has been organized and thirty-five boys have joined. Several health clubs have been organized also.--Randolph County, J. A. McRae.

Superintendent of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

J. Y. JOYNER, SUPERINTENDENT

DEPARTMENT OF RURAL ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS
L. C. BROGDEN
N. C. NEWBOLD
STATE AGENTS

2.

The County Board of Education has given paint to the schools of the county, and the parents are paying to have it put on.--Mecklenburg County, Miss Elizabeth Harris.

A four-days Teachers' Conference was held, and forty-three teachers attended it.--Johnston County, C. L. W. Smith.

Great interest was manifested in the Township Fair held at Faison on the 25th of November.--Duplin County, T. T. Ringer.

Nearly all the parents' clubs have furnished wood for the schools in order that the terms may be longer.--Edgecombe County, Miss Esther V. Bryan.

On County White-wash Day fourteen outhouses, seven dwelling houses, eleven stores, sixteen barns, and five fences, were white-washed.--Martin County, Mrs. Essie Lee Edwards.

Three community meetings were held and two clubs organized.--Wilson County, Miss Rhoda Warren.

On Community Service Day the patrons cleaned school buildings and grounds, planted trees, and built outhouses.--Vance County, Mrs. L. B. Yancey.

386 people are attending the moonlight schools. In one community the patrons have pledged $2.00 apiece to build a new school room.--Guilford County, Mrs. M. C. Falkener.

Five school rallies were held for the purpose of extending the school terms.--Buncombe County, J. H. Michael.

Many interesting meetings were held on Community Service Day.--Forsyth County, Miss Dollye B. Patterson.

We shall try to send out these progress letters about the 10th of each month.

N. C. Newbold
State Agent Rural Schools.

December 11, 1915.

Report of N. C. Newbold,

State Agent Negro Rural Schools

For North Carolina,

For the Month of December, 1915.

B.

Aside from routine office work, correspondence with County Superintendents and the Jeanes Supervising Teachers, my time this month has been given mainly to the matter of teacher-training in the following ways:

FIRST--VISIT TO UNITED STATES BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

The object of this visit was to go carefully over all the information in the Bureau gathered by Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones and his assistants concerning the higher educational institutions for Negroes in North Carolina. I wanted to get this information prior to making personal visits to these institutions myself. I spent the 7 and 8 in Washington going through the data in Dr. Jones' files and secured a mass of information that will be helpful in all our dealings and relations with the private Negro schools and colleges in North Carolina.

SECOND--VISITS TO NEGRO INSTITUTIONS.

Eight of these schools were visited with a view to learning what they are doing in the matter of preparing teachers for the public schools of the State, and to learn if anything can be done to encourage these schools to direct their efforts more definitely to this specific task. I was cordially received by the authorities at each place, and assured that a more determined effort will be made to supply our public schools with better trained teachers. Most of these schools are doing very good work and under great difficulties--lack of adequate

financial support. All of them could serve their race and the State to much better advantage if only limited additional financial aid could be extended.

The following schools were visited:

Christian College, Franklinton, N. C.
Albion Academy, Franklinton, N. C.
Girls' Training School, Franklinton, N. C.
Laurinburg Normal and Industrial Institute, Laurinburg, N.C.
Thompson Institute, Lumberton, N. C.
Gregory Institute, Wilmington, N. C.
Eastern North Carolina Industrial Academy, New Bern, N. C.
Waters Normal Institute, Winton, N. C.

Dates of these visits:--10, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 22.

THIRD--VISITS TO COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOLS.

Three visits were made to the Wake County Training School at Method, and one to the Pamlico County Training School at Stonewall. Two of the trips to Method were made in connection with the new building--its completion and equipment. Mr. Davis was with me on one trip, and the county school officials on the other. A handsome building is being erected there. When it is completed and equipped, it will cost about $10,000 or $12,000.

The other visits to Method and Stonewall were for purposes of inspection and holding meetings of the teachers.

FOURTH--INQUIRY CONCERNING NEW TEACHERS.

A questionnaire was prepared and sent out to county and city superintendents in an effort to learn how many new teachers are needed annually in the Negro public schools of the State--rural and urban. Another inquiry was sent to about twenty-five of the best Negro schools and colleges im the State to learn how many teachers they are supplying for the public schools annually.

To this date about 50% of the counties and cities have reported, and about 75% of the schools and colleges mentioned above. The results show that the counties and cities reporting (50%) needed for the school

session now in progress about 325 new teachers in the Negro public schools, and that the schools and colleges reporting (75%) graduated and sent into the public school systems of the State only about 130 new teachers. In addition to that number about 55 undergraduates (in school or college last session) are now teaching in public schools. The number needed is about 325 in one-half the State, while three-fourths of the schools and colleges supplied only about 185 graduates and undergraduates--a little over half those needed.

These figures, of course, will be modified by various conditions which will be given in full later when all the reports have come in.

FIFTH--CONFERENCES.

Two conferences bearing on this matter of better prepared and a larger supply of teachers have been held in my office-- one in which Mr. E. E. Sams, State Supervisor of Teacher-Training, and Dr. S. G. Atkins, Principal of our Slater State Normal School at Winston-Salem, participated. The immediate matter under discussion was "What Can the State Normal Schools Do to Aid in Teacher-Training and Especially Slater School." Attending the second conference were Mr. Sams, and Dr. C. F. Meserve, President of Shaw University. Dr. Meserve is anxious to establish at Shaw a strong Summer School for Negro teachers--one to continue about six weeks. The plan would be to have Shaw endeavor to meet the same need for the Negro teachers of the State that the State University Summer School at Chapel Hill is meeting for the white teachers.

Mr. Sams and I heartily approve Dr. Meserve's plan, and we had a most helpful conference. We hope means can be found to finance the Summer School. Dr. Meserve is quite certain that the trustees of Shaw will give free the use of the entire plant for this work if means can be found outside to pay the instructors.

Out.

OFFICE WORK.

Much of the most important work of the month was done in the office. Details are given in Report A.

A letter showing very briefly some of the progress made by the various Supervising Teachers was prepared and copies were sent to each Supervising Teacher. A copy of said letter is sent as a part of this report.

Respectfully submitted,

N. C. Newbold

State Agent Rural Schools.

January 1, 1916.

NC236

Superintendent of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

J. Y. JOYNER, SUPERINTENDENT

DEPARTMENT OF RURAL ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS
L. C. BROGDEN
N. C. NEWBOLD
STATE AGENTS

MONTHLY PROGRESS LETTER, DECEMBER, 1915.

(Below are given brief extracts from the December reports of County Supervising Industrial Teachers in negro rural schools. Thirty-one counties in North Carolina have Supervisors.)

Moonlight Schools Organized in December.

Wilkes County	5
Randolph County	5
Anson County	10
Durham County	2
Gaston County	1
Vance County	2
Wake County	5

Money Raised in December for School Improvements.

Vance County	$132.00
Wilkes County	12.00
Robeson County	11.25
Randolph County	220.50
Guilford County	36.50
Mecklenburg County	10.00
Forsyth County	33.83
Gates County	65.40
Anson County	30.00
Durham County	103.95
Sampson County	32.00
Alamance County	69.45
Cumberland County	Amt. not given.
Greene County	393.90
Duplin County	96.25
Moore County	34.50
Total	$1,281.53

Two rallies and one community meeting were held during December.—Robeson County, Maggie M. Truman.

A teachers' home has been erected or remodeled at Mt. Olive, and a kitchen nicely fitted up for the girls to use for cooking.—Columbus County, Elizabeth N. Johnson.

In one district where the schoolhouse is to be repaired the people have rented a house so that the school may continue while the repairs are being made.—Randolph County, J. A. McRae.

One night school arranged to continue with one paid teacher.—Guilford County, Mrs. M. C. Falkner.

The County Board of Education furnished the material to repair the school building at Pineville, and the parents did the work.—Mecklenburg County, Elizabeth Harris.

Lessons in pie-making were given with the promise that the girls would use the recipes in their homes during the holidays.—Gates County, Mrs. Annie W. Holland.

The Community Fair held at Piney Grove Schoolhouse was a decided success.—Johnston County, C. L. W. Smith.

A cane club was organized the first of last summer before planting time and all the people in the club have molasses that they made from the cane.—Anson County, J. R. Faison.

Two sanitary closets were built and two or three old ones were fixed up.—Chowan County, Lenora Cooke.

Through the health clubs considerable improvements have been made in the schools.—Rockingham County, M. E. Carter.

The patrons helped to purchase some desks for the West Asheville School.—Buncombe County, J. H. Michael.

Many improvements were made in the schools.—Durham County, F. T. Husband.

Three box parties were held for the purpose of raising money to buy desks and window panes. Much interest was manifested in these meetings.—Sampson County, Jno. I. Kornegay.

In one community all the door mats made during the month were sold. This money will be used for school improvements.—Cumberland County, Maude Scurlock.

One day was set aside in all the schools as Booker T. Washington Day.—Vance County, Mrs. L. B. Yancey.

A patron gave four acres of land to the school for the children to work. The proceeds from the gardens will go towards extending the school term. He has promised to give four more acres if they are needed.—Iredell County, Mary A. Charlton.

The patrons have bought a school building, and the teacher has raised money to have it painted. In another community the patrons are cutting logs and hauling them to mill for lumber for a new schoolhouse.—Duplin County, T. T. Ringer.

The teacher of one school has introduced the supplement to the noon lunch, and the people are supplying the food.—Gaston County, Mildred Wellman.

The supervisor taught the children how to make individual drinking cups from paper.—Wake County, S. L. Delany.

(We shall try to send out these progress letters about the 10th of each month.)

N. C. Newbold

State Agent Rural Schools.

January 10, 1916.

Report of N. C. Newbold,

State Agent Negro Rural Schools

For North Carolina,

For the Month of January, 1916.

B.

The following items, it seems to me, make up a reasonable summary of my work for January, 1916:

VISITS TO SCHOOLS ON PRIVATE FOUNDATION.

Continuing the work begun in December, I made personal visits to the following schools:

Scotia Seminary, Concord,
Lincoln Academy, Kings Mountain,
Biddle University, Charlotte,
High Point Normal and Industrial Institute, High Point,
Bennett College, Greensboro,
Immanuel Lutheran College, Greensboro,
Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia
Mary Potter School, Oxford,

Mr. T. J. Woofter, Jr., of the United States Bureau of Education, was with me on two of these trips.

The immediate purpose of these visits, as stated in my December report, was to bring these schools into more definite touch with the State Department of Education, to enlist their aid in the specific matter of teacher-training, and to collect data on which to base a special report to Dr. Sage for the General Education Board.

VISITS TO COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOLS.

Two of the five schools now in operation were visited--those at Clinton, Sampson County, and Parmele, Martin County. The work at both places is going on very well, considering the difficulties under which each is working. There is very urgent need for a dormitory and cook room at Parmele, and at least one additional teacher at Clinton.

Both need more teachers and facilities for doing industrial work. Both schools are fairly well organized and controlled.

TEACHERS' MEETINGS

County meetings of colored teachers were attended in three counties as follows: Kinston, Lenoir County; Swan Quarter, Hyde County; and Oxford, Granville County. I also attended one township meeting of white teachers in Washington, Beaufort County.

We do not have a supervising teacher in any of the three counties where colored teachers' meetings were held. After a discussion of the work such teachers are doing elsewhere, both the county superintendents and teachers were enthusiastic to secure one for next year. The superintendent at each place has asked that his county may receive aid from the Jeanes Fund in the coming year.

SPECIAL TRIPS

Visits were made to Warsaw, Duplin County, and Tarboro, Edgecombe County. The purpose of my trip to the former place was to confer with Supt. M. H. Wooten about the proper adjustment of local tax funds between the white and colored schools in one of the districts in his county. At the latter place I visited with County Superintendent W. H. Pittman and City Superintendent R. H. Bachman the local colored graded school and inspected the building and the work. The building is poor, and the class rooms are badly crowded. The principal is an excellent man, and he, with his co-workers, are getting some good work done, considering the handicaps.

SPECIAL REPORT

A large part of the first half of the month was spent in collecting information and preparing a detailed statement showing some of the ways in which a satisfactory school system for Negroes may be

developed in North Carolina. This statement was sent to Dr. Sage for the information of the General Education Board.

OFFICE WORK.

In addition to the usual correspondence, other matters receiving attention were:

a. Tabulating and preparing the details of the Home-Makers' Clubs report for the printer, and sending original copy of same to the General Education Board.

b. Special circular letters:
   1. The Monthly Progress Letter (showing some of the best things supervisors are getting done) was prepared, printed, and sent to supervisors and superintendents, also to schools and others interested.
   2. A letter to the ninety-nine North Carolina teachers who attended Hampton Summer School last year, commending them for that, and urging that they go again this year and take one or more teachers with them, making the attendance this year at least two hundred. Also, they were requested to help conduct a State-wide campaign for attendance at summer schools this year in our own State as well as at Hampton.

   Copies of both these letters are sent as parts of this report.

c. Conferences--A very important conference was held in Dr. Joyner's office, over which he presided. Present were State Senator W. L. Cohoon, a member of Board of Trustees of the Elizabeth City State Normal School; Principal P. W. Moore of said school; Mr. E. E. Sams, Supervisor of Teacher Training in this State; and myself. The purpose of the conference was to discuss plans by which the work of the Normal might be extended to include agriculture and manual training and to strengthen the teacher-training work in other ways.

Two or three conferences were held with Supt. D. F. Giles, of Wake County, and other individuals concerning the new building at Method Training School.

Respectfully submitted,

H. C. Wimberly

State Agent Rural Schools.

February 1, 1916.

Superintendent of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

J. Y. JOYNER, SUPERINTENDENT

DEPARTMENT OF RURAL ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS
L. C. BROGDEN
N. C. NEWBOLD
STATE AGENTS

MONTHLY PROGRESS LETTER, DECEMBER, 1915.

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Anson County	30.00
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Alamance County	69.45
Cumberland County	Amt. not given.
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One night school arranged to continue with one paid teacher.—Guilford County, Mrs. M. C. Falkner.

The County Board of Education furnished the material to repair the school building at Pineville, and the parents did the work.—Mecklenburg County, Elizabeth Harris.

Lessons in pie-making were given with the promise that the girls would use the recipes in their homes during the holidays.—Gates County, Mrs. Annie W. Holland.

The Community Fair held at Piney Grove Schoolhouse was a decided success.—Johnston County, C. L. W. Smith.

A cane club was organized the first of last summer before planting time and all the people in the club have molasses that they made from the cane.—Anson County, J. R. Faison.

Two sanitary closets were built and two or three old ones were fixed up.—Chowan County, Lenora Cooke.

Through the health clubs considerable improvements have been made in the schools.—Rockingham County, M. E. Carter.

The patrons helped to purchase some desks for the West Asheville School.—Buncombe County, J. H. Michael.

Many improvements were made in the schools.—Durham County, F. T. Husband.

Three box parties were held for the purpose of raising money to buy desks and window panes. Much interest was manifested in these meetings.—Sampson County, Jno. I. Kornegay.

In one community all the door mats made during the month were sold. This money will be used for school improvements.—Cumberland County, Maude Scurlock.

One day was set aside in all the schools as Booker T. Washington Day.—Vance County, Mrs. L. B. Yancey.

A patron gave four acres of land to the school for the children to work. The proceeds from the gardens will go towards extending the school term. He has promised to give four more acres if they are needed.—Iredell County, Mary A. Charlton.

The patrons have bought a school building, and the teacher has raised money to have it painted. In another community the patrons are cutting logs and hauling them to mill for lumber for a new schoolhouse.—Duplin County, T. T. Ringer.

The teacher of one school has introduced the supplement to the noon lunch, and the people are supplying the food.—Gaston County, Mildred Wellman.

The supervisor taught the children how to make individual drinking cups from paper.—Wake County, S. L. Delany.

(We shall try to send out these progress letters about the 10th of each month.)

N. C. Newbold
State Agent Rural Schools.

January 10, 1916.

Superintendent of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

J. Y. JOYNER, SUPERINTENDENT

DEPARTMENT OF RURAL ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS
L. C. BROGDEN
N. C. NEWBOLD
STATE AGENTS

January 28, 1916.

LETTER TO NORTH CAROLINA TEACHERS ATTENDING

HAMPTON SUMMER SCHOOL IN 1915.

We were very glad to learn while at Hampton last summer that you were there taking the summer school course for teachers. This fact indicates to us that you are a progressive teacher, and we want to congratulate you on your evident desire to be informed in the best and most approved methods of teaching.

We hope you will return to Hampton next summer and continue to strengthen your teaching power.

It will be a fine thing if you can go again and take at least one other progressive North Carolina teacher with you. Will you try to do that? In the event you cannot go yourself, will you try to send two or three others at least? Last summer ninety-nine North Carolina teachers were at Hampton. Let us send at least two hundred next summer. We are sure Dr. Frissell and Dr. Phenix will be glad to arrange accomodations for all who can attend from this State.

If you can influence <u>two</u> or <u>more</u> of the most progressive rural teachers in your county or elsewhere to go to Hampton, you will be doing a fine thing for the children in the public schools.

We shall be glad for you to help build up a strong teaching force in our State--a kind of "Honor Roll" in the profession. If all the ninety-nine who were leaders in this direction last year will help in the way suggested, a long step forward will be taken.

Let us make this a State-wide movement for better training for our colored teachers. Urge all to attend a good summer school--at Hampton or some good school in our State.

We will be glad to help in the movement in any way we can.

Very truly,

N. C. Newbold
State Agent Rural Schools.

E. C. Sams
State Supervisor of Teacher Training

UC 236

Report of N. C. Newbold,
State Agent Negro Rural Schools
For North Carolina,
For the Month of February, 1916.
B.

CONFERENCE OF SUPERVISING TEACHERS AT WINSTON-SALEM.

This conference was held on February 2nd and 3rd; and all of the thirty-one supervising teachers in North Carolina, except one, were present, also all of the supervising teachers from South Carolina, except one, were present. Altogether forty-two supervisors attended the conference. In addition to the supervisors, there were present Dr. Jas. H. Dillard, Mr. B. C. Caldwell, Mr. Jackson Davis, Mr. E. E. Sams, County Superintendent T. R. Foust, of Guilford; County Superintendent W. B. Speas, of Forsyth; County Superintendent J. B. Robertson, of Alamance; County Superintendent Jno. A. McLeod, of Moore; City Superintendent R. H. Latham, of Winston-Salem; Prof. C. H. Moore, who is State Inspector for the negro schools; Prof. Jno. D. Wray, who is State organizer of farm clubs for colored boys, Mr. W. T. B. Williams, and a few other interested visitors. The conference continued for two days and was very full of interest throughout.

PEABODY ACADEMY, TROY, N. C.

On the 9th I made a visit to this institution for the double purpose of gaining information myself concerning the work of the school and also of getting some facts to furnish to Dr. Jones, of the U. S. Bureau of Education, for his report on Negro Private Institutions. This school is doing fairly good work, but is badly in need of more room and better equipment.

ABERDEEN, N. C.

At this place the county and local authorities are planning to build a good schoolhouse for negroes. The county authorities have on hand several hundred dollars with which to begin the house; the negroes themselves have put up several hundred dollars, and they are asking aid from the Rosenwald Fund to help in their plans. This is a most deserving place, and aid will probably be given.

VISITS TO TRAINING SCHOOLS.

On the 11th and 12th a visit was made to the Pamlico Training School at Stonewall, and on the 16th I visited the Training School at Smithfield, Johnston County. At both of these schools very earnest efforts are being made by the county superintendents interested to get the right sort of work done by the principals and teachers. Some improvement is being made, as I observed from my visits from time to time. In the Smithfield School, especially, quite a number of young people are in the higher classes, many of whom are planning to teach.

VISITS TO RURAL SCHOOLS.

On the 17th and 18th I visited rural schools in Hoke and Columbus Counties. In the former county in company with Supt. J. A. McGoogan, I visited in one day three white schools and eight negro schools. In most cases the negro schools were in very bad condition. Practically all buildings were very poor and very much crowded. The Superintendent, however, is interested and is planning to consolidate three nearby schools into one large school; and he already has the lumber on the ground to build another good house, which will cost about $850. In Hoke County the negro population is much larger than the white, and there has heretofore been more or less antagonism. That is gradually dying away, and the white people are showing more interest in providing

respectable school buildings and equipment for the negroes.

In Columbus County in company with Supt. F. T. Wooten, I visited the Mt. Olive School, about ten or fifteen miles in the country from Chadbourn. That school is doing excellent work. The principal is a young man, well educated, and has, I think, the right attitude. He is assisted by two well qualified teachers. Together they have one of the best organized negro schools I have seen. They have a good building and ten acres of land, besides the teacher's cottage. This is a good place to establish a county training school at some time in the near future. In the afternoon we visited the negro school at Chadbourn, where a very earnest effort is being made to do some good work, both in the ordinary school subjects and in industrial work. This school is very well organized and well managed.

FARMERS' CONFERENCE AT BRICK SCHOOL.

It has been a custom for several years for Principal Inborden and his co-workers to bring together large numbers of the country people at Bricks on February 22nd in a Farmers' Conference. The farmers are invited and encouraged to bring their families and to bring agricultural exhibits, and the housewives are urged to bring exhibits of their handiwork of various kinds. At the same time the teachers in the rural schools in eight or ten surrounding districts are invited to be present and to bring exhibits from their individual schools. On this occasion about five hundred visitors were present, and many excellent exhibits were shown from the farm, home and school. Attending the Conference were a number of interested white people,--agricultural and educational workers. The day's exercises were a distinct success.

VISIT TO CHAPEL HILL.

Prof. E. C. Branson and others connected with the State University at Chapel Hill have been interested for some time in securing a better

school building for the negroes near that institution. After some correspondence about the metter, I visited Chapel Hill on the 25th and had a conference with Mr. Branson and others concerning the matter. I think the plan ultimately will be to establish a county training school somewhere near the State University, the object being to give such a school the advantage of personal assistance from men like Mr. Branson and others and also to bring many of the students of the University in to direct touch with the work that is being conducted in county training schools for the negroes.

TRIP TO DANVILLE.

On the 29th I went to Danville at the request of Mr. Wright, of Virginia, to meet him, Dr. Dillard and Mr. Caldwell in conference for the purpose of trying to work out a course of study for the county training schools. After some discussion a plan of action was decided upon, which will be put in form and later submitted to all interested. I returned to the office yesterday, March 1st.

OFFICE WORK.

Work done in the office during February is given in detail under the A. division of this report.

Respectfully submitted,

N. C. Newboold

State Agent Rural Schools.

March 2, 1916.

NC236

Report of N. C. Newbold,
State Agent Negro Rural Schools
For North Carolina,
For the Month of April, 1916.
B.

Field work for April has been done as follows:

I. County Commencements.

On April 4th, I attended a county commencement of the public schools of Gates County held at Middle Swamp Church. This church is located in the heart of the country about eight miles from a railroad . The weather was very disagreeable, but I feel sure between eight hundred and one thousand people were present. Dr. W. D. Weatherford was with me, and he made the principal address. After the usual exercises incident to such occasions I made some pictures and am sending one, a group of those who were awarded certificates showing that they had completed the public school course of study. These certificates were awarded by County Supt. T. W. Costen. These young people were very proud to receive these statements from the County Superintendent.

many could not get in. The County Superintendent and several other white people were present and took part in the exercises. The exhibits displayed were of a very high order. Two prints given below show sections of the exhibits including the County Supervisor.

On Saturday, April 8th, I went to Gastonia, Gaston County, to attend the commencement there. Here there was a parade which extended

across several blocks. Many school children were dressed in uniforms, and the whole parade was very orderly. Comments were made on the good order by citizens who lined the side-walks. The exercises were held in a church which was entirely too small to accommodate the crowd. This picture shows a section of the parade, and in the center can be seen an old man holding a banner for a school at Neely's Grove.

On April 7th, I attended the county commencement in Forsyth County. The exercises were held in the auditorium of the Slater State Normal School, Winston-Salem. The auditorium was crowded beyond its capacity:

He carried the banner throughout the parade for his school. When I questioned him I learned that he had been a pupil in the moonlight school in his neighborhood, that he was seventy-three years old and had learned to write and read just a little in the moonlight school. He is a very active member of the local school committee, and is intensely interested in the progress of his school.

II. County Training Schools.

Two trips each were made to the training schools at Smithfield, Johnston County, and Method, Wake County. On April 5th, I took Dr. Weatherford to visit these two schools so that he might have an idea of what is being done in such schools in North Carolina. On April 12th, Mr. Jackson Davis and I visited these schools to give Mr. Davis an opportunity to inspect the work that is being done, in his official capacity. On April 29th, Mr. Davis and I went to Stonewall, Pamlico County, to attend the closing exercises of the county training school there. In connection with the commencement Farmers' Day exercises were held. Although it was raining and very disagreeable, the auditorium of the school building was comfortably filled and some very valuable

suggestions were made by Mr. Davis and others.

III. State Normal School Commencements.

On April 27th and 28th, Mr. Davis and I attended the closing exercises of the Fayetteville and Elizabeth City State Normal Schools respectively. Mr. Davis made the commencement address at each place. Most of the members of the local boards of white men were present at each place. County Supt. McBryde was present at the Fayetteville commencement. At both places the auditoriums were very much crowded. A number of white people, in addition to those already mentioned, were present, ~~at each place~~. At Fayetteville there were sixteen graduates, and at Elizabeth City thirty-two. Most of these will become teachers in our public schools next fall.

IV. New Orleans Trip.

This trip included the dates April 13th to 20th, and was for the purpose of attending the meetings of the Southern Sociological Congress and the Southern Conference for Education and Industry.

V. Office Work.

Correspondence in April has been very heavy. Considerable attention has been given to organizing the Home-Makers' Club work, sending out circular letters concerning this work and other matters. The Progress Letter for March was prepared and issued. A copy of this is attached to this report.

Respectfully submitted,

N. C. Newbold

State Agent Rural Schools.

May 5, 1916.

UC236

Report of N. C. Newbold,

State Agent Negro Rural Schools

For North Carolina,

For the Month of March, 1916.

B.

I spent comparatively very little time in the field in March, but I feel that some very important work was done. Throughout the month there was considerable correspondence with county superintendents and Home-Makers' Club agents concerning the work of the Home-Makers' Clubs and with the county superintendents concerning the Rosenwald Fund. A short while ago we received a promise from the Rosenwald Committee that they would give aid to twenty school buildings for colored people in North Carolina. This has naturally occasioned quite a good bit of correspondence with county superintendents and others interested.

Force of Speakers.

Early in March I wrote letters to some of the presidents of our colleges and to the President of the University, making a suggestion that the institutions mentioned furnish us a list of members of the faculty who would be willing to make talks and deliver addresses to negro audiences at various points in the State, the idea being that such a plan would help not only to promote the work of the colored people but also to bring the professors and others employed in our higher institutions of learning for white people into direct touch with this work. Very cordial letters were received from the presidents referred to, the following being copy of one of the letters we have received:

"March 10, 1916.

Mr. N. C. Newbold,
Dept. of Education,
Raleigh, N. C.

My dear Mr. Newbold:

On April 6th, Dr. Weatherford and I attended a county commencement at Carthage, Moore County. The weather was still disagreeable, but there were in all probability fifteen hundred people present. Dr. Weatherford made a fine impression on those present in the speech he made. The exhibits here were very fine indeed. The parade which extended through the principal streets of the town was a long one. Below are given views of two sections of the parade:

"I cordially approve of your proposal to organize a force for addresses to colored people throughout the State. It is a recognition of an obligation which I am afraid we have but indifferently discharged hitherto. I am more than willing to make a contribution of personal service in this regard, and I am sure that other members of the ..... Faculty may be relied upon.

Very truly yours,"

I feel very much encouraged because of this and ~~the~~ similar expressions, and I shall hope to get some very valuable work done through this agency.

County Commencements.

I attended three county commencements of the colored schools. On the 17th I attended the Duplin County commencement held at Warsaw. The exhibits were arranged in a large tobacco warehouse and were both good and very extensive. Booths were made for the different schools and arranged along the side of the building. The exercises of the day were held in the main part of the warehouse, which was practically filled, about two thousand people being present. The exercises of the day were introduced by Mr. Middleton, who is Chairman of the County Board of Education. The County Superintendent, Mr. F. T. Wooten, made a brief talk introducing me for the talk of the morning. Large numbers of white people attended the exercises and expressed surprise and pleasure that the colored people are doing so many good and valuable things. There was a parade of the school children, teachers and committeemen, which was perhaps three-fourths of a mile long. This parade extended through the principal streets of the town and back again to the warehouse in time for the exercises of the afternoon. After the exercises of the morning I made a number of kodak views, the following being representative of those made:

On the 24th I attended a commencement in Durham, where about fifteen hundred people were present. This was a fine day and the people stood out in front of the public school building in East Durham for the exercises. Interesting talks were made by Dr. Cheatham, the County Health Officer, and by Supt. Massey of the County Public Schools. I encouraged the people to secure better teachers and to build better schoolhouses. The views from this commencement have not been returned to the office.

In a general way I may say that the enthusiasm and interest created by these county commencements is very valuable. The order at each place was first class in every particular. Comments were made by the white people on the splendid order that prevailed. Ten years ago it would have been impossible to bring together this many colored people without many arrests and much disorder. From this standpoint alone commencements are very much worth-while.

Group Commencement.

On the 25th I attended a commencement at Pleasant Hill, Johnston County. This was for white people, abd about five hundred people were present. The commencement represented about six rural schools.

There were competitive declamation and recitation contests and other interesting exercises. I had only a brief time in which to discuss "Practical Industrial Education."

Teachers' Meeting.

On the 11th I attended a teachers' meeting in Elizabeth City in company with Supt. W. M. Hinton. Practically all of the colored teachers of Pasquotank County were present, and we had a very interesting day.

Progress Letter.

As has been our custom for the past few months, we prepared and sent out about the 10th of March our Progress Letter for the month of February. Copy of this letter is sent with this report.

Conference in New York.

The conference in New York, March 28th to 31st, participated in by the Secretaries of the General Education Board and the State Agents for Rural Schools for colored people, was in my judgment a very valuable conference, particularly to the State Agents themselves.

Respectfully submitted,

N. C. Newbold

State Agent Rural Schools.

April 3, 1916.

Superintendent of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

J. Y. JOYNER, SUPERINTENDENT

DEPARTMENT OF RURAL ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS
L. C. BROGDEN
N. C. NEWBOLD
STATE AGENTS

MONTHLY PROGRESS LETTER, APRIL, 1916

(Below are given brief extracts from the April reports of County Supervising Teachers in negro rural schools. Thirty-one counties in North Carolina have supervisors.)

MONEY RAISED FOR SCHOOL IMPROVEMENTS.

Amount of money (reported) brought forward..$5,305.06

REPORTED FOR APRIL.

Anson County	$25.00
Beaufort County	15.00
Bertie County	159.03
Chowan County	107.03
Columbus County	63.00
Cumberland County	3.85
Durham County	29.53
Edgecombe County	62.45
Forsyth County	10.00
Gates County	61.00
Martin County	6.03
Mecklenburg County	5.00
Moore County	63.20
Randolph County	182.00
Robeson County	53.90
Wake County	83.78
Wilkes County	102.00
Wilson County	108.00
Total for April	$1,139.80
Total for year	$6,444.86

The County School Commencement was a success.—Beaufort County, Bessie L. Fogg.

Three thousand children from fifty-one of the fifty-two schools in the county attended the Field Day exercises April 7th. The exhibits were good.—Bertie County, Mrs. F. C. Williams.

About twelve hundred children were in the County Commencement parade, and six decorated floats formed a part of it.—Chowan County, Lenora E. Cooke.

Every school the supervisor visited had a cleaning day. The houses were thoroughly cleaned, and the windows, walls, and floors were scrubbed.—Cumberland County, Maude Scurlock.

More than four thousand children took part in the parade at the County Exhibition. All schools had an exhibit of industrial work.—Edgecombe County, Esther Bryan.

The entire county prepared exhibits for the County Commencement.—Forsyth County, Dollye B. Patterson.

The County Commencement held at Middle Swamp on April 4th was a success.—Gates County, Mrs. Annie Holland.

On "County Clean-up Day" nine hundred and twenty yards and seven hundred and seventy homes were cleaned. The supervisor polished a stove that had been used in the same kitchen for sixteen years and had never had a coat of polish before.—Martin County, Mrs. Essie Lee Edwards.

Arrangements have been made to hold a teachers' meeting every Thursday afternoon during vacation for the purpose of sewing and reading.—Mecklenburg County, Elizabeth Harris.

The exhibits made on Progress Day were good, and nearly fifteen hundred people were present.—Moore County, Mayme K. Mitchell.

The exhibits at the County Commencement were regarded very good. Two hundred dollars was subscribed for a new schoolhouse at Randleman.—Randolph County, J. A. McRae.

Twenty-five patrons of Nutbush School met at the schoolhouse and almost completed the work on the industrial room.—Vance County, Mrs. L. B. Yancey.

School farms were started at six schools. The people of Wake Forest, No. 3, have given $44 in time on adding another room to the school.—Wake County, Sadie L. Delany.

Sixteen out of the nineteen schools of Wilkes were represented in the exhibits at the County Commencement. The betterment clubs cleaned two churches and grounds.—Wilkes County, Mary L. Petty.

HOME-MAKERS' CLUB WORK.

Alamance County.—Number clubs organized, 6; number clubs visited, 5. Mrs. Bertha M. Vincent.

Greene County.—Number clubs visited, 8. Mary M. Battle.

Guilford County.—Number clubs visited, 4; number persons visited, 64; number gardens visited, 17; number lessons given: cooking 3, sewing 4. Mrs. M. C. Falkener.

Hoke County.—Number clubs organized, 6, with 88 members; number clubs visited, 6; number persons visited, 10. Mrs. Maggie Hester.

Moore County.—Number clubs organized, 19, with 190 members. Mayme K. Mitchell.

Rockingham County.—Number clubs organized, 4. M. Eugenia Carter.

Sampson County.—Number clubs visited, 8; number gardens visited, 20. John I. Kornegay.

Vance County.—Number clubs organized, 9. Mrs. L. B. Yancey.

Wake County.—Number members in clubs, more than 300. Sadie Delany.

Wilkes County.—Number girls, clubs, mothers, or gardens visited, 42; number lessons given: cooking 3, sewing 2; number gardens visited, 44. Emma W. Transou.

(We shall try to send out these Progress Letters about the 10th of each month.)

N. C. Newbold

State Agent Rural Schools.

MAY 11, 1916.

Report of N. C. Newbold,

State Agent Negro Rural Schools

For North Carolina,

For the Month of May, 1916.

B.

Field Work.

Trips were made in May as follows:

On the 6th I went to Hampton with Supt. Attmore, of Pamlico County, who desired me to aid him in securing teachers for his county training school at Stonewall.

On the 11th, in company with Mr. Sams of this office, I attended the commencement of Shaw University in this city, and was given an opportunity to present briefly the matter of teacher-training for the negro schools of the State.

May 16th and 17th, a trip was made to Fayetteville, in company with Mr. Sams, for the purpose of holding a conference with Supt. B. T. McBryde, of Cumberland County, and Supt. J. A. McGoogan, of Hoke County. One of our objects was to secure the cooperation of these superintendents in the summer school planned for negro teachers at the Fayetteville State Normal School; another was to discuss the Jeanes Fund and Home-Makers' Club work in Cumberland County. I think the conference was worth while, both superintendents agreeing to cooperate in the summer school and Supt. McBryde expressed himself as being better informed concerning the Jeanes Fund and Home-Makers' Club work in his county.

On the 18th I made a trip to Winton to attend the commencement exercises of the Waters Normal Institute. Supt. Britton, of Hertford County, attended the exercises with me. Several thousand people were present, and Dr. Brown, the President of the Institute, had very creditable exercises at his school. This school receives a small appropriation from the Slater Fund for teacher-training work. I, also, had a

conference with Supt. Britton concerning a ~~negro~~ new school building for negroes at Pleasant Plains for which he is asking aid.

On the evening of the 23rd, the domestic science teacher at Method Training School and her sister, the supervising industrial teacher of Wake County, prepared and served a most excellent dinner to sixteen white people. Among them were Dr. Dillard, Mr. Jackson Davis, State Supt. Joyner, representatives of the Raleigh newspapers, several ladies and other prominent people. The dinner was splendidly prepared and well served. After the dinner there was a meeting of the negroes in the auditorium of the new Method Training School, at which short talks were made by Dr. Dillard, Mr. Davis, Mr. Joyner and myself.

On the 24th and 25th, Mr. Davis and I made trips to the Martin County Training School at Parmele and the Sampson County Training School at Clinton. Very satisfactory conferences were held at each place with the county superintendent, and at Parmele with the principal of the school.

On the 30th and 31st, I made a trip to Pitt County to visit some schools with County Supt. Underwood. We visited the school at Grimesland where an effort is being made to establish a county training school. The people there already have four hundred dollars in the bank with which to begin a building. The prospect is very encouraging. We, also, visited a new school building that had been erected with some aid from the Rosenwald Fund. At this place a meeting of the negroes was held, and there was happiness written all over their faces because of their good fortune in securing not only the aid of the county but also of outside friends.

Conferences.

May, it seems, has been a month of conferences in my office. The following were held:

On the 8th, Prof. Sams, Supervisor of Teacher Training, and Dr.

S. G. Atkins, of the Slater Normal School, conferred with me about the summer school at the Normal.

On the 9th, Supt. W. D. Martin, of Yadkin County, came into the office for a discussion of negro school work in his county.

On the 10th, three conferences were held:

a. With Prof. Sams and Dr. E. E. Smith, of the Fayetteville State Normal School, concerning the summer school work at said school.

b. Prof. John Byrd, Principal of the Smithfield Training School, and Prof. C. N. Hunter, Principal of the Method Training School came to discuss the work of their respective schools.

c. Miss Hyde, Dean of the teacher-training work at St. Augustine's School, Raleigh, came to discuss her work as head of the teacher-training department.

May 11th two conferences were held:

a. C. L. W. Smith, supervisor of Johnston County, came into the office to discuss the matter of teachers for the Johnston County Training School at Smithfield.

b. Prof. C. N. Hunter desired to discuss further the work and plans of the Method Training School.

On the 12th, Mr. Berry O'Kelly, a committeeman of the Method Training School, came in to discuss the plans for said school.

On the 19th, Supt. Giles, of Wake County, and Mr. Berry O'Kelly came to discuss certain phases of the work at Method Training School.

On the 20th, Prof. Sams and Prof. C. H. Moore, who is the negro State Inspector of Negro Schools, discussed with me the matter of teachers' institutes and summer schools for negroes, particularly instructors in these teachers' institutes and summer schools.

On the 23rd, Dr. Dillard was here, and we had an excellent opportunity to discuss the work of the Jeanes and Slater Funds in North Carolina, particularly the work of the supervisors in the counties and the county training schools.

On the 29th, Prof. A. B. Johnson and Mr. Berry O'Kelly came into the office to discuss the summer school work at Hampton.

Correspondence.

The correspondence for the month has been increasingly heavy as a result of getting so many counties organized for summer club work and arranging with the county superintendents concerning the distribution of the Rosenwald Fund and the Jeanes Fund, the securing of teachers for the county training schools and other matters.

Very respectfully submitted,

H. C. Wimbold

State Agent Rural Schools.

June 3, 1916.

Report of N. C. Newbold,

State Agent Negro Rural Schools

For North Carolina,

For the Month of June, 1916.

B.

Very little field work has been done during the month of June, the result of two causes: First. Illness in my family has kept me in Raleigh a large part of the time during the month. Second, There have been a great many conferences and appointments for meetings in Raleigh; and the work pertaining to employment of supervising industrial teachers, the distribution of the Rosenwald Fund for the erection of public school houses and other similar matters necessitated spending quite a lot of time in the office. Trips were made as follows:

On the 6th, upon the request of Supt. J. A. Beam, I wentto Person County to look over the proposed site for a county training school for negroes. A number of influential white men and the negro school committee met Supt. Beam and me at the place under consideration; and the whole proposition was gone into in detail. It is probable that such a school may ultimately be established at the place visited.

On the 7th of June, while returning from Person County, I stopped over for a few hours in Durham to attend Trinity College commencement.

Mr. E. E. Sams, who is Superintendent of our State Normal Schools for Negroes, and I were anxious to discuss with Mr. Jackson Davis the best method of using the recent appropriation made by the General Education Board for supplying equipment for these schools. Accordingly on June 20th Mr. Sams and I met Mr. Davis at Blue Ridge for a full discussion of this matter.

On the 23rd, Mr. Sams and I went to Greensboro to attend the Negro State Teachers' Association, which was held at the Agricultural and Technical College. Quite a number of the leading negroes and educational workers in the State were present. Mr. C. J. Calloway, of Tuskegee, was there also. My part in these proceedings was to give a right full report of the work of my department in behalf of the negro schools of the State during the past year and to encourage the Teachers' Association and its individual members to aid the State in all possible ways in securing well qualified teachers for the public schools.

On the 29th, I was able to take with me to attend the Hampton Summer School Mr. E. E. Sams and three of our progressive county superintendents--Mr. T. B. Attmore, of Pamlico County; Mr. A. J. Manning, of Martin County;and Mr. H. W. Early, of Bertie County.--All of these gentlemen were very much pleased to see the work at Hampton; and they were particularly well pleased to find that North Carolina has more teachers at Hampton than any other state including Virginia. North Carolina has enrolled there one hundred and seventy five, while Virginia, the nearest competitor, has one hundred and thirty.

Conferences and Correspondence.

A very full statement of this phase of my work has been given under Section A of my report. It does not seem necessary, therefore, to repeat it,further than to say that much of this work, in my judgment, has been very effective and far-reaching, in behalf of our general causes in North Carolina.

Very respectfully submitted,

N. C. Newbold

State Agent Rural Schools.

June 30, 1916.

* Dr. Rhem has suggested that it may be necessary to erect barbed wire entanglements between North Carolina and Hampton.

Sept. 19, 1916

NC236a

Summary of Reports of N. C. Newbold,
State Agent Negro Rural Schools
for North Carolina,
July 1, 1915--June 30, 1916.

I. Jeanes Fund Work.

1. Organization--This work was conducted in thirty-one counties as against twenty-two counties for the year 1914-1915. The total cost of the work was $10,356.75 for salaries of supervising teachers. Of this amount 35.4 % was paid by the counties in which this work was conducted.

2. Progress Letters, Reports, etc. In addition to requiring monthly reports from the supervising teachers, writing them personal letters of encouragement and help, we adopted a plan of sending out at the close of each month what we call a "Progress Letter." This letter included brief quotations from the work being done in various counties,and was sent to each supervisor. Many of the supervisors reported that this Progress Letter was of great service to them in suggesting various ways in which they might improve their work.

3. State Meeting of Supervisors. In February, 1916, all the county supervising industrial teachers in North and South Carolina were called to attend a meeting at the Slater State Normal School in Winston-Salem, N. C. Forty-two of the forty-four teachers in the two States were present. In addition to the supervisors, Dr. Dillard, Mr. Caldwell, Mr. Davis, Mr. Sams, of the North Carolina State Department of Education; three county superintendents and I were present. This meeting proved of great benefit and inspiration to the supervisors, and was very helpful in showing to Dr. Dillard what is being done.

4. Some Results from the Jeanes Work. Besides many other very valuable results that were obtained, the following are perhaps the most important:

1. Number of visits made to schools (by Supervisors).....3,458.
2. New schoolhouses built..... 32
3. Cost of these.....$24,317
4. Number of schoolhouses enlarged or repaired.... 30
5. Cost of enlargements or repairs.....$4,526.39
6. Industries taught:
   a. Cooking
   b. Sewing
   c. Gardening
   d. Chair caning
   e. Basketry
   f. Shuck work
   g. Rug making
   h. Wood work
   i. Sloyd
   j. Paper cutting.
   k. General cleaning
   l. Housework
   m. Bead work.
   n. Crocheting
   o. Embroidery
   p. Hat making.
7. Moonlight schools organized..... 243
8, Number persons attending..... 3,429
9. Approximate value of labor given by patrons to improve schools.....$5,856.37
10. Money raised for school improvements.....$15,293.34

II. Home-Makers' Clubs.

This work is in many respects really a continuation of the work done by the Jeanes supervisors during the regular school year. It, however, brings the supervisors more directly into touch with the homes and life of the people, and for that reason is treated under a separate heading.

During the summer of 1915, this work was conducted in twenty-six counties, and was supported by an appropriation of $2,300 from the General Education Board. The principal tangible results from this work during that summer are as follows:

Grand total of vegetables and fruits canned, preserved and pickled (qts.).....179,348
Grand total of jelly made (glasses)..... 16,069
Grand total vegetables, fruits, and poultry sold..... $6,639.25

In addition to the work above, most of the supervisors did a great deal in teaching better principles of sanitation in the homes of the people, had cooking and sewing classes, and some of them did considerable other industrial work.

III. County Training Schools.

1. Five of these schools were in operation in the State during the session. It is unnecessary to take time to discuss the purpose and value of these schools. These are well known. Each of these schools received an appropriation of $500 from the Slater Fund to aid in paying current expenses. In addition to that three schools received a total of $1,300 to aid in repairs and building. In the five schools there were twenty-seven teachers employed and 1,382 pupils enrolled. Of this number 132 pupils were in the seventh and eighth grades. The total expense for operating these five schools is about $9,000, each one averaging something like $1,750. The appropriation made by the General Education Board in 1915 for equipment was used as directed.

2. The Method School. A very handsome building is being erected at Method, Wake County, and we are hoping to have a model county training school there.

In November, 1915, I had an opportunity to take all the county superintendents in the counties where other training schools are established,for a visit to Method. They were very much impressed with the prospects at this place;and, I am confident, they were encouraged to make greater efforts to develop the training schools in their own counties.

In May of this year at the close of the Method School, the domestic science department prepared and served a very elegant dinner to about fifteen invited guests. Among them were Dr. Dillard, Mr.

Davis, State Superintendent Joyner, the County Superintendent, Mr. Giles; Mr. Sams, the Editor of one of the local papers, and others interested.

IV. Rosenwald Fund Aid.

On October 8, 1915, I inspected the first school building aided by the Rosenwald Fund in North Carolina. This building is located at Warren Grove, Chowan County. The following kodak view shows a part of the front of this building: It was impossible to get it all because of trees nearby.

It is a splendid two-room building and cost $1,473. Of this amount, the Rosenwald Fund paid $300.

Front view of recently completed Rosenwald School
at Hobbsville, Gates County.

End view of a recently completed Rosenwald building in
Guilford County, showing domestic science room in the rear.

Since that date eight other buildings have been completed, seven are now being erected, and fifteen or twenty more will receive some aid out of appropriations already made. Appropriations last year were $1,865; this year $6,000 has been promised us.

V. Teachers - Demand and Supply.

Considerable time and effort have been devoted to this subject, principally as follows:

1. U. S. Bureau of Education. In December, 1915, I made a visit to Washington, D. C., to investigate the records on file in the U. S. Bureau of Education showing the standing of the various negro schools in North Carolina.

2. Visits to Church Schools. Armed with the information gathered from my study in Washington, I began making visits to the individual schools in this State, these visitations taking parts of two months, December and January.

3. Letters to Superintendents. In November, we sent circular letters to county and city superintendents, asking how many beginning negro teachers they needed each year. Replies received from about 60% of the superintendents indicated that, in round numbers, we need at least 500 beginning negro teachers each year.

4. Letters to Schools. Letters were sent also to the heads of twenty-five of the leading negro schools, asking how many of their graduates of the previous session were at that time actually teaching, or engaged to teach, in the public schools of this State, rural and urban. Basing our estimates upon the replies received from twenty of these institutions, only about 180 graduates are sent into our public schools annually from the twenty-five schools mentioned above. The information gathered here indicates that only about one-third of the number needed annually are being prepared by our own schools.

5. Hampton Summer School. In June, 1915, ninety-nine teachers from North Carolina attended the Summer School at Hampton, Va. In March, 1916, ~~of this year, 1916, by way of encouraging these~~ ninety-nine teachers, to return to Hampton and to take others with them, we sent out a

circular letter from this office for that purpose. As a result, nearly two hundred teachers from this State attended the Hampton Summer School in June of this year. We also requested these ninety-nine teachers to urge other teachers in this State who could not go to Hampton to attend some of our home summer schools.

6. Summer Schools. With the very liberal aid of the General Education Board, amounting to $650, summer schools were conducted at our three State Normal Schools and at the Agricultural and Technical College. We were a little late getting these schools organized, but we have been both delighted and gratified at the results. All told more than nine hundred teachers attended these four summer schools. We are led to believe that the circular letter which was sent to the ninety-nine teachers attending Hampton last year, was in large measure responsible for this good attendance.

7. Supt. Joyner's Letter. Believing that many superintendents perhaps do not give the proper attention to selecting negro teachers, State Supt. Joyner sent out a letter early this summer, calling the attention of the superintendents to the fact that they should select negro teachers with the same care as is used in securing white teachers. This letter has met with very favorable response on the part of the superintendents, and it has been hailed with joy by many of the negro leaders in the State. Copy of this letter is attached to this report.

8. Normal Schools. As a further effort to prepare our teachers better, urgent appeals were made to the General Education Board for aid in better equipping our State Normal Schools. After considerable investigation, the Board made an appropriation of $4,050 to furnish equipment at these three schools. This appropriation has already had the effect of creating great interest where it is known, of inspiring

and encouraging the principals and teachers in the Normal Schools, and of further intensifying the interest of the white State school officials.

9. Slater Fund Aid. Many of the church schools have appealed for aid to establish teacher-training departments. Last year two of these schools received $300 and $450 respectively from the Slater Fund for this purpose. I visited both of these schools and aided in organizing the courses of study, and believe that the money has been well spent. Other such schools are hoping to receive some aid in the next few years so that when the State needs five hundred negro teachers annually, more than one hundred and eighty can be supplied.

Note--I have really been doing a great deal of work on this one point, i.e., endeavoring to arouse greater interest in the matter of better teachers; and I believe such efforts are beginning to bear fruit.

VI. Miscellaneous.

1. Plan for Speaking Campaign. Sometime ago we conceived the idea that it would be a good thing if we could enlist in our general work in the State the cooperation of our State University and large denominational colleges as well as prominent citizens generally. With this in mind letters were written to the President of our University and some of our colleges asking if these institutions would be willing to send speakers to address colored audiences in various parts of the State. The replies were very gratifying, and we are now making up this list of prominent white men and women--educational leaders, business men and others--who are willing to help in carrying forward this work. The following is a copy of one of the letters received:

> "I cordially approve of your proposal to organize a force for addresses to colored people throughout the State. It is recognition of an obligation which I am afraid we have but indifferently discharged hitherto. I am more than willing to make a contribution of personal service in this regard, and I am sure that other members of the .....:..Faculty may be relied upon."

2. <u>County Commencements</u>. According to the reports in our office, twenty-seven county commencements for negroes were held in the State this year. Some of these were given different names, being called County Progress Day, County Exhibit Day, County Field Day, etc., but all were held for the same general purpose as that represented by the county commencement. Personally I was able to attend quite a number of these. Great crowds of people were present; the exhibits were good; the exercises were inspiring and helpful; and the order in every case, so far as I have been able to learn, was excellent.

3. <u>Slater Fund Aid Again</u>. For the past few years, several of our city school systems have been applying for aid to conduct industrial work in the negro schools. Last spring the Slater Board made appropriations to two of our city schools--New Bern, $200; and Tarboro, $300.

4. <u>County Superintendents' Meetings.</u> The County Superintendents in North Carolina meet annually in two meetings; the first is known as the group meeting and the latter as the annual. Of the former there are five, i.e., the State is divided into five districts including about twenty superintendents in each district. At these group meetings the State Superintendent and assistants in his office meet the county superintendents, where it is possible to do very definite work because the number is small enough for round-table conferences.

At these meetings last year I had an opportunity to present the work of my department, and am very glad to say that in the main all the superintendents were interested; and since that many of them have told me that they are doing more definite work in the way of selecting better negro teachers, having county negro teachers' meetings, helping in securing better school buildings and better conditions generally for the negro children.

5. Visit to Hampton. In June of this year I had an opportunity of taking a small group of county superintendents to Hampton to visit the summer school. They were very much impressed with the work that was being done, and their visit was worth while, I am quite sure.

6. Dedicating Atkins Hall. The State erected a new dormitory at the Slater State Normal School in Winston-Salem last year. When they were ready to dedicate the building, the Principal of the School, Dr. S. G. Atkins, had decided to ask the Trustees to name it Carolina Hall. Instead of that, the Trustees, one day in his absence, decided to name it Atkins Hall, which they did. When the building was dedicated last spring, the principal speech was made by Supt. J. Y. Joyner; and there were present two other members from the State Department of Education, Mr. Sams and myself; former Superintendent of Colored Normal Schools, Prof. C. L. Coon; Bishop Rondthaler, of Winston-Salem; Mr. Fries, Col. Blair, and President Howard Rondthaler, of Salem College; and several other prominent visitors.

An interesting part of the dedicatory exercises was the presentation of a flag and a Bible to the Slater School by the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, the presentation speech being made by a prominent young white attorney of Winston-Salem. This occasion has had considerable good influence on our whole work in North Carolina.

7. Moonlight Schools. As has been reported under the head of Jeanes Fund Work, a large number of night schools for negroes was organized during the past year, the exact number being 243 and the enrollment in these schools amounting to 3,429. A great deal of interest was manifested by the negroes themselves, and a large number of them learned to read and to write and to take generally a great deal more interest in the schools for children.

Incidentally, I might mention that I aided last fall in preparing the State bulletin which has been used by instructors in the

moonlight schools of the State.

8. Negro School Inspector. The State Teachers' Association (negro) last year decided to organize what is known as a Rural Extension Department, the purpose of which was to do special work among the rural schools for negroes in North Carolina. This Association employed a well prepared man, Prof. C. H. Moore, for eight or nine months, to visit the various counties of the State and to give aid wherever possible in creating a more wholesome school sentiment and to help, as far as possible, to create a cooperative spirit between the white school officials and the negro schools. His work has been very successful. He visited practically all the counties where Jeanes supervisors are at work and a good many other counties, made speeches, did personal work, and, I feel sure, has helped to promote our general work.

9. Report to State Teachers' Association. Late in June, 1916, I appeared, by request, before the State Teachers' Association (negro) and gave a summarized statement of the work we are trying to do in North Carolina. In this statement, I showed definitely the amount of money we are receiving from outside sources to promote the negro work and tried to explain fully the purposes for which it is used.

One hundred or more of the most prominent negro leaders in the State were present and heard the report. Prof. C. J. Calloway, of Tuskegee, was there also. I regard the effort put forth there to make these matters clear to the leaders of this race in North Carolina as one of the most important things I have done the past year.

10. Summary of Appropriations. For carrying on our various lines of work in North Carolina during the school year 1915-'16, we received appropriations from outside sources as follows:

a. Jeanes Fund.....$6,700

b. General Education Board
   1. Home-Makers' Clubs..... 2,300
   2. County Training Schools..... 1,164

c. Slater Fund.
   1. Training Schools..... 3,800
   2. Normal Schools..... 900
   3. Summer Schools..... 310
   4. Church Schools..... 750

d. Rosenwald Fund..... 7,865

Total..... $23,789

Note--Part of Rosenwald Fund will be spent this year--1916-1917.

Respectfully submitted,

N. C. Newbold

State Agent Rural Schools.

September 19, 1916.

Report of N. C. Newbold,
State Agent Negro Rural Schools
For North Carolina,
For the Month of September, 1916.
B.

I. District Meetings of County Superintendents.

The most important field work done this month was that in visiting three district meetings of county superintendents as follows:

1st. The western district association which convened at Asheville for two days, the 13th and 14th. This district includes twenty county superintendents, eighteen of whom were present.

2nd. The east central district association which convened at Reidsville for the 20th and 21st. This district includes twenty-one superintendents, of whom nineteen were present.

3rd. The southeastern district association which convened at Laurinburg the 27th and 28th. This district includes about twenty-three superintendents, of whom twenty-one were present.

I regard the work done at these meetings as among the most important work I do. The different members of the State Superintendent's office have an opportunity to discuss in round-table fashion and in an intimate way the work of his department. I used the opportunity given me to discuss the work done by the Jeanes Fund teachers, the Home-Makers' Clubs, county training schools, the summer schools, and the effort to get better buildings through the aid of the Rosenwald Fund. In each case an effort was made to explain to the superintendents how aid from the various sources now appropriating money for use in this State can be secured, and further urging in every instance that all money so appropriated shall be properly spent, that each superintendent may give sufficient time and supervision to guarantee

good results.

II. Other Trips.

Four other trips were made during the month as follows:

1st. On September 4th I was in Person County and attended both the white and colored institutes that day.

2nd. On the 16th, on invitation of the county superintendent of Anson County and the city superintendent of Wadesboro, I went to Wadesboro for the purpose of meeting these two gentlemen and members of the school board for a conference about the proposed new county training school to be located near Wadesboro. At this place both the negroes and white school officials have been urging us to establish a training school for the past two or three years. An agreement has been made by which the graded school, which is located about a mile out of town, and a denominational school are to be consolidated and the work done jointly by the two schools under the direction of the white local board of trustees.

3rd. On the 18th I visited the negro institute of Wake County, which convened at St. Augustine's School here in Raleigh. Supt. Giles was present and conducted the meeting.

4th. I went to Aberdeen on the 22nd in company with the county superintendent, Mr. McLeod, to inspect a school building near that place which has been aided by the Rosenwald Fund. Below is a kodak view of this building. The Rosenwald Fund aided to the extent of $300.

III. Conferences.

The conferences referred to under A. of this report are as follows:

On the 12th, Supt. L. T. Royall, of Johnston County, came into the office for a conference about the county training school at Smithfield and to request some help from the Rosenwald Fund to aid in erecting three schoolhouses for colored people in his county.

On the 23rd, Prof. C. F. Pope, of the Burgaw Normal School, Pender County, who is cooperating with the county in the employment of a Jeanes supervising teacher, came into the office, asking that we aid them in securing a suitable supervisor.

On the same day, Supt. F. T. Wooten, of Columbus County, was here, requesting aid from the Rosenwald Fund to erect a school building at Evergreen in said county, also to discuss the possibility of establishing a county training school at Mt. Olive, a strong country district in Columbus County.

On the 30th, a very important conference was held in my office, those present being Supt. Joyner, Mr. Sams and the leading members of the Executive Board (Negro) of the State Teachers' Association. The purpose was a discussion of plans for work to be done by Prof. C. H. Moore, who has been employed by the Association mentioned to visit colored schools throughout the State, particularly in rural districts, and encourage improvement wherever possible.

IV. Other Matters.

(a) In the early part of the month I was prevented from making several trips because of the serious illness of one of my children.

(b) Besides the considerable amount of general correspondence, specific matters as follows have claimed my attention.

1. Endeavoring to close up Jeanes Fund appointments in all

counties where arrangements had been made for them. This year we shall have, I am glad to say, supervisors in thirty-six counties, and in addition a good strong woman who will visit these thirty-six supervisors from time to time. Last year we had thirty-one county supervisors. This year on the same appropriation we have been able to extend as indicated above. This means that the counties have increased their appropriations and enabled us to extend the Jeanes work by saving a small amount appropriated last year to each county.

2. We have been keeping in touch with the Home-Makers' Clubs, receiving and replying to their reports and making suggestions wherever possible.

3. The Rosenwald Fund has occasioned much correspondence. The Committee of this fund appropriated $6,000 to this State sometime ago, and since then we have had more than fifty applications for aid in building schoolhouses. Our efforts in this direction, I feel confident, have been well worth while since it has directed the attention of county superintendents to the matter of providing better houses for the colored people.

Respectfully submitted,

N. C. Newbold

State Agent Rural Schools.

October 2, 1916.

Report of N. C. Newbold,
State Agent Negro Rural Schools
For North Carolina,
For the Month of August, 1916.
B.

In August field work was done as follows:

COMMUNITY SERVICE SCHOOLS.

As was mentioned in my July report, I attended a Community Service School at Indian Trail, Union County, beginning on July 31st and continuing through August 1st and 2nd.

On the 8th and 9th, I attended a similar school at Laurel Hill, Sampson County.

It seems to me these schools proved of very great benefit to the communities in which they were held. I would like for the Secretaries to have a full report of these schools at these places. I have asked Mr. W. C. Crosby, who is Secretary of the North Carolina Community Service Leagues, to write out a full report of the work done, so I may have a copy to furnish with my next monthly report. I am attaching to this report a copy of the programs used at each place, which will give some idea of the character of the work done. The attendance at these schools ~~ar~~ranged from one hundred to three hundred persons daily, and great interest was shown in the practical demonstration talks that were given.

INSPECTING SCHOOL SITES.

Two visits were made to Person County to go with the County Superintendent ~~and~~ to inspect several sites for school buildings. The people in that county are very anxious to establish a county training school at some time in the future. They are now making an effort to secure a satisfactory site and to begin a campaign for a suitable building.

INSPECTING SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

I went to Wilkes County on August 27th to inspect two school buildings that are partially completed. County Superintendent C. C. Wright has applied for aid from the Rosenwald Fund to complete these buildings. He had asked that I go in person to look into conditions, which I did.

On the 24th I was in Guilford County to go with the superintendent, Mr. Foust, to inspect a new school building that is being erected with the aid of Rosenwald money at Florence near Jamestown in that county. A splendid building is being erected there, containing two class rooms and a small room for industrial work.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

On the 9th I attended an institute for colored teachers at Warsaw, Duplin County, and had an opportunity to present some matters that were of interest to them.

On the 28th I attended both colored and white institutes in Person County, and assisted in organizing and getting them started.

On the 31st I attended institutes for both white and colored teachers at Henderson in Vance County.

All of these institutes were well attended, and the indications were that the teachers were interested and eager to improve themselves for their regular school work.

SUMMER SCHOOLS.

I attended two summer schools at State Normals that are being aided by the General Education Board. The one at Fayetteville was visited on August 10th; where I found a good crowd of teachers, something over two hundred, practically all of whom appeared to be very much in earnest. They were being led by well qualified instructors, and I have been informed that a great deal of excellent work has been done.

Two trips were made to the Slater Normal School at Winston-Salem, on the 23rd and 26th. The latter visit was made mainly to meet Mr. Jackson Davis there and to confer with him about several matters in the State. The attendance at this school was not so large as at any of the others, but I feel quite sure the average standard of ability was perhaps greater than at any other summer school in the State.

We have been very much pleased with the work done at the summer schools generally, A very large number of teachers have attended, many more than were expected; and I shall make a full report on these with my report for September. One of the schools is now in session.

Respectfully submitted,

H. C. Newbold

State Agent Rural Schools.

September 1, 1916.

Report of N. C. Newbold,

State Agent Negro Rural Schools

For North Carolina,

For the Month of July, 1916.

B.

Several interesting trips were made during the month of July for purposes mentioned ~~above~~ below:

Oxford, N. C.

On the 3rd I went to Oxford by request of the County Superintendent, to meet his School Board, with the view of discussing the possibility of establishing a Jeans' Fund, Teacher in Granville County. The Board was very much interested in the discussion of the proposition, and will perhaps take up this work later.

Proposed Training Schools.

Supt. Robertson, in Alamance County, had asked me to visit his County as early as possible to look over a plan on which he was working to establish a county training school in that County. I went there on July 6th and went over the whole matter with him. He is very much interested and is anxious to secure such a school for the County.

On the 7th I went to Wadesboro to discuss a similar matter with County Supt. Bivens, and it is very probable that a training school will be begun there this fall.

Summer Schools.

On July 20th I visited the summer school at the Agricultural And Technical College at Greensboro, spending the day observing the work in the class rooms and had the opportunity to talk to the teachers at the evening session. 253 teachers had

been enrolled when I was there, many more than had attended any previous session.

July 24th I made a trip to Elizabeth City to visit the summer school at the Normal. There I found quite a full attendance. 257 were enrolled on that date. I have since learned that the enrollment has gone beyond 300.

I was very much pleased with the work being done by the instructors at both of these summer schools.

It is very encouraging that so many have been enrolled at both places.

Dedication of the Rosenwald School Building, Gatesville, Gates county.

Supt. Costin of Gates County had arranged that this building should be dedicated by formal exercises held July 22nd. At his request I was present and had the opportunity of speaking to the people during the day. The corner stone of the building was laid by the Masons in due form. I think I have never seen a people more delighted or encouraged. Mrs. Holland, the Supervising Industrial teacher of the County deserves a great deal of credit for arousing her people in that community.

Trip to Nashville, Tennessee.

The trip to Nashville was very interesting, and I think worth while. It was at least very suggestive, and helpful to me, because it gave me an insight into the whole field of the work we are trying to do in this State and in the South. I was glad to have the opportunity of attending the meeting of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools. This trip included July 25th to 30th.

Community Service Schools.

This school, ~~is~~ the first of its kind held in North Carolina, and perhaps in the country, was held at Indial Trail, Union County, N. C., beginning July 31st. I went down on the 30th in order to be present for the morning session Monday. At the request of the Secretary of the Community Service Leagues of North Carolina I was there three days to discuss educational topics. I shall hope in my report for August to give a fuller account of this meeting and of one which is to be held later on in the month in another county. As I have indicated this trip included the last day of July and the first two days of August.

Respectfully submitted,

H. C. Hubbard

State Agent Rural Schools.

August 4, 1916.

Other Matter.

Perhaps the most important single piece of work done during the month was getting out the circular letter to county and city superintendents, urging greater care in the selection of negro public school teachers. This letter was prepared at the request of State Superintendent Joyner. Copy of it is attached to this report.

Office of
Superintendent of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

DEPARTMENT OF RURAL ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS
L. C. BROGDEN
N. C. NEWBOLD
STATE AGENTS

J. Y. JOYNER, SUPERINTENDENT

JUL 15 1916

To County and City Superintendents:

The matter of selecting good teachers for your white schools, while the demand is still greater than the supply, is no doubt much easier than it was five or ten years ago. This is perhaps true by reason of the increasing usefulness of our growing public high schools, the greater efforts made by the normal, the training schools, the University, the colleges, and summer schools of real purpose.

When you come to the selection of teachers for your negro schools, the outlook is not so encouraging. Still the situation is not entirely hopeless. Many of the teachers now at work in the negro schools are not at all competent. Consequently the money spent on these schools is spent to small purpose, in some cases almost wasted. The result, on the one hand, is very little real service to the negro, and on the other, giving the white man who has not really considered the matter, further grounds upon which to complain of such expenditure of the public funds.

You will, therefore, let me urge you not to be content to fill your negro schools with incompetent teachers merely because they are near at hand and easy to get. It is as much your duty and mine to see to it that good, well qualified teachers are put into the negro schools as it is to supply the right kind of teachers for our own white schools. Because the management of these schools is almost entirely in our control, because we are in a way guardians for the negro children, it seems to me we should exercise very great care in selecting teachers for them. Teachers are in a very real sense the leaders of the race, and how necessary it is that these leaders shall possess good character, correct purposes, a real desire to help their people, and the best training they can secure to aid them in teaching the ordinary school subjects! Also they should be qualified to teach some industrial subjects.

To aid you in selecting negro teachers, I am going to suggest the following:

First. The State owns and operates three normal schools for negroes. They are under the direct supervision of Mr. Sams of my department. These are making special efforts to train teachers, though they are very greatly handicapped for lack of funds to secure instructors and the necessary equipment. The schools are as follows:

State Normal—Elizabeth City,
Dr. P. W. Moore, Principal.
State Normal—Fayetteville,
Dr. E. E. Smith, Principal.
Slater State Normal—Winston-Salem,
Dr. S. G. Atkins, Principal.

Any one of these principals might aid you in securing negro teachers. I suggest that you seek their aid.

The Negro Agricultural and Technical College at Greensboro, another State institution, is also making serious efforts to aid in training teachers for the negro schools, particularly in the summer school. Dr. Jas. B. Dudley is President. He will be glad to assist you.

Second. There are twenty or more higher institutions for negroes in North Carolina working under private foundations or boards. Many of these are doing excellent work for the State in the matter of training teachers. This service has been rendered by these schools for many years. A list of most of these schools, with the names of principals or presidents, will be found in our Directory of School Officials. Should you desire information about the grade work done at any of these institutions, this department might be able to help you. Both Mr. Sams and Mr. Newbold would perhaps be able to give you help in these matters.

I hope you will help to raise the standard of negro teachers in your county and in the State.

Very truly yours,

J. Y. Joyner

State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Report of N.C. Newbold,
State Agent Negro Rural Schools
For North Carolina,
For the Month of October, 1916.

B.

1. Visits to communities working for better buildings.

At Chapel Hill, the seat of our State University, several members of the faculty have become interested in providing better school conditions for the colored children of the community. For the purpose of aiding in this matter, and upon the invitation of Professors Walker, Noble and Branson, I went to Chapel Hill on the evening of October 2nd. A meeting of the people was held in one of the churches, and talks were made by Professors Noble, Walker and myself. A great deal of interest was manifested, and it seems almost sure that good school conditions will be provided. The ultimate plan is to establish a County Training School where it may have the assistance and oversight of the Department of Education in the University.

On October 10th, in company with County Superintendent Chas. L. Coon, I went to Elm City, Wilson County, for a conference with the Secretary of the Board of School Trustees. For a number of years the school building used for the colored children has been very dilapidated and inadequate. After some discussion, it was agreed that a new building should be erected, ~~with~~ by the County and the town, aided by a loan from the State, ~~a building as is needed.~~

On October 20th, with Supt. Paul J. Long of North Hampton, I attended ~~the~~ a meeting in the Rich Square Academy in that county. A very enthusiastic meeting was held, something like five-hundred people being present, and nearly $200.00 was collected in cash

from those present to aid in the completion of the very excellent school building under process of erection. The school, just mentioned, is owned by a religious denomination, but it is used by the County Board of Education, practically as if it were a public school. I think they are getting very good results from the co-operation.

II. Work for Training Schools.

On October 5th, I went to Smithfield for a conference with the superintendent of the public schools, the object of which was to discuss the course of study in the Training School at that place, and other matters pertaining to the organization and conducting of the school.

On the eleventh of October, I visited two Training Schools, one at Parmele, Martin County, and one at Greenville, Pitt county. At Parmele a home for the principal, one that will contain a few extra rooms that may be used as a dormitory for girls, is very much needed. The purpose of my visit there was to meet the county superintendent and the principal of the school to devise plans by which such a building, as is needed, may be secured. The visit to Greenville was for the purpose of conferring with the county superintendent and the Board of Education about the proposed new building for the County Training School at Grimesland. I have never seen a County Board of Education more enthusiastic than those at Greenville.

III. Fayetteville State Normal School.

The General Education Board had made an appropriation of $1,250. to purchase industrial equipment for the Fayetteville State Normal School. Accordingly on November 6th Mr. E.E. Sams, superintendent of the Normal, and I went to Fayetteville to confer with the principal as to what kind of equipment should be purchased. A meeting of the

Local Board of Trustees was held, and a very satisfactory agreement was reached.

IV. District Superintendents' Meetings.

On October 25th and 31st, I attended meetings of County Superintendents similar to those described in my report for September. These meetings were held in Mt. Airy, one of our western districts, and in Greenville for the north eastern district. I was pleased with the attitude of the superintendents at both of these meetings.

V. Miscellaneous Trips

On October 10th, I made a trip to Tarboro for the purpose of conferring with Supt. Bachman about industrial work in his colored schools. The Slater Board had made an appropriation of $300.00 to aid in that work. The superintendent was very enthusiastic, and was planning for good results.

On October 16th, by request of Supt. Joyner, I went to Carthage, Moore County, to confer with the County Superintendent, and others, with the hope of settling some difficulty which had arisen between the colored patrons, and two schools near Carthage, and the County Board of Education.

On October 21st, I visited Statesville, Iredell County, to inspect an exhibit of the Home-Makers' Club work. County Superintendent Gray, Mr. Hill, chairman of the County Board of Education, and Miss Henchel, the Home Economics Instructor for that county, accompanied me, all of whom made short talks to the people present.

On October 27th Supt. Robertson, of Alamance County, took me to a rural district, in one of the remote sections of his county, where we met a large number of people in a church, and had an opportunity of explaining to them what the State and County are

trying to do to promote their education.

Respectfully submitted,

W. C. Wood

State Agent Rural Schools.

November 17th, 1916.

NC 236 Supervisor for Rural Schools
(Negro) Reports

Box 115 Folder 1044

GEB

I. The Jeanes Supervising Industrial Teachers,

Some Things they helped to do

Last School Year.

1916-1917
(North Carolina)

As a rule statistics do not make particularly interesting reading. Yet if we are at all familiar with the handicaps under which certain remarkable results are produced, even cold and forbidding figures may sometimes prove to be full of life and interest. The Jeanes teachers have helped in their various counties to produce remarkable results. The brief summarized statement of some of these results, shown below, will prove interesting to those who have even the modern humanized social service view point - not to mention the Christian point of view.

Many of our people know what the Jeanes industrial work is. Last year there were supervisors in thrity-five counties - these counties being representative of all parts of the State. In the language of Dr. James H. Dillard of Charlottesville, Va., who is Director of the Jeanes Fund in the South:- "The business of these travelling teachers working under the direction of the County Superintendents, is to introduce into the small country schools simple home industries; to give talks and lessons on sanitation, personal cleanliness, etc.; to encourage the improvement of school houses and school grounds; and to conduct gardening clubs and other kinds of clubs for the betterment of the school and the neighborhood".

The summary given below will show how well the thirty-five Jeanes teachers in North Carolina have attended to their "business" among the Negro Schools as outlined by Dr. Dillard.

Results of Work of Jeanes Supervising Teachers for 1916 - 1917.

Number Negro schools (35 counties)	1,452
Number schools visited	1,015
Number visits made	3,711
Average length of term in months	5.2
Number of schools extending terms	134
Length of extension in months	128 5/10
Number new buildings erected	62
Cost of same	$35,439.36
Number buildings enlarged or repaired	39
Cost of same	$ 6,922.95
Number of good buildings now	781
Number of very poor buildings now	229
Number buildings painted	251
Number buildings white-washed	40
Number sanitary out-houses built	175
Number schools using individual drinking cups	578
Number Improvement Leagues	483
Number schools that have improved grounds	557
Number community meetings held	783
Number county meetings held	135
Number present at these meetings	159,950
Number schools taught cooking	137
Number schools taught sewing	973
Number schools taught sanitation	943
Number schools taught gardening	235
Number schools taught chair caning	105
Number schools taught basketry	593
Number schools taught wood work	117
Number schools taught mat making	191
Number schools taught rug making	71
Number schools taught paper cutting	9
Number schools taught frames	48
Number schools taught Sloyd	8
Number schools taught millinery	2
Number schools taught crocheting	18
Number schools taught embroidery	10
Number schools taught carpentry	12
Number moonlight schools	114
Value of labor given	$5,890.50
Am't. money raised for school improvements	$19,084.91

The claim is not made that the Jeanes teachers did all this work themselves - but that they helped to accomplish the things done.

Special attention is directed to a few of the facts -(keeping in mind that the work was done in thirty-five counties). The terms of 134 schools were extended an average of 19 days each - practically a whole school month. There were 62 new school buildings erected, and 39 others enlarged or repaired at a total cost of $42,362.31.

Besides the ordinary school subjects 16 different kinds of "simple home industries" were taught.

To aid in improving their school work the Negroes themselves in the various school districts gave in cash, material and labor $24,975.41 - in round numbers $25,000.00.

With these facts in mind a statement of the cost will be interesting.

Paid by the Jeanes Fund on the salaries of the supervisors.....	$6,550.00
Paid by the 35 counties on salaries.....	5,197.88
Total.....	$11,747.88

Thus it will be seen that for every dollar of ~~cash~~ cost about two and one-half dollars was raised for school improvements. For every dollar paid by the counties alone nearly five dollars was raised for improvements. That means the adding of that much value in dollars and cents to the public school property of the 35 counties.

Yet, as valuable as all these tangible things on which reports can be made ~~are~~ are, they are in reality only a small part of the good that comes from the devoted service of the Jeanes Supervising teachers. The greatest service they render their people is the hope and encouragement which they bring for better things in life - better

II. County Training Schools.

Six of these were in operation in North Carolina the last school year. All of them were fairly well organized graded schools, using in the seven elementary grades the State text-books and Course of Study. In the Secondary grades Arithmetic, English,-Language and Literature, History of Negro Race, Agriculture, Sanitation, Cooking, Sewing, shuck-mat making, manual training, and gardening in several schools were taught.

The Johnston County school at Smithfield gave certificates of graduation from the ninth grade to six students - four of whom will teach in the country schools.

All these schools are located in large centers of Negro population.

The following table will give some idea of the work and value of these schools:

County	Teachers	Pupils	7th gr.	8th gr.	9th gr.	Value Plant
Anson	5	150	11			$5000.00
Bertie	5	232	20	4		7000.00
Johnston	7	250	15	10	6	6000.00
Martin	4	150	9	8	2	1000.00
Pamlico	5	175	10	7	2	5000.00
Pitt	4	150	3	2		5000.00
Sampson	6	268	20	12		4750.00
Wake	5	150	2	7		14500.00
	41	1,525	90	50	10	$38200.00

The expenditures for these eight schools have been as follows:

1. From County and local funds for current expenses	$9,298.78
2. From Slater Fund for current expenses	3,245.00
3. From County and local funds for buildings and improvements	6,805.77
4. From Slater Fund for building and improvements	800.00
5. From General Education Board for buildings and improvements. (Part of the appropriation from G. E. B. for this purpose was not used during the current year.)	2,000.00
Total - - - - - - - - - - -	$22,151.55

There is a rapidly growing demand for extending the number of training schools in this State. We already have requests from Alamance, Buncombe, Cleveland, Duplin, Hyde and Person for aid to establish such schools, and several others have shown a growing interest. It is my personal hope to have one in every county where a training school is needed within the next five years.

III. Home-Makers' Club Work.

This work is becoming increasingly helpful each year, and its growth in volume from year to year is most encouraging. I am hoping that this increase is more than keeping pace with the increased yearly cost of promoting the work. So far as my information goes I cannot think that any funds appropriated by the General Education Board produce a larger percentage of net good results than do the appropriations for Home-Makers' Club work.

For the sake of comparison I am showing in the table below the work that has been done in three years - the third column showing the results for the summer of 1916 - the first half of the year covered by this report:

	1913-'14	1914-'15	1915-'16
(a) Number of counties engaged in this work..	14	26	32
(b) Number of agents employed.....	14	30	34
1. Weeks given to club work	132	248.8	376
2. Number clubs organized-boys and girls....	73	151	597
Men and women.....	25	110	432
3. Number members in clubs-boys and girls...	580	1,540	4,001
Men and women.....	316	1,248	2,166
4. Number gardens cultivated under supervisor's directions.....	307	1,483	2,406
5. Total number cultivating vegetables.....	793	1,175	8,592
6. Tomatoes canned-quarts standard.....	7,466	46,406.5	42,153
7. Beans,corn and other vegetables canned...	6,790	22,937.5	78,341.5
8. Fruits canned-apples,pears,peaches,etc..	17,197	59,217	105,963
9. Berries canned-various kinds.....	7,857	29,906.5	39,778.
10. Fruits preserved-quarts.....	4,367	17,178	26,628.5
11. Jelly made-glasses.....	4,575	16,069	36,907
12. Pickles, etc.....	256	3,702.5	3,470.5
13. Vegetables sold.....	$ 905.00	$3,398.08	$3,816.71
14. Fruits sold.....	425.26	$1,952.43	$2,338.80
15. Poultry raised, number.....	.....	18,857	13,882
16. Poultry sold by club members.....	$ 40.00	$1,287.84	$2,295.91
17. Number of Corn Clubs.....	.....	39	60
18. Number members in Corn Clubs.....	.....	290	416
19. Acres cultivated.....	.....	264	322
20. Number Pig Clubs.....	.....	11	40
21. Number members in Pig Clubs.....	.....	176	244
22. Pigs.....	.....	813	525
23. Value.....	.....	$2,681.00	1

Summary.

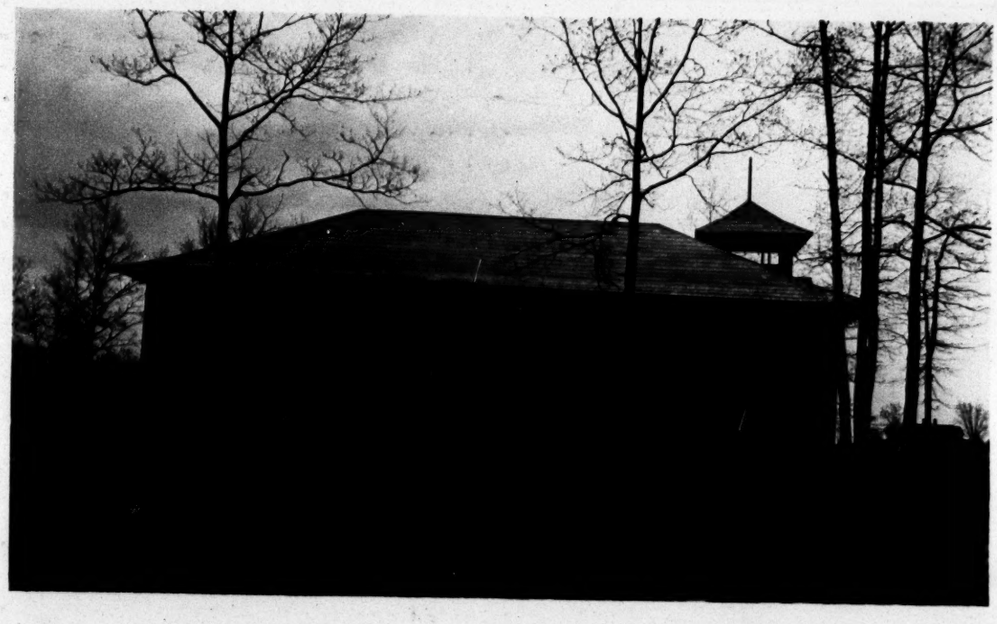
	1913-'14	1914-'15	1915-'16
1. Total number quarts vegetables,fruits, etc.,canned and preserved.....	43,677	175,645.5	292,918
2. Total number glasses,jars,etc.,of jelly and pickles.....	4,831	19,771.5	40,377.5
3. Total value vegetables,fruits,poultry, etc.,sold.....	$1,370.26	$6,639.25	$8,451.42
Note:-To aid the counties in promoting this work the General Education Board made appropriations as follows..	$1,000.00	$2,300.00	$3,500.00

IV. Rosenwald School Building Project.

An appropriation of about $6,000 was made by the Rosenwald Committee in the spring of 1916 to aid in building Negro school houses in North Carolina. Twenty-one of these houses were completed during the current school year and inspected personally by me in company with the county superintendents. The counties and schools aided are as follows:

Gates, Hobbsville school; Guilford, Florence school; Hertford, Pleasant Plains school; Wilkes, Yadkin Valley and Wilkesboro schools; Greene, Red Hill school; Iredell, Unity School; Mecklenburg, Huntersville and Fiddler schools; Forsyth, Bellview school; Rockingham, Garrett Grove school; Wilson, Williamson school; Johnston, Ransom's Academy and Pineville schools; McDowell, Old Fort school; Polk, Pea Ridge school; Robeson, Shannon and Chrystalite schools; Alexander, Happy Hollow school; Bertie, Pleasant Oak School.

Any one familiar with the map of North Carolina will see that these counties are practically representative of all parts of the State. This has caused Mr. Rosenwald's generosity to be "noised abroad" throughout the State. The effort has had very great influence on school officials, encouraging them,- first, to build more Negro school houses, and, second, to build the right kind.



Bell View School (Rosenwald)
Forsyth County, N.C.
Side view

V. Summer Schools, 1916.

A paragraph on this subject will be found in "Items Gathered from the Year's Work in North Carolina, 1916 - 1917", sent as a part of this report. I am giving here some details not included in the paragraph referred to above.

Summary Summer School Work for North Carolina Negro Teachers. 1916.

I.

Number Attending.

1. Elizabeth City State Normal	310
2. Fayetteville State Normal	204
3. Winston-Salem State Normal.	121
4. Agricultural and Technical College.	290
Total in State Schools	925
5. Hampton Summer School	173
Total in all schools	1098

II.

Instructors Employed.

1. Elizabeth City Normal		5
2. Winston Normal		9
3. Fayetteville Normal		5
4. A. & T. College	(regular	9
	(special	11
	Total	39

Well qualffied instructors were employed. Special efforts were made in this direction by all interested authorities.

III.

Courses Offered.

In all the schools, courses in Primary, Intermediate and Grammar school work were offered. Also, Manual Training, Domestic Science and Art, Agriculture, etc., were given.

IV.

Expense.

1. Elizabeth City Normal		$344.85
2. Winston Normal		394.52
3. Fayetteville Normal		400.00
4. A. & T. College	(net)	307.50
Total. .		$1446.87

Of this amount $650.00 was appropriated by the General Education Board and $75.00 by Dr. Dillard for the Slater Fund.

V.

In every case the directors of these schools report great enthusiasm and interest on the part of the teachers attending.

I believe these schools have set a new standard of such work in our state, and I feel encouraged to believe that they mean better teachers for our Negro schools in the very near future.

VI.

Church and Private Institutions for Negroes.

I find it well worth while for several reasons to keep into close touch with the Church and Private Schools and Colleges, as well as those controlled by the State. Personal visits to ten of these schools were made during the current year. In some instances more than one visit was made. The desire expressed by the heads of these institutions to cooperate closely with the State Department of Public Instruction I am convinced is more than perfunctory. It seems to me they are genuinely interested; that they really want to help the State. Besides the visits to the schools I have had conferences with the workers in them both here in my office and elsewhere. In every case they seem anxious to have our Department help them in their courses of study and general schemes of work. I can say frankly that our Department is already beginning to look with more confidence and hope to these institutions for help in training teachers for our public schools, and also that they will increasingly give better training to their students who are to become citizens of the State.

I visited the following institutions during the current year: St. Augustine's School, Raleigh; Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia; Waters Normal Institute, Winton; Bertie Academy, Windsor; High Point Normal and Industrial Institute, High Point; Laurinburg Normal and Industrial Institute, Laurinburg; Bennett College, Greensboro; Roanoke Institute, Elizabeth City; Livingstone College, Salisbury; Immanual Lutheran College, Greensboro.

Mr. Jackson Davis was with me on one trip to Waters Normal Institute, Palmer Memorial Institute, High Point Normal and Industrial Institute, and Bertie Academy. These schools were asking aid from the General Education Board and from the Slater Fund. The first received aid from both funds and the second had help from the Slater Fund.

Several other schools of this type in North Carolina are applying for financial aid, and some of them really deserve help. I feel very much encouraged over the attitude of the officials of these schools. I have had very satisfactory correspondence with several of the controlling Boards non-resident in the State.

Respectfully submitted,

N. C. Newbold

State Agent Rural Schools.

October, 25, 1917.

Report of N.C. Newbold
State Agent Rural Schools
for
Month of November 1916.

B.

I.

District Superintendents' Meeting.

The North Eastern District of County Superintendents which met at Greenville convened on October 31st, and continued through November 1st. This was a very well attended meeting, and the interest of the County Superintendents in our work was very gratifying.

II.

County Teachers' Meetings.

During the month of November I attended four teachers' meetings as follows:-

On the 2nd a very large meeting of the teachers of Halifax County was held at the county seat. I was present with Supt. Akers, who was very much interested in his work. Mrs. Holland, our State Supervisor, was present and aided in instructing and encouraging the teachers present.

On the 10th I made my first visit to Brunswick County, where we have,this year, a new Superivising Industrial Teacher, and met a group of the teachers of that county at Southport, the County Seat. Supt. Guthrie is very much interested in this new work in his county.

On the 11th I attended a very interesting teachers' meeting in Wilmington, New Hanover County.

On the 14th I attended, both the white and colored teachers' meetings at Smithfield in Johnston County.

III.

Rosenwald School.

Report of N.C. Newbold
State Agent Rural Schools
for
Month of November 1916.

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III.

Rosenwald School.

On November 6th I went to Winton, Hertford County, and from there, in company with Supt. Britton, visited a new school for colored children at Pleasant Plains. This school has received aid amounting to $300.00 from Mr. Julius Rosenwald. Below is a kodak picture of this school.

(2)
Rosen. Sch.
Pleasant Plains.

IV.

National Training School, Durham.

Three trips were made to this institution in November. On the 9th I went there with Mr. Taylor, of the U.S. Bureau of Education, for the purpose of gathering some statistical facts, and on the 20th I visited the school with Dr. Capen, of the U.S. Bureau of Education, for a general inspection of the school. On the 23rd I was there to attend a conference which had been called by Pres. Shepard. I had been asked to take a place on the program and to speak on the subject - "To What Extent Shall Classes Devoted to Teacher Training be Encouraged?" A very representative gathering was assembled there from several states of the union.

VI.

Fifteenth Anniversary Palmer Memorial Institute.

On the 16th, in company with Supt. T.R. Faust of Guilford County, and Dr. Dillard, I made a visit to Sedalia for the purpose of attending the fifteenth anniversary of the establishment of the above named institution. Mrs. C. Hawkins Brown, the principal, began work at Sedalia fifteen years ago with practically nothing. However, her efforts and the co-operation of others whom she has been able to get interested, she has built up a useful, practical institution, which now has a property value of several thousand dollars. A large number of representative white citizens from Greensboro and the surrounding counties were present, many of whom took part in the exercises of the day.

VII.

Anson County Training School.

For sometime the Public School officials of Anson County and Wadesboro, the county seat, have been endeavoring to establish a County Training School at Wadesboro. I went to Wadesboro on the 27th for the purpose of conferring with local superintendents about this matter. Plans were, I think, finally perfected for the operation of a useful school there.

VIII.

Teachers' Assembly.

The North Carolina State Teachers' Assembly convened in Raleigh November 29th, and its sessions continued through November 30th, December 1st and 2nd. Most of my time the last two days of November were taken up in attending the sessions of the County Superintendents, who were here to attend the Teachers'

Assembly.

Respectfully submitted,

N. C. Hubbard

State Agent Rural Schools.

Dec. 2-1916.

Report of N.C. Newbold

State Agent Negro Rural Schools

of North Carolina

For Month of December.

1916

B.

I.

Teachers Assembly.

The first day of December was the closing date of the State Teachers' Assembly which had convened on November 28th. I attended the meetings on the first.

II.

Trips with Miss Walter and Mr. Sams.

Last summer we had arranged with Dr. Phenix of Hampton for Miss Walter and Miss Hyde to attend the summer schools at the State Normals and the Agricultural and Technical College, but owing to the fact that the summer school terms began late, it was impossible to have these ladies visit us. When we failed in that plan we arranged for a trip in the fall. Miss Walter came the first week in December, but Miss Hyde was not able to come.

On December 4th we visited the Slater State Normal School at Winston-Salem, - Miss Walter, Mr. Sams and myself. On Tuesday the 5th, I took Miss Walter to the Wake County Training School at Method, and the Johnston County Training School at Smithfield. On the 6th, the three of us, Miss Walter, Mr. Sams and I, visited the State Normal School at Fayetteville, and also, with the County Superintendent, visited three rural schools in Cumberland county. On the 8th we visited the State Normal School at Elizabeth City, and saw also four rural schools in Pasquotank county.

We had requested Miss Walter to observe the work carefully at all of these institutions and schools, and when the trip was over to give us a brief written statement suggesting where improvements might be made. After her return to Hampton she was kind enough to go over the whole matter and gave us in detail suggestions that will be of considerable value in developing our State Normal Schools and County Training Schools.

Both Mr. Sams and I, and the officials of the schools and counties visited, feel very grateful to Miss Walter for her visit and for the invaluable aid she rendered in our work.

After receiving Miss Walter's criticisms and suggestions, we forwarded these to the principals of the schools about which the suggestions were made.

I regard this trip and its results as among the best things I have done during the year of 1916.

III.

Trips with Mr. Jackson Davis.

Mr. Davis had been requested to visit Waters Normal Institute at Winton, and the Bertie Academy at Windsor, and invited me to go with him.

On the 14th we visited the Waters Normal at Winton, and both of us were very much impressed with the work that is being done there. We were able, also, on the same day to make a trip to Powellsville, Bertie County, to inspect the Bertie County Training School, which was just beginning its first term.

On Saturday, the 15th, Mr. Davis and I inspected the Bertie Academy at Windsor. I am sure Mr. Davis' visits to these schools will be helpful to them.

IV.

Inspection of Rosenwald Schools.

Part of the 20th and all of the 21st were given to a visit to North Wilkesboro in Wilkes county where I inspected two schools that had received aid from the Rosenwald Fund. Both of these schools had closed for the holidays so I could only inspect the buildings. Comfortable buildings had been provided, and the people were very grateful to Mr. Rosenwald for his assistance.

Respectfully submitted,

H. C. Hubbard

State Agent Rural Schools.

Report of N.C. Newbold

State Agent Negro Rural Schools
For North Carolina
For Month of January, 1917.

B.

A very large part of my time in January was taken up in preparing my biennial report for State Superintendent Joyner.

All of the trips made during the month were to County Training Schools as follows:

(1) Parmele, Martin County. On Jan. 5th I went to Parmele to meet Supt. Manning and Principal Chance. The purpose of the visit was to confer with them about the erection of a principal's home and dormitory combined, and the purchase of industrial equipment for the school.

(2) Clinton, Sampson County. Supt. Matthews and I had planned to purchase the industrial equipment for the Sampson County Training School. Accordingly, on the 18th, we met in Goldsboro and looked over the Hardward stores in that city. On the next day, the 19th, we visited the school at Clinton and conferred with the principal and teachers.

(3) County Training Schools in Virginia. Dr. Dillard had planned a trip to the Training Schools in Virginia and North Carolina. In accordance with his wishes Mr. B.C. Caldwell, Mr. Jackson Davis, Mr. Arthur D. Wright and I were to meet him in Charlottesville on the evening of January 24th for a conference. I left Raleigh on the evening of the 23rd for Charlottesville, spending most of the following day in travel. In company with the party of gentlemen mentioned, I visited the County Training Schools in Virginia as follows: Albemarle County on January 25th; Caroline County, Jan. 26th; York County, Jan. 27th; Nottaway County, Jan. 30th and Greensville County, Jan. 31st. Owing to the fact that I was compelled to return home on Saturday night it was impossible for me to visit the Middlesex school with the party

on Monday, January 29th. On January 31st the party came into North Carolina for a visit to the schools in this State. In my report for February I shall hope to express some opinion as to the value of these trips.

Respectively submitted,

N. C. Newbold

State Agent Rural Schools.

~~L.F.A.~~

Feb-12-1917.

Report of N.C. Newbold

State Agent Negro Rural Schools

For North Carolina

For Month of February, 1917.

B.

1. Visits to County Training Schools. The first several days of the month were spent with Dr. Dillard, Mr. Caldwell and Mr. Wright in visiting county training schools in North Carolina, and one in South Carolina. On February 1st we visited the county training schools in Martin and Pitt county at Parmele and Grimesland respectively. The next day, the second, we went to Pamlico County to look over the training school at Stonewall. On the third, though it was Saturday, we visited the training school in Sampson County at Clinton. I had arranged for school on that day and there was a full attendance of the pupils of the school. The next day, the fourth, being Sunday, was spent in Raleigh. On the fifth we visited the Wake County school at Method; On the sixth the Johnston County school at Smithfield. Mr. Wright left us at this point and returned to Richmond. On the seventh only Mr. Caldwell and I visited the Anson County school at Wadesboro. Dr. Dillard had an engagement at Columbia, S.C., on that date. On the eighth Dr. Dillard, Mr. Caldwell and I visited the county training school at Georgetown, S.C. Unfortunately Mr. Davis was ill throughout all this time and unable to be with us at any of these schools.

I think all of us in the party were pleased and, I may say, agreeably surprised on the general appearance of the schools, and what I may call the good average grade of work we saw. The general opinion is that the training schools, taken as a whole, are doing better work than was expected. Of course, in some of the schools many crudities still exist. The buildings are inferior and poorly arranged, and some of the teaching was poor, but I believe all of

us agree that the general outlook is encouraging. Perhaps the gaining of this knowledge is in itself worth the time and expense of the trips.

Besides this it seems to me the trips helped to give us a more unified idea of what a training school should be. Further, we were able to discuss with superintendents, principals and teachers, some of the good points we saw in other schools as well as in their own.

These trips will certainly be very helpful to me in my work with the training schools in my own State.

2. Private Schools. On the 13th, with Mr. Davis, I went to High Point to inspect the High Point Normal & Industrial Institute in the forenoon, and in the afternoon we visited the Palmer Memorial Institute at Sedalia. I had visited both of these schools before and have commented on their work in previous reports. Both schools, I believe, are doing good honest work.

3. Prospective County Training School. The Department of Education at the State University has been interested for some time in developing a county training school for negroes at Chapel Hill. They have gone so far as to consolidate a public and private school and to secure from the county an appropriation of $750.00 annually for the suppert of the school. and Dr. Dillard has agreed to give $500 from State Fund They have also interested the local negroes to the extent that they have bought the private school and are going to deed it to the county. Mr. Davis and I went there on the 14th. It seems to me that this is a very fine opportunity to develop a good strong county training school. The Department of Education at the University offers its services in supervising and directing the work of the school.

4. Nashville Trip. To be present at a conference of the secretaries of the General Education Board with the State Agents of

Rural Schools in Nashville, I started from Raleigh on the night of the 17th, reaching Nashville on the morning of the 19th.

After a conference of three days with the secretaries and the State Agents and also Dr. Paul H. Hanus, I left for home on the night of the 21st, reaching here on the night of the 23rd.

The conference was very helpful to me and I appreciate the opportunity of being present.

5. Rosenwald School. On February 28th I went to Statesville to inspect a school that had been aided by the Rosenwald Fund. The school is located about one mile from Statesville in Iredell county in a district where two smaller schools are consolidated. The consolidated school is knowmas Unity School, which, I think, is very significant.

Respectfully submitted,

N. C. Newbold

State Agent Rural Schools.

~~L. F. A.~~

March, 3, 1917.

Report of H.C. Newbold

State Agent Negro Rural Schools

For North Carolina

For Month of March, 1917.

B.

The greater part of my field work for March has been indicated rather definitely in the A section of this report. Most of the field work was of a rather routine character, and has been reported upon several times in former months.

1. Prospective Training School. On the 7th and 8th I went to Wallace, Duplin County, to meet Supt. M.H. Wooten and Mr. McGowan, a member of the County Board of Education, for the purpose of inspecting a proposed Training School at that place. I found very promising conditions there and Dr. Dillard has agreed to make an appropriation from the Slater Fund to establish a Training School.

2. County Commencements. I attended four County Commencements as follows: March 16th Chadbourn, Columbus County; 29th Lumberton, Robeson County; 30 Burgaw, Pender County; 31st Middle Swamp, Gates County. All of these commencements were very largely attended. The exhibits were better and larger than ever before, and I found an increasing number of interested and influential white people attending.

The commencement at Lumberton was the largest I have witnessed. Conservative estimates placed the number of children in line at 3,500 to 4,000. The parade was more than one mile long. The total number of people present approximated 8,000 to 10,000.

I was delighted to have Dr. Phenix attend the Gates County Commencement. He made the principal talk of the day.

3. Conference Jeanes Supervisors and Principals County Training Schools. This conference was called to meet at Fayetteville at the State Normal School, March 20th and 21st. Thirty-two of our thirty-

five supervisors were present, and all of the principals of County Training Schools - eight in number. Several county superintendents were present, and the conference was, I believe, helpful to those present. The plan of having the two groups meet together proved to be a very great assistance to each.

4. Civic League Meeting. The colored people of Laurinburg, Scotland County, have had for the past few years what they call the Civic Improvement League. They had a series of meetings in March at which representatives from the Health, Agriculture and Educational Departments of the State spoke. I was present and spoke on the evening of March 22nd. The organization appears to be doing good in the community.

Respectively submitted,

W. C. Maddox

State Agent Rural Schools.

L. F. A.

Report of N.C. Newbold

State Agent Negro Rural Schools

For North Carolina

For Month of April, 1917.

B.

I.

County Commencements.

A very large number of County Commencements were held in April, - more than I could possibly attend. I was able to get to ten different counties to be present on such occasions. As I have reported previously on County Commencements in detail, it does not seem wise to take up the time here to discuss very fully these gatherings. I should say, however, that the commencements this year have been more largely attended, the exhibits have been more numerous and of a higher degree of excellence, and there has been more interest displayed on the part of both white and colored races than in previous years. According to the best estimates that could be made, the attendance ranged from five hundred to eight or ten thousand. In some counties it was impossible to undertake to speak to the crowd because of the great numbers present. Wherever it was possible to speak, I urged the people to be willing to make greater sacrifices than ever before that their children might have good schools. Another point emphasized was the pressing need for greater activity in garden and canning work than ever before.

I attended commencements as follows:-

April 4th, Pitt County, at Greenville
6th, Forsyth County, at Winston-Salem
7th, Richmond County, at Rockingham
9th, Greene County, at Snow Hill
13th, Hyde County, at Swan Quarter
14th, Guilford County, at Greensboro
19th, Chowan County, at Edenton
23rd, Edgecombe County, at Tarboro
27th, Halifax County, at Halifax
28th, Wilkes County, at Wilkesboro.

Without further discussion of county commencements, I am going to submit several illustrations of parades, exhibits, crowds etc., which are as follows:-

Report of N.C. Newbold

State Agent of Negro Rural Schools,

For North Carolina

For Month of May, 1917.

B.

In May I did field work as follows:

I.

Visits with Dr. Hanus and Dr. Phenix.

On May 1st with these two gentlemen and Mr. Joyner I visited Method Training School in the forenoon where Dr. Hanus and Dr. Phenix had an opportunity to observe the work of a County Training School under very favorable conditions, so far as buildings and equipment and most of the teachers are concerned. In the afternoon I went with Dr. Hanus and Dr. Phenix to visit the Smithfield Training School in Johnston County. This school is presided over by a Hampton graduate and is more nearly fulfilling the purposes for which these Training Schools were organized than any we have.

On May 2nd we made a trip to inspect the Slater Normal School at Winston-Salem. We found the institution well kept and its work going on in an orderly practical way. On the same day we visited the Salem Female Academy and College in Winston, and the other schools mentioned under the A section of this report.

The visit of these gentlemen to North Carolina was helpful and inspiring to our people.

II.

Addresses at Commencement.

On the 11th I attended the closing exercises of Roanoke Institute at Elizabeth City where I had the opportunity of speaking to a large audience, and on the 18th I attended the closing exercises of Louisburg Graded School and spoke to an interested audience.

III.

Training School.

On the 16th I went to Sampson County for a conference with Supt. Matthews concerning the further equipment of the Sampson County Training School at Clinton.

On the 26th, at the request of Supt. Kizer, I went to Rowan County to inspect a proposed County Training School at East Spencer. I found the conditions very favorable and will probably recommend to Dr. Dillard that he aid us in establishing a Training School here when he finds it possible to do so.

IV.

Rosenwald Schools.

The Rosenwald Fund has aided in building two schools in Johnston County. I went there on the 17th to inspect these and found that nice comfortable buildings had been erected.

On the 24th I inspected a very neat two room building at Old Fort in McDowell County, and on the 25th another two room building in Polk County.

The Rosenwald Fund gave $100.00 each on the two schools in Johnston County and $300.00 each on those in McDowell and Polk counties.

V.

Office work and Conferences.

The work of the office has been exceedingly heavy through the month of May. This was mainly due to the fact that we were organizing the Home-Makers' Club work and laying plans for next years Jeanes work; also for the work of the County Training Schools.

Several conferences were had with superintendents and others, the most important being that with the State Board of Examiners.

Respectively submitted,

N. C. Newbold

State Agent Rural Schools.

June 5, 1917.

N/B

L. F. A.

Report of N. C. Newbold

State Agent Negro Rural Schools,

For North Carolina

For Month of June, 1917.

B.

I. Inspecting Rosenwald Schools.

June 7th I went to Mecklenburg County to inspect schools at Huntersville and Fiddlers, each of which had been aided to the extent of $75.00 by the Rosenwald Fund. Dr. Dillard was in Charlotte at the time and Supt. Matthews and I were pleased to have him on the trip to visit the schools.

The Huntersville School showing room at the left which was aided from the Rosenwald Fund. The building has two class rooms and one room for industrial work.

On June 20th I made a trip to Robeson County to inspect the Shannon and Chrystalite schools, which received $300.00 and $100.00 respectively from the Rosenwald Fund. The former is a three room building while the latter has two rooms.

In addition to inspecting schools on such trips I have an

an opportunity to discuss the Jeanes work and the Home-Makers' Club work intimately with the County Superintendents and sometimes with the Supervisors and Club Agents.

II. Visits to Colleges.

On the afternoon of June 7th Dr. Dillard and I visited Livingston College, Salisbury. The newly elected President, Dr. D.C. Suggs, was at his home in Greensboro. On the next day, the 8th, we went to Greensboro and had a very pleasant conference with Dr. Suggs. The same day we visited President Dudley of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, President Fredrick Berg of the Immanual Lutheran College and President Frank Trigg of Bennett College.

Mr. Berg told us that he had arranged a special course of study for teachers, making special provisions during the year for teaching this course. He said this step came ~~from~~ as the outgrowth of a suggestion I made to him while on a visit to his school in January 1916.

We found the President of Bennett College making very practical and far-reaching plans for the reorganization and extension of the work done at his institution. He is just finishing his first year at Bennett.

The Presidents of these institutions were very hearty in their expressed desire to aid North Carolina in supplying teachers for the Public Schools.

III. Superintendents' Meeting.

The district meeting of County Superintendents met in Gastonia. I attended the meeting on the 13th and had an opportunity to present to the superintendents in about fifteen or twenty counties the work which I am trying to do. Practically all of our superintendents have come to be very cordial in their support of my work and a considerably larger number of them want cooperation with the funds which we have from different sources than we are able to secure.

IV. State Teachers' Association.

The State Teachers' Association met in Durham at the National Training School. The committee had invited me to be present on the 14th and speak to them on some subject that I might select. I used the opportunity to impress upon those present the importance of the leaders of the Negro race to establish among their people the need for high moral character and to encourage the white people of the State to expect of Negroes the same standards of character, conduct, scholarship, living conditions and the like as is generally expected of white people.

V. Visits in Behalf of County Training Schools.

As stated in the A section of this report, I went to Pamlico County on the 15th and 16th for a conference with the superintendent and local committee. The purpose of this visit was to discuss the possibility of securing a new principal in order to make the County Training School more efficient. An agreement was reached that a new principal should be secured. I look for better results from that school next year.

The visit to Method on the 28th was for the purpose of securing kodak views of the building and of the class rooms for the use of the special committee that is preparing a course of study for County Training Schools.

At Chapel Hill on the 29th a meeting was held with two of the Professors of the State University and with the local white school committee. This committee will have charge of the new County Training School. The chief result of the meeting was that all concerned want a first class principal who would come there and help build up a good County Training School in cooperation with the local authorities, both white and colored.

Respectfully submitted,

H. C. Newbold

July 3, 1917. State Agent Rural Schools.

Report of N. C. Newbold

State Agent Negro Rural Schools,

For North Carolina

For Month of July, 1917.

B.

I. Field Work. We had five Summer Schools in session within the State in July, and we had a number of teachers at Hampton. I planned to visit each one of these and to inspect the work that was being done. Accordingly, I visited these institutions as follows: July 7th Hampton, 20th Slater State Normal School, Winston-Salem, 24th Agricultural & Technical College, Greensboro, 25th Western Summer School, Asheville, 27th Elizabeth City State Normal School and 31st Fayetteville State Normal School. I think I have never seen more enthusiastic work in Summer Schools before. All of the persons connected with the management of these schools were unanimous in the statement that altogether a more mature, purposeful and earnest group of teachers was in attendance this year than at any previous session. This fact was noted by Dr. Phenix at Hampton and by each of the principals of the State Schools. I also was impressed with this fact. When we began operations for the Summer School this year some of our principals feared the attendance would not be large - partly because of the effects of the war and partly because some of the teachers would not be required, under our law, to attend an institute or Summer School this year. I have not yet received final reports from all of the schools but I have learned that more than a thousand teachers were in attendance. We did not make an effort to send as many to Hampton this year as last because we felt

Report of N. C. Newbold

State Agent Negro Rural Schools,

For North Carolina

For Month of July, 1917.

B.

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that there might not be room for them. The number attending Summer Schools within the State, I am happy to say, was even larger than last year.

On July 11th I went to Chapel Hill to meet the Local Committee and members of the University faculty on matters pertaining to the new County Training School to be established there. There appears to be very great interest in this new project, particularly on the part of the University officials.

On July 17th I made a visit to Stony Point, in Alexander County, for the purpose of inspecting a school building, aid for which had been received from the Rosenwald Fund. On the afternoon of the same day I went to Taylorsville, the County Seat, where I met the Superintendent and Board of Education and a group of people who are anxious to secure aid for a building near that place.

II. Office Work. The regular office correspondence is increasing all the time. Also the matter of keeping up with the weekly reports and other matters pertaining to the Home-Makers' Club work is growing. During July there were several very important conferences in our office which I attended. Among them conferences on revising our State Course of Study, participated in by Supt. Joyner and Mr. Brogden. Mr. Joyner has asked Mr. Brogden and me to take charge of this work of revision. This has required part of our time in July. Also there were conferences with the Chairman of the County Board of Education, and the new Business Manager of the Wake County Schools, concerning the Berry O'Kelly Training School at Method. I also prepared a special Course of Study for the Mary Potter School

at Oxford, one of our Church Schools which has recently received aid from the Slater Fund. The school is going to make an effort to aid us further in training teachers.

On the 21st of July I prepared a special article for publication in the Educational Edition of the Raleigh News & Observer, one of our State daily papers.

Respectfully submitted,

N. C. Newbold

State Agent Rural Schools.

August 23, 1917.

L.F.A.

NC236a

Items Gathered

From the Year's Work

In North Carolina

July 1, 1916-1917, 30 June.

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD
RECEIVED
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RECEIVED

I. Community Service Schools:

These schools, as their name indicates, were for the whole people of a community - young and old. Two such schools were conducted in July and August 1916, one at Indian Trail School in Union County, and the other at Laurel Hill School, Sampson County. The sessions began Monday morning and continued five days. They were for white people. Most of the teaching was of the round table character or class room lectures. The work was directly under the supervision of the Secretary of the Community Service Bureau in the State Department of Public Instruction. The teaching was done by representatives from the State Departments of Agriculture, Education, Health, Insurance; representatives from our Agricultural and Engineering College, the United States Extension Service, the Bureau of Markets, the Womans' Clubs on Home Economics. Also a representative of Play Grounds and Recreation. The schools were interesting, instructive and inspirational. They were largely attended by children and adults.

I attended both of these schools and discussed - "Preparing the Physical Side of the School for Better Service".

II. Dedicating Hobbsville School. (Rosenwald)

Several school buildings had been erected with aid from the Rosenwald Fund; this was the first to hold formal dedicatory exercises. The effort was largely the result of the intelligent work and planning of the Negro Supervisor, Mrs. Annie W. Holland. She secured the attendance of the County Superintendent, Mr. Costen, and Mr. Godwin, one of Gates' County's most prominent lawyers, several local white people, and myself. A large and happy crowd of Negroes was present. The exercises extended through the day. The corner stone was laid by the Masonic fraternity in due form. Short talks were made by Mr. Costen, Mr. Godwin and myself, and by several of the prominent Negroes. Dinner for all was served at the school. The people were happy and hopeful.

The fame of this event has spread throughout Gates County, and others are asking for help from the Rosenwald Fund.

III. State Superintendent's Letter to County Superintendents.

For many years, many County Superintendents have, for reasons well understood, paid little attention to the matter of securing Negro teachers for the public schools. Being convinced that the time had come for a change I suggested to Superintendent Joyner in July 1916 that he send a letter to the superintendents calling their attention sharply to this neglect and insisting that greater care be taken in the selection of Negro public school teachers. He immediately approved the idea and

asked me to prepare the letter for his signature. This was done and the letter sent to all County and City Superintendents. It was also mailed to the leading Negro educators, ministers, and business men - especially to the heads of Negro schools and colleges in the State. Many of these wrote appreciative letters expressing their genuine pleasure over this official effort to raise the standard of Negro teachers. (Copy of the letter is enclosed.)

IV. Summer Schools for Teachers.

Four Summer Schools were held in the State in July and August of 1916. These were held at the three State Normal Schools, and at the Agricultural and Technical College. A spirit of competition was aroused early in the spring because an effort had been made by some State Department of Public Instruction officials to secure a large attendance of our Negro teachers at the Hampton Summer School. The result of this was that 173 teachers from this State went to Hampton and 925 attended the four schools in the State.

The General Education Board had appropriated $650.00 to aid the four State Schools. Better plans were made by these schools, and a stronger faculty secured than in previous years. This was made possible by the General Education Board appropriation.

These Summer Schools and Superintendent Joyner's letter referred to above did two very distinct things. First - Aroused the Negro teachers themselves as never before to their need for better training and gave them a distinct hope for becoming more serviceable and of receiving better pay. Second - Aroused the school officials to keener interest in the Negro School work.

V. District Meetings of County Superintendents.

These meetings have been mentioned many times in my monthly reports. They are of very great value in our educational scheme. Superintendent Joyner has divided the State into five districts - about twenty counties each. The superintendents in each district are required to meet once each year for detailed discussion of their work. The discussions usually are of the round table type. The superintendents in each of these groups represent in round numbers about 100,000 white, and 50,000 Negro school children. In the intimate round table talks we are able to discuss with these men, who are doing the work in the field, details of our work which would be almost impossible in larger groups. I have purposely pressed the Negro school work in these small group meetings of superintendents, and have tried to do this in such a way as to win the superintendents' real interest to such an extent that they will more nearly do their official duty by the Negro children. The rapidly growing interest in all the five districts has convinced me that the efforts are bearing good fruit. Most of these meetings were held in September and October last year.

VI. State Jeanes Supervisor.

The work of the County Jeanes industrial supervisors has been so valuable and so successful, it seemed to us a State Worker would help in correllating and more definitely organizing the work in the various counties where supervisors are employed. We, therefore, employed a good

woman for this work - Mrs. Annie W. Holland, who had been supervisor for several years in Gates County, North Carolina. She is employed for the entire year. During the school terms she works with the County Supervisors in promoting the Jeanes work. In the summer she visits and helps the Home-Makers' Club Agents. She also helps in Summer School and Institute work. In these several ways she is able to come into intimate relationship with large numbers of teachers, ministers, housewives, and other leaders of her race. She is highly regarded by the County Superintendents who seek her advice on matters connected with the Negro work.

VII. The Orange County Training School.

The organization of a county training school in any county is a noteworthy undertaking. The new one established at Chapel Hill, Orange County, is of more than county-wide interest and importance. Prof. N. W. Walker, Prof. M. C. S. Noble and Prof. E. C. Branson and others of the State University at Chapel Hill, are largely responsible for this enterprise. They want a strong county training school for Negroes under the shadow of the University where they will have an opportunity themselves to help in this Negro work; but more, that they can bring the young men of the University into close and intimate touch with this effort to help the Negroes. In brief they want to use it as a laboratory to inculcate into these students right ideas of Negro education, and what the white leaders of the State ought to do to promote education among all our people - black as well as white.

VIII. Miss Sarah J. Walter's Visits.

I regard the securing of Miss Walter to visit our Normal Schools and some of the county training schools as among the happiest schemes of the year. She spent a whole week in the State. Mr. Sams, our State Supervisor of Teacher Training, and I accompanied ~~Miss Walter~~ her to the several schools. At each of the Normal Schools she had an opportunity of seeing the class room work, meeting the instructors in a conference, and of addressing the entire student body. Everywhere she was gladly received and accorded marked attention. She met many of our county superintendents and other influential white people - all of whom were helped and inspired by her presence. At one of the Normal Schools the Principal had arranged a banquet in Miss Walter's honor. To this the Mayor of the city, the President and officers of the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade, City Aldermen, School Superintendents and other prominent officials were invited. This flourish of trumpets rather amused and annoyed Miss Walter, but she faced it bravely and made a talk that informed and helped those present. After the visits to the different schools she made a written report of criticism and suggestion. Copies of this report were sent to the Principals of the Normal Schools, and the Principals of the Training Schools visited. We also took Miss Walter to see some of the ordinary one room country schools. These visits were an inspiration to teachers and pupils.

IX. Visits to County Training Schools in Three States.

Dr. Dillard planned for a small group of men to visit the county training schools in Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina. The trip was made in January and February, 1917. The members composing

the party are Dr. Dillard, Mr. B. C. Caldwell, Mr. Jackson Davis, Mr. Arthur D. Wright and myself. This was an unique and interesting trip, valuable particularly to Mr. Wright and myself as State Agents. Mr. Davis and Mr. Caldwell were not able to visit all the schools because of sickness. I visited all except one in each State. None of the party visited one each in North and South Carolina.

This trip gave all of us more definite ideas as to what a training school should be and attempt to do. It also will help us to improve the buildings, the teaching force, and the general work of the schools.

Perhaps it may be called a by-product, but I am satisfied the superintendents and other leading white people as well as Negroes who were out to meet us at each place were informed, and encouraged to do more for these schools. It was a revelation to them that such a group of men led by Dr. Dillard would brave the rigors of winter, and travel long distances to visit and inspect these struggling schools.

X. Joint Conference Jeanes Teachers and Principals of County Training Schools.

It is a plan of Dr. Dillard's to call the Jeanes teachers together once a year for a conference. For their convenience he arranges to pay at least part of their travelling expenses. Last winter I requested that he permit me to bring our Jeanes teachers and county training school principals together at Fayetteville. He agreed and the conference was held in March, 1917. All the supervisors except one, and all the principals were present, a group of forty-two. Beside these, several County Superintendents, Prof. W. T. B. Williams, Pres. Meserve of Shaw University, Mrs. Annie W. Holland, State Jeanes Teacher, and Prof. C. H. Moore Negro School Inspector were also present. A program covering two days was discussed. It seemed a good plan to bring these two groups together to talk over plans by which each can help the other. I was gratified to find that each group was anxious to cooperate with the other, and that the discussions were sane and serviceable. It was pointed out that the supervisors as they travelled over the county could direct promising students from the rural schools to the county training school. Also that the principal of the county training school could aid the supervisor in helping the teachers in the rural schools. I look for better service from these groups as a result of this joint meeting.

XI. County Commencements.

This particular function continues to be of great value to our public school enterprises. I attended fourteen of these great meetings in as many different counties. A conservative estimate places the number of persons who attended these meetings at 25,000 or 30,000 in the fourteen counties. Many other counties, fifteen or twenty, held commencements which I could not attend because of conflicting dates. At Lumberton, Robeson County, estimates from 5,000 to 7,000 were given as the number of persons present. The parade of school children alone was thought to be one and a half miles long - the children marching two abreast. One Negro man said, "I did not know there were this many Negroes in the world".

Even with this tremendous crowd in a small town the order throughout the day was excellent. Not a single arrest for disorder of any kind

so far as I have learned was made. The best white people commented upon the good behavior of the great crowd, and also upon the fact that the Negroes were well dressed and seemed contented and happy.

About two thousand surged into the great tobacco warehouse where the exercises of the day were held, and where the numerous and creditable exhibits were shown. The exercises on such occasions usually consist of talks by school officials and others - declamations and readings by the children, songs, presenting certificates, honors, spelling contests and the like. These occasions furnish a fine opportunity to reach large numbers of people on all questions of school and home improvement. These commencements are informing and inspiring to the Negro people who come from all sections of the counties to attend. What has been said of the commencement in Robeson County is, in a general way, true of all such efforts in other counties - except, perhaps, as to the number of people present Robeson holds the record for largest attendance.

XII. Visit of Dr. Hanus and Dr. Phenix.

While Dr. Hanus was at Hampton making a special study of that institution I asked him to visit some schools in North Carolina where he might see some Hampton graduates at work. Dr. Phenix was invited to come with him. The invitation was accepted and a three-day trip was planned. On April 30th we visited the Bertie County Training School at Powellsville. May 1st we visited the Berry O'Kelly Training School at Method, Wake County, and the Johnston County Training at Smithfield. State Superintendent Joyner was with us at the Method School. May 2nd we visited the Slater State Normal School at Winston-Salem in the forenoon - also the Salem College (white). In the afternoon trips were made to the Agricultural and Technical College, Bennett College and the State Normal School (white) at Greensboro. The students and teachers in the schools visited were wonderfully encouraged and helped by Dr. Hanus and Dr. Phenix. They in turn said they had gathered some useful information while in the State.

I have discussed the visits by friends from outside the State - Miss Walter, Dr. Dillard's party, and Doctors Hanus and Phenix - at length, because I believe they have been of very great service to our State. In the first place the presence and words of these friends were so inspiring and encouraging to the Negroes themselves, in whose behalf the visits were made; but the influence they had upon the leading white people they met was not inconsiderable by any means. These visits have helped to dignify and to appraise the work we are trying to do at its real value in the minds of people whose influence counts for so much.

Respectfully submitted,

H. C. Mubald

State Agent Rural Schools.

October, 25, 1917.

Office of
Superintendent of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

DEPARTMENT OF RURAL ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS
L. C. BROGDEN
N. C. NEWBOLD
STATE AGENTS

J. Y. JOYNER, SUPERINTENDENT

JUL 15 1916

To County and City Superintendents:

The matter of selecting good teachers for your white schools, while the demand is still greater than the supply, is no doubt much easier than it was five or ten years ago. This is perhaps true by reason of the increasing usefulness of our growing public high schools, the greater efforts made by the normal, the training schools, the University, the colleges, and summer schools of real purpose.

When you come to the selection of teachers for your negro schools, the outlook is not so encouraging. Still the situation is not entirely hopeless. Many of the teachers now at work in the negro schools are not at all competent. Consequently the money spent on these schools is spent to small purpose, in some cases almost wasted. The result, on the one hand, is very little real service to the negro, and on the other, giving the white man who has not really considered the matter, further grounds upon which to complain of such expenditure of the public funds.

You will, therefore, let me urge you not to be content to fill your negro schools with incompetent teachers merely because they are near at hand and easy to get. It is as much your duty and mine to see to it that good, well qualified teachers are put into the negro schools as it is to supply the right kind of teachers for our own white schools. Because the management of these schools is almost entirely in our control, because we are in a way guardians for the negro children, it seems to me we should exercise very great care in selecting teachers for them. Teachers are in a very real sense the leaders of the race, and how necessary it is that these leaders shall possess good character, correct purposes, a real desire to help their people, and the best training they can secure to aid them in teaching the ordinary school subjects! Also they should be qualified to teach some industrial subjects.

To aid you in selecting negro teachers, I am going to suggest the following:

First. The State owns and operates three normal schools for negroes. They are under the direct supervision of Mr. Sams of my department. These are making special efforts to train teachers, though they are very greatly handicapped for lack of funds to secure instructors and the necessary equipment. The schools are as follows:

State Normal—Elizabeth City,
Dr. P. W. Moore, Principal.
State Normal—Fayetteville,
Dr. E. E. Smith, Principal.
Slater State Normal—Winston-Salem,
Dr. S. G. Atkins, Principal.

Any one of these principals might aid you in securing negro teachers. I suggest that you seek their aid.

The Negro Agricultural and Technical College at Greensboro, another State institution, is also making serious efforts to aid in training teachers for the negro schools, particularly in the summer school. Dr. Jas. B. Dudley is President. He will be glad to assist you.

Second. There are twenty or more higher institutions for negroes in North Carolina working under private foundations or boards. Many of these are doing excellent work for the State in the matter of training teachers. This service has been rendered by these schools for many years. A list of most of these schools, with the names of principals or presidents, will be found in our Directory of School Officials. Should you desire information about the grade work done at any of these institutions, this department might be able to help you. Both Mr. Sams and Mr. Newbold would perhaps be able to give you help in these matters.

I hope you will help to raise the standard of negro teachers in your county and in the State.

Very truly yours,

J. Y. Joyner

State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Section II.

Note--The following pages contain more facts and figures concerning the year's work than do the preceding pages. I have thought it wise to send these facts in addition to the first part of this paper. The first section of this part - that discussing the work of the Jeanes teachers was prepared for our State Educational News, a publication issued from this department monthly. It is longer than I should have prepared for this paper. However, it outlines the Jeanes work in some detail and I am sending it as it is for that reason.

Report of N. C. Newbold

State Agent Negro Rural Schools,

For North Carolina

For Month of August, 1917.

B.

I. Attending Conferences.

As will be seen from the first section of this report, a large part of my time for August has been spent in attending various conferences away from Raleigh, as follows:

1. Southern Sociological Conference in Asheville.
2. Conference on Law and Order at Blue Ridge.
3. The Conference of County Superintendents at Blue Ridge.
4. Conference of County Superintendents at Manteo.
5. Conference on Negro Education in Washington.

All of these conferences, it seems to me, were very helpful and stimulating, particularly the Conference on Law and Order and the one called by Commissioner Claxton. I am glad to have had the opportunity to be present at these meetings.

II. Other Field Work.

Perhaps Mr. Davis has made a report on our joint visit to Hickory on the 10th.

On the same day I had the opportunity to attend the conference of the Negro Methodist Episcopal Church at Greensboro. There were present leaders from various parts of the State and I considered it a very rare ppportunity to speak to these leaders of large numbers of church people in the State.

The three visits made to Training Schools were all of a routine character, largely for the purpose of conferring about the purchase of equipment, the election of teachers and the like.

III. Office Conferences.

Of the conferences mentioned in the first section of my report as being held in the office, I wish especially to mention those with Mr. Booker, and Dr. McBrayer of the North Carolina Health Department. These gentlemen have worked out a plan by which the State Board of Health will cooperate with us through the Jeanes teachers in many counties in North Carolina. They have also employed one of our best supervisors to visit the various counties and help promote the health work we will undertake. I look for good results from this effort.

Respectfully submitted,

N. C. Newbold

State Agent Rural Schools.

NCN/B

L.F.A.

Report of N. C. Newbold

State Agent Negro Rural Schools

For North Carolina

For Month of September, 1917.

B.

A fairly full discussion of my field work has been given under section A of this report. I shall, therefore, make very brief mention of the following matters.

I. District Superintendents' Meetings.

Two of these meetings were attended in September - one at Sanford for the East Central District which met on the 4th and 5th - another at Lumberton for the Southeastern District which met on the 13th. Both of these groups of superintendents were very ~~representative~~ favorable to appeals made for work in my branch of the service.

II. Training Schools.

On the 25th I went to Grimesland, Pitt County, to discuss with Supt. Underwood the matter of building a work shop and purchasing equipment for the industrial work.

On the 26th I went to Clinton, Sampson County, to arrange with Supt. Matthews for some repairs on the Training School building. Appropriations for both schools had been made by the General Education Board.

III. Conferences.

Several very important conferences were held, - among them one on the 1st in conference with the State Superintendent and Director of the Federal Fund for Vocational Education. On the 7th a conference with State Superintendent and Mr. L. C. Brogden with reference to the State Course of Study. Practically all of the week of September 17th - 22nd was given to conferences and work on the State Course of Study.

On the 29th the Board of Control, who cooperate with the Negro State Teachers' Association in the employment of Prof. C. H. Moore, held a conference in my office with Prof. E. E. Sams and myself. The matter before the conference was to discuss plans for Prof. Moore's work among the rural schools the coming year.

IV. Miscellaneous.

On the 12th I made a visit to Statesville to meet Miss Annie F. Brown who is superintendents of the Lend A Hand Society in Boston. The purpose of the conference was to discuss with Miss Brown, and the local county superintendent, plans for furnishing

books and other literature in Iredell and other counties of the State.

On the afternoon of the same day I went to Wadesboro for a conference with the county and city superintendents relative to purchasing supplies for the Anson County Training School.

On the 14th I had a conference with Dr. L. B. McBrayer, Superintendent of the State Tuberculosis Sanitorium for white people. Dr. McBrayer, as a representative of the State Board of Health, and I planned for some health work among the Negroes in the various counties of the State. Mrs. F. C. Williams, who has been a Jeanes worker, has been employed to visit the other Jeanes teachers, as well as other communities, and organize health clubs, making especial effort to spread information about the prevention of tuberculosis. I look for some good results from this plan.

Respectfully submitted,

N C Newbold

State Agent Rural Schools.

October 31, 1917.

Report of N. C. Newbold

State Agent Negro Rural Schools,

For North Carolina

For Month of October, 1917.

B.

Because I have not been well a part of October the field work has been limited, spending only seven or eight days in the field.

I. Training Schools.

A very enthusiastic meeting was held at Mt. Olive, Columbus County, on the 8th. Supt. Wooten, of the county, was present as well as other influential people. The occasion was the celebration of the opening of the County Training School at that point. Contributions amounting to about $150.00 were made to help support the school.

On the 26th dedicatory exercises were held at Grimesland, the location of the Pitt County Training School. A new building had just been erected and furnished at a total cost of about $5,000.00. Dr. Dillard, Supt. Joyner, and Secretary of State, J. Bryan Grimes, and a number of other influential people were present to take part in the exercises of the day. A large crowd of interested Negroes was present and before the meeting closed they subscribed, in cash, $215.00 to apply on their promise to the building fund, which made a total of $765.00 given by them - the amount they had promised being $750.00. Mr. Grimes gave three acres of land as a site for the school.

II. The other trips indicated in the first section of the report were as follows:

On the 27th to Wilmington where I went to address the teachers' meeting. To New Bern on the 28th, Sunday, where I had been invited to address a local organization known as the "Forum" in the Graded School auditorium. Superintendents Brinson, of the county schools, and Smith, of the city schools, were present and took part in the meeting.

On the 29th and 30th I went to Roxboro to visit some country schools, but was prevented from doing so by rains.

On the 1st I made a trip to Oxford to see the County Superintendent who desires a Jeanes teacher for Granville County.

On the 24th I went to Wadesboro to confer with the County Superintendent whose Jeanes Supervisor desired some information and help.

III. Conferences.

The conferences with the representatives of the Federal

Board of Vocational Education, and with others of our office force, I think were very important. It is probable that several of our County Training Schools and State Normals for Negroes will secure appropriations from the Smith-Hughes Fund.

Respectfully submitted,

N C Newbold

State Agent Rural Schools.

HAMMERMILL BOND

October, 31, 1917.

L.F.A

Report of N. C. Newbold

State Agent Negro Rural Schools,

For North Carolina

For Month of November, 1917.

B.

I. Teachers' Meetings.

On the first and second of November I attended Teachers' Meetings in Halifax and Gates counties respectively where I had an opportunity of speaking to and encouraging the teachers for their work this year.

II. Visit Rural Schools.

On the eighth and sixteenth I visited with the County Superintendents Rural Schools in Person and New Hanover counties. In Person County, in company with the superintendent, I visited one white and three colored schools, and in New Hanover two white and four colored schools. In all the schools visited we found the work progressing in a fairly satisfactory manner.

III. Visits to Training Schools.

On account of some misunderstanding with reference to a principal for the Powellsville Training Schools in Bertie County, I made a trip to Aulander, in that county, on the 9th for a conference with Superintendent Early. Since that time the matter has been satisfactorily settled.

On November 20th I went to Smithfield for a conference with Superintendent Royall and the principal of the County Training School there, W. M. Cooper, to discuss plans for the new industrial building for boys.

IV. Fairs.

At Aulander on November 9th I had an opportunity of attending a Community Fair at the Farm Life School for white people.

L.F.A.

Report of N. C. Newbold

State Agent Negro Rural Schools,

For North Carolina

For Month of November, 1917.

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IV. Fairs.

At Aulander on November 9th I had an opportunity of attending a Community Fair at the Farm Life School for white people.

The exhibits were exceedingly good and hundreds of people from all parts of three counties were present.

On the fifteenth I went to Wilmington to attend a Farmers' Fair arranged by the colored people of New Hanover, Pender and Brunswick counties. The exhibits were surprisingly varied and numerous, and proved that this has indeed been a year of production and conservation.

V. Trips with Mr. Jackson Davis and Doctor Sage.

Some time ago Waters Normal Institute at Winton, Hertford County, received an appropriation of $1500.00 from the General Education Board to aid in equipping the school for better service, particularly in the matter of training teachers. The appropriation has all been turned over to the principal, Doctor C. S. Brown. Mr. Davis and I visited this school on November 21st and found that nearly ~~most~~ all of the improvements for which the appropriation was made have already been provided.

On the next day we made a trip to Chapel Hill for the purpose of inspecting the new County Training School located there. Both of us were unusually well pleased with the progress that has been made at that school. The new principal is a very aggressive man and has done more in the three months work he has done there than some others of our principals have done in almost as many years.

On the 23rd we visited the Berry O'Kelly Training School at Method and St. Augustine's school, Raleigh. On the 24th we made a brief visit to Shaw University.

Doctor Sage came to Raleigh on the 25th and we visited St. Augustine's school in the forenoon of the 26th and in the afternoon we made a brief visit to Method to inspect the Berry O'Kelly Training School there.

VI. State Teachers' Assembly.

The last three days of the month were spent at Charlotte attending the sessions of the State Teachers' Assembly. At this meeting I had a fine opportunity for conferences with individual county and city superintendents pertaining to the various branches of work undertaken by my department.

Respectfully submitted,

N. C. Newbold

State Agent Rural Schools.

December, 4, 1917.

L. F. A.

L.F.A.

Report of N. C. Newbold

State Agent Negro Rural Schools

For Month of December, 1917.

B.

Only one trip of two days was made during the month of December. The exceedingly severe winter weather made it practically impossible to hold meetings or do any general field work.

I spent the 7th and 8th of December in Bertie County. On the 7th I visited the County Training School at Powellsville with Superintendent Early where we had an opportunity to talk with the teachers, pupils and a number of patrons who had gathered encouraging them to do everything possible to complete the new building this school year. On the 8th I attended and addressed a teachers' meeting in Windsor.

Miscellaneous.

The opportunity to be in the office for several days was one much needed. Besides the regular routine office work, I used the time in getting special reports from County Training Schools; conferring with the State Agent of the Smith-Hughes Fund with the idea of using some of this money in County Training Schools; preparing an outline for the State Director for the sale of War Stamps and War Savings Certificates, as to how he can best reach the Negroes of North Carolina with this propaganda; sending circular letters to city and town superintendents asking for information on High School and industrial work; preparing and sending circular letters to County Superintendents and Jeanes teachers about the Rosenwald Fund, and the opportunity it offers to promote a school building campaign this year; the Rosenwald Committee having promised us $14,100.00 to aid in this work during the current school year.

Repsectfully submitted,

N. C. Mobley

State Agent Rural Schools.

January, 5, 1918.

L. F. A.

Report of N. C. Newbold

State Agent Negro Rural Schools,

For North Carolina

For Month of January, 1918.

B.

War Savings Conference.

On January 10th I went to Winston-Salem on the invitation of Mr. F. H. Fries, the State Director of the War Savings Certificates and Thrift Stamp campaign. He had called a conference of a hundred of more leading Negroes of the State for the purpose of discussing with them the sale of stamps among their people. A very enthusiastic meeting was held. The leaders present - some from practically every county in North Carolina, assured Mr. Fries of their cordial, enthusiastic and active support in the campaign.

County Training Schools.

Two visits were made to the Berry O'Kelly Training School at Method. The one on the 14th for the purpose of taking the superintendent and chairman of the Board of Education of Gates County for a trip of inspection. They are planning to establish a County Training School in Gates County. The visit on the 21st, as stated under A, was for the purpose of introducing Vocational Agriculture in cooperation with the Smith-Hughes Fund.

Two trips were also made to the Martin County Training School at Parmele - the first one on the 15th for the purpose of discussing with the superintendent and principal the matter of industrial and other supplies needed by the school, for which an appropriation has been made by the General Education Board. The visit on the 25th was made with Mr. Sargent in order to introduce

the subject of Vocational Agriculture in cooperation with the Smith-Hughes Fund.

Visits were made on the 18th to Pamlico County and the 22nd to Orange County for the purpose of introducing Vocational Agriculture in those schools.

It is very encouraging to us to know that the Smith-Hughes Fund is now cooperating with six of our County Training Schools and we are hoping very strongly to get some good work going in these schools.

Rocky Point School.

On the 17th I went with Superintendent T. T. Murphy, of Pender County, to inspect the Rocky Point School, which had been aided by the Rosenwald Fund. We found here a tremendous crowd of patrons and children of the school, more than could be accomodated in the four room building. Most of them were very enthusiastic and proud of their building. This is, perhaps, the best finished, most attractive looking of the buildings that have been aided by this Fund.

Hampton Conference.

The State Agents' Conference at Hampton from the 26th to 29th inclusive was perhaps the best of its kind that we have held. We had time sufficient to go into the various matters discussed to reach some satisfactory conclusions.

Respectfully submitted,

H C Mumbald

State Agent Rural Schools.

February 16, 1918.

L. F. A.

~~L.F.A~~

Report of N. C. Newbold

State Agent Negro Rural Schools

For North Carolina

For Month of February 1918.

B.

I. Visits to Colleges.

A large part of the month of February was devoted to the work in co-operation with Doctor Weatherford in his campaign to encourage students in southern colleges to study Race Relations this spring.

As shown in the A section of this report, I visited four white colleges and presented this work in two Negro Colleges. Already more than 1,200 students have been enrolled in North Carolina for this study. Both the young men and the young women appeared very much interested in this campaign and seemed to be striving to do earnest work.

II. Trips to Training Schools.

I was very glad to have in North Carolina Doctor Little of Louisville and Mrs. Hammond of Georgia, and to have the pleasure of taking them to the Berry O'Kelly Training School at Method, Wake County.

On February 5th Mr. T. E. Browne, who is director of Vocational Agriculture for the State, and I visited our training school at Smithfield where we found it possible to introduce this work.

III. War Savings Meeting.

On the afternoon of February 22nd I made a trip to Henderson to attend a teachers' institute. However, I found on arrival that the meeting at that time had resolved itself into a mass meeting for the discussion of War Savings. The County Superintendent, Mr. Hunt - a local banker - and others were present. Very interesting talks were made by these gentlemen and by a number of leading colored people. Before the meeting was over, large numbers of stamps were bought and much enthusiasm was aroused.

IV. Slater School, Winston-Salem.

A very unusual thing has been done by the people of Winston-Salem under the leadership of Mayor R. W. Gorrell.

In brief, the Mayor, some time ago, wrote personal notes to many of the leading people of the city inviting them to attend a conference at his office, without stating any object. When the meeting had assembled he stated the object to be that of raising five or ten thousand dollars among the people of the city to aid in erecting an industrial building at the Slater State Normal School. The meeting was a most enthusiastic one. The citizens pledged themselves heartily to take part in such a campaign. Committees were appointed and plans laid. Later I was invited to attend what they called a round-up meeting on the 26th of February. The Mayor and many of the leading citizens met and had a report. On that day the secretary reported that $9,445.00 had been raised. Since then I have been informed that they have gone beyond the $10,000 mark.

So far as I know, this is the first instance of such action as this anywhere in the South. The men present at the meeting seemed to be very happy over their action. I expect to make a more complete report on this movement later.

Note---The A section of this report has been made fairly complete, so much so that it will not be necessary to repeat some of the items contained in that section.

Respectfully submitted,

N. C. Newbold

State Agent Rural Schools.

March 8th, 1918.

L. F. A.

SUMMARY OF REPORTS OF MR N C NEWBOLD
State Agent For Negro Rural Schools of North Carolina

January 1, 1916, to December 31, 1916

Jeanes Fund Work

Just as "the proof of the pudding is in the eating," so the evidence of the valuable work done by the Jeanes Fund Industrial Teachers in North Carolina during the past year lies in the statement of results accomplished. The year's visits made by these teachers to rural schools numbered 3,458, and among the industries taught by them were cooking, sewing, gardening, chair-caning, basketry, shuck work, rug making, wood work, sloyd, paper-cutting, general cleaning, house-work, beadwork, crocheting, embroidery, and hat making. Thirty-two new schoolhouses, costing $24,317, were built, while $4,526.39 was spent in enlarging and repairing thirty-two buildings already in use. For school improvements the people raised $15,293.34, besides labor valued at over $6,000 furnished by patrons for the same purpose.

The Jeanes Fund Teachers organized one hundred and forty-three "Moonlight Schools." The Negroes themselves manifested a great deal of interest in these night classes, and a large number of them - over 3,429 - learned to read and write, and thus to take much more interest generally in the schools for children. Enrolled in one of these schools was a

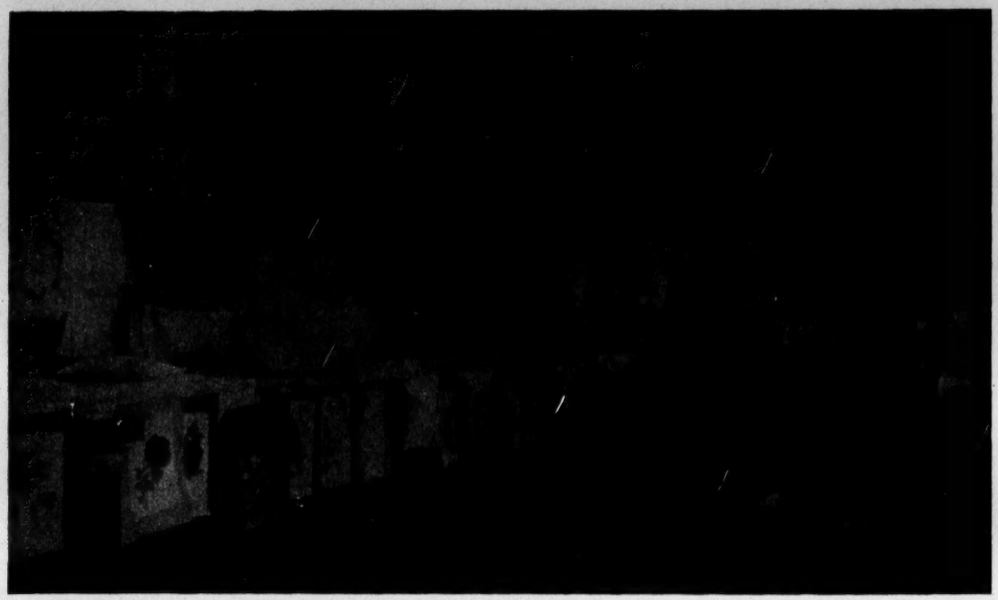
man seventy-three years old who learned to write and read just a little. He has become a very active member of the local school committee, and is intensely interested in the progress of his school, at Neely's Grove.

In addition to requiring monthly reports from the supervising teachers, and writing them personal letters of encouragement and help, Mr Newbold sent out at the close of each month what was called a "Progress Letter." This letter included brief quotations from the different county reports, and was sent to each supervisor. Many of the supervisors found this "Progress Letter" of great service to them in suggesting various ways in which they might improve their work.

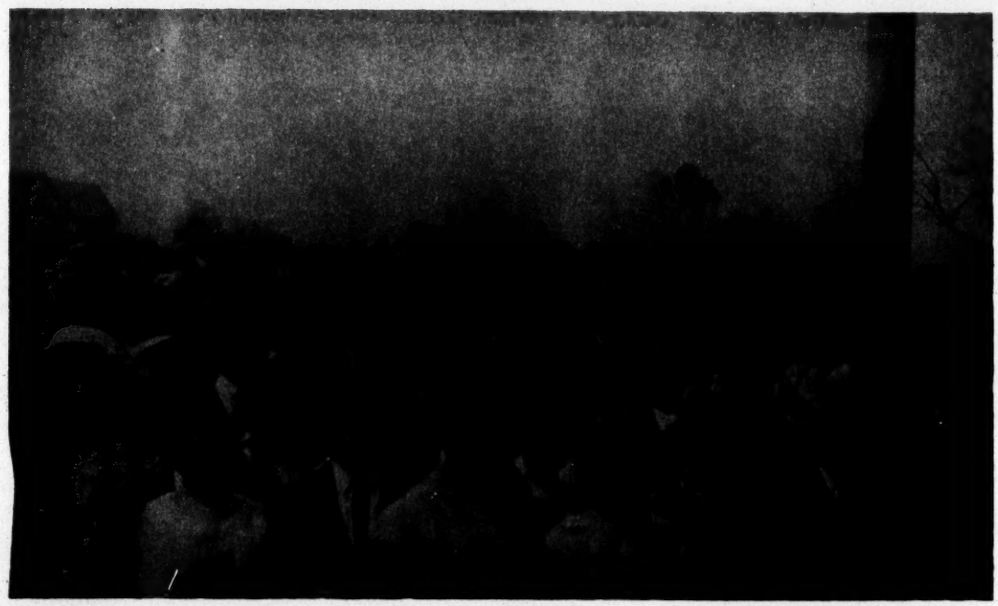
Home Makers' Clubs

This work is really in many respects a continuation of the work done by the Jeanes Supervisors during the regular school year. However, it brings the Supervisors more directly in touch with the homes and life of the people. The principal tangible results from this work for one year, under an appropriation of $3,500 from the General Education Board, are here tabulated:

Grand total of vegetables and fruits canned and preserved (qts)...292,918



Section of Forsyth County Industrial Exhibit, with County Supervisor in Background



Part of a Commencement Audience in Durham County Open Air Meeting

Total number of glasses, jars, etc., of jelly and pickles put up ...40,377

Total value of vegetables, fruits, and poultry sold.....$8,451.42

In addition to these activities, most of the Supervisors did a great deal in teaching better principles of sanitation in the homes of the people, held cooking and sewing classes, and some of them did considerable other industrial work.

County Training Schools

Five of these schools, employing twenty-seven teachers, with an enrollment of 1,382 pupils, were in operation in North Carolina during the last session. The sum of five hundred dollars was appropriated by the Slater Fund to aid in paying the current expenses of each school; three of them received a total of $1,300 for building and repairs. The total annual expense for operating all five schools is about $9,000, each one averaging something like $1,750.

Rosenwald Fund Aid

At Warran Grove, Chowan County, is the first school building aided by the Rosenwald Fund in North Carolina. It is an excellent two-room structure, costing $1,473, $300 of which was paid by the Rosenwald Fund. Eight other buildings

have now been completed, seven are in the course of construction, and fifteen or twenty more will receive some aid from appropriations already made. The appropriations last year were $1,865; this year $6,000 has been promised for this purpose.

Teachers

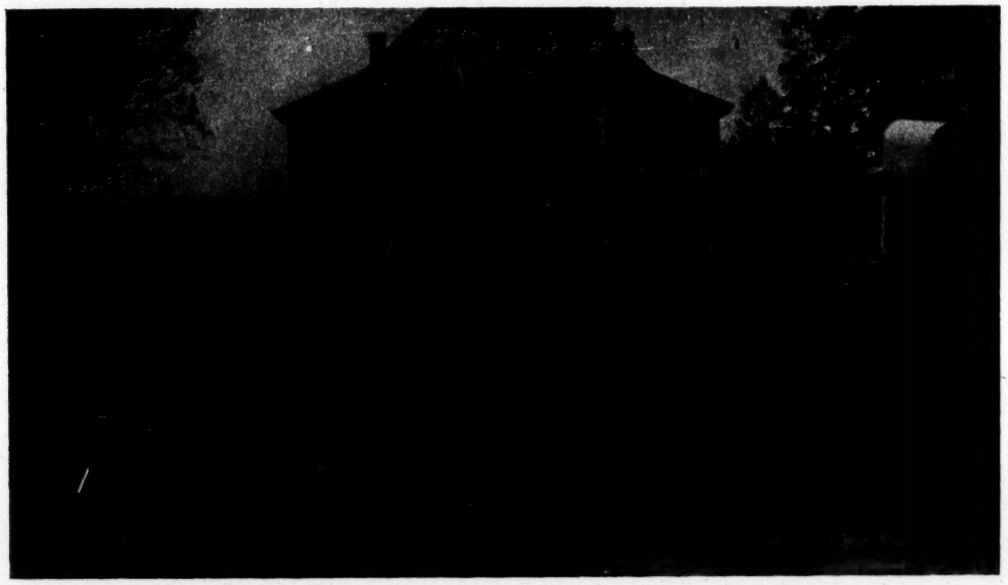
Information gathered by Mr Newbold indicates an annual demand in the state for approximately 500 Negro teachers, and an annual supply - from twenty-five of the leading Negro schools of North Carolina - of about 180, or only one-third of those needed.

With the aid of the General Education Board, Summer Schools were conducted at the three State Normal Schools and at the Agricultural and Technical College. Since more than 900 teachers took advantage of these sessions, the results were very gratifying.

In answer to an appeal made to the General Education Board for help in better equipping the State Normal Schools, an appropriation of $4,050 to furnish equipment for them was granted. This appropriation has had the effect of creating great interest where it is known, of inspiring and encouraging the principals and teachers in the Normal Schools, and of

The school buildings shown in the pictures below are two that were aided by the Rosenwald Fund to the extent of $300 each.

Rosenwald School near Aberdeen



Rosenwald School at Pleasant Plains

further intensifying the interest of the white state school officials.

Many of the church schools have asked for aid to establish teacher-training departments. In two instances the Slater Fund has come to their assistance with grants of $300 and $450 respectively. Mr Newbold, who visited both of these schools and aided in organizing the courses of study, believes that the money has been well spent. Other such schools are hoping to receive some assistance in the next few years, so that the supply of trained teachers may ultimately equal the demand.

In March, 1916, Mr Newbold sent a circular letter to the ninety-nine teachers who the year before attended the Summer School at Hampton, Virginia, encouraging them to return to Hampton and to take others with them, and also requesting the teachers to help conduct a state-wide campaign for additional Summer Schools this year in North Carolina. The 1916 attendance at Hampton Summer School numbered 173 teachers.

Report to State Teachers' Association

One hundred or more of the most prominent Negro leaders in North Carolina, including Professor C J Calloway, of Tuskegee, were present at the meeting of the State Teachers' Association

(Negro) held late in June, 1916. Before this gathering Mr Newbold gave a summarized statement of the work his office is trying to do in North Carolina, showing definitely the amount of money received from outside sources to promote Negro work and explaining fully the purposes for which this money is used. The effort to make these matters clear to the leaders of the Negro race in North Carolina Mr Newbold regards as one of the most important things he has done during the past year.

COPY

NC236a

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
School of Education
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

March 27, 1918

Professor N C Newbold
Raleigh, North Carolina

My dear Mr Newbold:

I am very sorry that my being in the hospital prevented my seeing you when you came to Chapel Hill last winter.

I am very much interested in our school and I have great faith in its future as a means of good for the colored people.

Being located in our State University town it occupies a strategic point in our movement for the better education of colored children. One thousand young white men are in our University annually from every section of the state and a good, practical, successful school right before their eyes from day to day will be a compelling argument for Negro education which will bear fruit when these students take their places as men in the public affairs of the state.

We have had a poor school for colored people so long that it is more difficult to begin the work than it would be had there been no school here at all. And yet I am proud of the start that you helped us to make and

the school is already an assured success.

Dr Mangum and Professor Holmes, members of the University faculty and also members of the school committee, are very much interested, and, in addition to visiting the school officially, have spoken in public meetings to the friends and patrons of the school.

On the night of Friday, February 22nd, I spoke to a large crowd of colored men, women, and children at the school building. There were more than three hundred present. After the speaking I looked in upon the children in the several rooms where they were playing innocent games or laughing and enjoying themselves, and I never saw a more orderly and delighted set of children. There was no boisterous laughter, nor rough play, nor indecorous behavior, but their whole conduct was free, happy, and proper.

Malone and his wife have just the spirit and the purpose that I want to see in every teacher, and when we get to sending our pupils out into the country schools as teachers they will take with them this same spirit and purpose.

He has had the interior of the building cleaned and painted by the boys, one new outhouse has been built, two old ones have been whitewashed, and all three have been screened. Desks have been repaired, windows washed frequently, and the grounds have been planted with shrubbery.

The girl students under the direction of Mrs Malone, have done their part in contributing to a better appearance inside and outside the buildings and both visitors and passersby are glad to note that conditions are fast growing better and more presentable day by day.

His penny lunch scheme has been most successful and he often sends hot soup or some other nourishing food to the sick in the neighborhood thereby widening the scope and influence of the school.

He has organized among the colored people a Patrons League, has brought together frequent largely attended social gatherings in the schoolhouse, and is by these efforts, focusing Negro thought and sentiment about their school.

The children in thirty homes have begun to cultivate gardens under his direction and supervision.

He has had two boys with him every fair afternoon for several weeks past pruning and spraying trees for our best citizens and in this way is showing in a practical way what his students are learning to do. But all these activities together with his work with the colored farmers, the corn clubs, pig clubs, the cooking, canning, and other domestic science work of Mrs Malone will be mentioned in our final report.

I am free to say that I am delighted to be connected with this school and help to make it just what I think is

badly needed, - one in which children acquire

(1) Thoroughness in the fundamentals of the education indispensable to every man or woman engaged in the usual activities of American life.

(2) Such training for the boys in shop-work as will enable them to turn a practical hand to the doing of the many little things that have to be done in American homes with hammer, saw, plane and chisel without having to call in the expensive service of a trained mechanic.

(3) Such training for the girls in domestic science as will enable them to administer their home duties with skill, economy, and contentment.

(4) And finally such training in each of the above as will enable boys and girls to become industrious, prosperous, and progressive citizens.

I am already laying plans for the coming year. All plans tho' will depend upon our financial ability to carry them through.

The county board of education has been very liberal to us and has gone to its limit in apportioning funds to us, in fact I think it has treated us better than any other district in the county.

We have been running the past year on the following estimated basis:

Funds promised:

From the county	$1,100
An increase of $350 over last made in response to special appeal	
From Slater Fund	500
Total	$1,600

Operating Expenses

Salary of Principal and Teacher Domestic Science	$1,000

Brought forward	$1,000
Salary 1 primary teacher	240
Salary 1 intermediate "	240
Current expenses	120
Total	$1,600

When we began the work it was absolutely necessary to move a two room building a distance of about 200 yards and place it between the principal's house and the two-story schoolhouse, thus enabling us to consolidate the work. Moving and repairing this building cost more than we contemplated and ran us into debt. The School Committee borrowed from the bank and I endorsed the note personally, thus becoming responsible since nothing could be collected legally from the committee.

I was so set on making the school a success that I was willing to take the risk of getting the money somehow or other. But for the steady call made on our little town for Liberty Loan investments, thrift stamps, and Red Cross work, I could raise some money here but at present nothing can be secured by subscriptions. The improvement and repairs leave us due the bank about $400 and I am anxious to see some way of meeting the note when it falls due.

The whole plant will soon be painted and will look very pretty I think. I will take a photograph of it and send to you as soon as it gets its new dress. During the summer Malone and his wife will work constantly with the farms and the village gardens in canning, and all the varied

forms of domestic science work. Next fall I want to have a big community gathering with a program that shall entertain, educate, and stimulate the colored people. I shall have an exhibit of their products on the farm, in the garden, and in the orchard, a display of canned goods, useful articles made by girls and boys, laundered articles and plain healthy well cooked food, community singing and in fact a real good neighbors' meeting. At night I shall want moving pictures that shall teach health, good living, pretty homes, up-to-date schools, modern gardens, farming, cattle and poultry raising, etc. I am glad to say that in all of the work we are doing we are having the constant help and advice of Professor Walker, State High School Inspector. In fact, I always ask him to attend our conferences which he is very ready and willing to do. But I'll talk with you when I see you - to say in a letter all I want to say would tire you in the reading.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) M C S Noble

MCSN/NR

:

E.F.A.

Report of N. C. Newbold

State Agent Negro Rural Schools

For North Carolina

For Month of March, 1918.

B.

Nothing of unusual importance was done in March, only such routine work as outlined under section A of this report.

The trip to Tuskegee for the county supervisors and principals of training schools in North Carolina was one of very great value to them and to their work. I secured a Pullman Car, which was attached to Southern train No. 35, for these workers. This car took them all the way through to the Tuskegee grounds without change. The same plan was made for the returning trip. I feel sure that the experience gained by these good workers in North Carolina will be worth many times more than the cost.

Many of our county supervisors and county superintendents are now intensely interested in the Rosenwald building proposition. As a result we are sending in to the Rosenwald Committee a large number of applications for aid.

The County Training Schools that are now in operation have done better work this year than heretofore. Six of them are undertaking the teaching of Vocational Agriculture, to boys of fourteen years of age, with some assistance from the Smith-Hughes Fund. There is also very great interest in many parts of the State in establishing County Training Schools. As will be seen from section A, I made three or four trips in March to inspect prospective Training Schools.

Respectfully submitted,

N C Newbold

State Agent Rural Schools.

N/B

NC236 T.E.A.

Report of N. C. Newbold

State Agent Negro Rural Schools

For North Carolina

For Month of April, 1918.

The entire month of April, except one day, has been spent in Raleigh. This has been due to the fact that there has been sickness in my family, which prevented me from going out of the city.

On April 22nd I made a trip to the Berry O'Kelly Training School, near Raleigh, with the County Superintendent, Doctor Knight, And on April 27th I made a trip with Mr. Jackson Davis to inspect the Henderson Normal School at Henderson, N. C.

With these two exceptions a large part of every other week day during the month of April has been spent in the office in the effort to organize the different agencies at work in the State, namely, the Home-Makers' Club work, the Rosenwald School building campaign, the Jeanes work, County Training Schools, and assisting Doctor Dillard in securing a number of colored preachers to attend a conference at Hampton in the summer. There has been no time since I began this work when such large demands have been made upon me and our stenographer in keeping up with the correspondence in the various fields of endeavor.

Respectfully submitted,

N. C. Newbold

State Agent Rural Schools.

N/B

~~L.F.A.~~

Report of N. C. Newbold

State Agent Negro Rural Schools.

for North Carolina

For Month of May, 1918.

B.

No unusual field work was done in May. In general, the trips were for regular routine work in connection with the schools. On the 7th, 8th and 9th, I did take part in a county-wide tax campaign for schools in Lenoir County having three appointments in that county.

I found it possible to attend one county commencement and commencements of three individual schools, one White and two Negro.

A large part of the office work during this month was in connection with the organization of Summer schools, Home Makers' Club Work and planning for the Summer work in general.

Respectfully submitted,

N C Newbold

State Agent Negro Rural Schools.

~~I.F.A.~~

Report of N. C. Newbold

State Agent Negro Rural Schools

For North Carolina

For Month of ~~March~~ June, 1918.

B.

Practically the whole month of June has been taken up in preparing and issuing circular letters to county superintendents and Home Makers' Club Agents, Ministers and others. (Copies of these circular letters are attached as a part of this report).

Owing to the fact that it seemed necessary to do so much of this kind of work and that I was planning to leave the work in fairly good condition for the trip to Cambridge in July and August, it has been impossible to attempt field work worth mentioning.

During the month, I have also arranged itineraries for our State Jeanes and Home Makers' Club Agent for the months of June and July, also August, and for our State Rosenwald Agent for the same time. The Rosenwald building campaign has also required quite a lot of my time.

Respectfully submitted,

N. C. Newbold

State Agent Negro Rural Schools.

AC 2364

Superintendent of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh June 6, 1918

To the Negro Teachers of North Carolina:-

There has perhaps never been a time in all our history when the need for well trained teachers was so urgent as now. For this reason and because our State Board of Examiners are gradually raising the standard of first grade teachers we are especially anxious that at least one half of our thirty-five hundred Negro teachers shall attend some good summer school this year.

Arrangements have been made to conduct six summer schools within the State as follows:

1 – Agricultural and Technical College, Greensboro, N. C.
Six weeks, beginning June 24, 1918. Pres. Jas. B. Dudley

2 – State Normal School, Elizabeth City, N. C.
Four weeks, July 1 – 26, 1918. Principal, P. W. Moore

3 – State Normal School, Fayetteville, N. C.
Four weeks, July 8–Aug. 2,1918. Principal, E. E. Smith

4 – Slater State Normal School, Winston-Salem, N. C.
Four weeks, July 1 – 26, 1918. Principal, S. G. Atkins

5 – Western Summer School, Asheville, N. C.
Four weeks, June 10 - July 6, 1918. Principal, J. H. Michael 48 Hill st., Asheville, N. C.

6 – Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C.
Four weeks, beginning June 15th, Dean, Chas. R. Frazer.

Approved work done in any of these schools for the full term will be given credit by the State Board of Examiners. About 900 Negro teachers held first grade certificates last year. Do you think this number can and ought to be greatly increased this year? If teachers will attend some one of these summer schools, stay the full term, and take a thorough course in those subjects in which they are deficient, it is possible for many more to earn first grade certificates under the State Board of Examiners.

In addition to those who will attend a summer school within our State many will go to Hampton. Only those who hold first grade certificates, Supervisor's certificates, high school, or principal's certificates, will be admitted at Hampton. Many of the teachers in Rosenwald schools will attend a six weeks summer term at Tuskegee Institute.

Will you make an effort to attend Summer School this year and take some of your friends with you, especially those who are going to teach next fall for the first time? Let us all see if we can enroll 1500 to 1800 North Carolina Negro teachers in summer schools this year. Make arrangements at once with the school of your choice and go. We shall be glad to aid in any way we can.

Very truly yours,
E. E. SAMS
State Supervisor Teacher Training

N. C. NEWBOLD
State Agent Rural Schools

P. S. We are asking your county superintendent to send you this letter as we do not have names and addresses in our office.

NC 2xa

Superintendent of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

June 4th, 1918.

My dear Sir:-

You will find enclosed a circular letter which describes a very interesting conference to be held at Hampton Institute, Va., June 25th-28th, 1918. You have been nominated by your County Superintent of Public Schools as rea presentative minister from your county to attend this Conference. I hope you will be sure to be present and take part in the discussions.

Dr. Jas. H. Dillard, of Charlottesville, Va., who is President of the Jeanes and Slater Boards has kindly offered to pay your railroad fare to Hampton and return to attend this conference. The Hampton Authorities offer to furnish you room and board during the four days you are there for $1.00 a day - thus making a total cost to you of about $4.00 for this valuable and pleasant trip.

Please let me know right away if you will accept this appointment so Dr. Dillard will know how many to provide expenses for. Also if you will go, please write Mr. Lawrence Fenninger, Hampton Institute, Va., telling him you will attend the Ministers' Conference so he can reserve a room for you.

Both Dr. Dillard and I will attend the Conference, and he will pay you the money for travelling expenses there.

This is going to be a great meeting. I hope you will go.

Please let Mr. Fenninger and me hear from you at once.

Very truly yours,
N. C. Newbold
State Agent Rural Schools.

AC 236a

Superintendent of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh May 27th, 1918

Supt.

Dear Mr.

Since we are receiving aid from several sources to promote the Jeanes, Health, and Home Makers' Club work in your County by your Negro Supervisor, under your direction, I am suggesting below a plan by which book keeping may be simplified for you, your supervisor, and all the rest of us concerned.

1. Jeanes Term - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -(Jeanes Fund.....
(County.....

2. Smith-Hughes Fund. - - - - - - - - - - - - - (Salary.....
(Mrs. Jane S. McKimmon) (and expenses.

3. State Board of Health - Salary for - - -
- $_____

4. Home makers Clubs- - - - - - - - - - - - - - (Salary.....
(General Education Board) (G. E. B.....

This program makes .....employment for your Supervisor.

I am sending a copy of this plan to your Supervisor, and hope you and she will write me if you approve,and ask questions if I have not made the whole matter clear.

Now that Spring has come, I hope you will urge your Supervisor to devote all possible time and energy to organizing Home Makers' Clubs of girls and women to grow and can vegetables and fruits.

The Negro Supervisors, as Home Makers' Club Agents, last year saved in round numbers three quarters of a million quarts of fruits and vegetables. Let us make it a million and a half to two millions this year. Every county ought to save at least fifty thousand quarts.

With best wishes, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

N. C. NEWBOLD.

State Agent Rural Schools.

NC 236a

Superintendent of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh May 29, 1918

To Home-Makers' Club Agents:-

This circular letter and the one I am enclosing should have gone to you some time ago, but I have been unavoidably delayed which I very much regret.

You were selected by Mrs. McKimmon for co-operation because she has a successful White Home Demonstration Agent in your County. As you know, Mrs. McKimmon has promised to pay your salary and a small sum for expenses for May and June. You are expected to co-operate with the White Agent under the county superintendent and Mrs. McKimmon's direction. You should send reports as directed by them and send a copy each week to me.

Wherever possible organize Home-Makers' Clubs in connection with Community Leagues, but please do not stop there. Organize in every community where possible clubs of girls and women in groups of ten to twenty, and urge food producing and food saving. Get the Community Leagues to help all they can and everywhere they can. The gardening and canning work ought not to be neglected where leagues have not been organized. It cannot wait. Every community ought to have a Home-Makers' Club. Such clubs this summer, if the proper work is done, may help next fall in organizing many permanent Leagues for the promotion of all phases of real community work-schools, health, food, better homes, war-work, etc.

Because your county is receiving two months salary and expenses from Mrs. McKimmon it seems wise and fair to use more of the General Education Board money in counties that do not get any help from her - of which there are about twenty. This explains the smaller appropriation from the G. E. B. for your county this year than last. I am confident your sense of fair play will approve our judgment in this matter.

Please continue to work in close co-operation with Mrs. McKimmon's office through the entire term of your summer employment as you are doing these two months - May and June.

If you expect to attend summer school this can perhaps be arranged satisfactorily to all, I think; but it should be attended to promptly. Please write me at once.

Also, if you are planning a vacation, please see your superintendent and Home Demonstration Agent and decide upon the time you can best be spared from your work. There is such a demand

now for the service you are rendering I hope you will let your vacation interfere as little as possible with your food making and food saving campaign. Please attend to this matter right away and let us hear from you.

Mrs. McKimmon and all of us agree that you should keep in touch with your school and health work as you go about promoting the food campaign. The interest in these matters should not be allowed to lag. Now and then Mrs. Holland, Mrs. Williams, and Prof. C. H. Moore will perhaps visit you in behalf of their several fields of work.

Please keep these two circular letters for reference as you may need them. Write for any information or help that we can give.

I have full confidence that you will use your time and ability to the best of your judgment to help your people, your State and your Nation in this time of supreme need.

With good wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

N. C. Newbold

State Agent Rural Schools

NC 236a

Superintendent of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

June 22, 1918.

ome Makers' Club Agents:-

The circular enclosed, which is copy of one sent your County perintendent, is intended to explain the salary arrangement which e have been able to make for you. We are anxious to employ all workers for the entire year, or as many months as possible. If you have not worked, or been out of the county for vacation, or to attend summer school, so you have not put in the time as indicated on the enclosed salary statement, and if for any of these reasons you are not now making time as shown, and cannot well do so in the next few weeks, then I suggest you work later in the Summer to make up this time. You and your Superintendent can work out the matter of time that should be given to this work, which is so important this year.

I am quite sure you have your Home Makers' Clubs well organized and steadily at work by this time. Wherever possible organize Home Makers' Clubs in connection with Community Leagues, but please do not stop there. Organize in every community where possible clubs of girls and women in groups of ten to twenty, and urge food producing and food saving. Get the Community Leagues to help all they can and everywhere they can. The gardening and canning work ought not to be neglected where Leagues have not been organized. It cannot wait. Every community ought to have a Home Makers' Club. Such clubs this summer, if the proper work is done, may help next fall in organizing many permanent Leagues for the promotion of all phases of real community work,- schools, health, food, better homes, war-work, fire prevention, etc.

As you will see from the salary statement, Dr. McBrayer has kindly offered to pay your salary for another month to extend the term for Home makers Club work. You will, therefore, please continue, to give through the Summer about the same amount of time and work to health matters that you gave in your Jeanes term. Keep the Community Leagues busy on all matters necessary at this time of the year and organize new ones where possible.

As indicated above, you can arrange with your Superintendent to attend Summer School or for a brief vacation period satisfactory to both. Please let me know your plans promptly.

I hope your county will not fall below 50,000 quarts of fruits and vegetables saved, more if possible. We are all expecting great things of you.

With good wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

N C Newbold

State Agent Rural Schools.

NC-236a

Superintendent of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

June 21, 1918.

To County Jeanes Supervisors:-

I am enclosing herewith two final report blanks for your Jeanes work, which closed sometime ago. Please fill these reports out carefully, turning them both over to your County Superintendent requesting that he sign and forward one to me not later than June 24th, if possible.

Include in your report the additional month for which the State Board of Health is to pay. In other words, if your Jeanes term was six months, make this final report for seven months since the State Board of Health has or will pay for one month. Please be sure to send this promptly.

With good wishes, I am,

Very sincerely yours,
N. C. Newboold
State Agent Rural Schools.

P.S. Prof. J. D. Wray and Prof. L. E. Hall, of the Farm Makers' Club work, are sending you circular letters and other matter relative to Uncle Sam's Saturday Service League. This is worthy of your support and I hope you will do what you can to promote these plans. I shall be very glad for you to co-operate with Professors Wray and Hall in all their work.

4 C 236a

Superintendent of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

June 26, 1918

Dear Mr.

I am writing to inquire if you and your County Board of Education desire to continue the Jeanes industrial work among your Negro rural schools next school year. If so, do you wish to retain the services of your present supervising teacher? I feel sure we can secure for your county from the Jeanes fund as much as $_____ per month for six months if you desire it. Since the cost of living has advanced so much, I hope you will find it possible to increase the salary of the supervisor from county funds during the Jeanes term.

In addition to the Jeanes appropriation of $_____ mentioned it will probably be possible also, I hope, to secure aid from the following sources to assist in keeping the supervisor in the field all the year:

1. State Board of Health - two months' salary, $100.00 or more.
2. Smith-Lever Fund - Garden & Canning work, $100.00 or more.
3. General Education Board, Garden & Canning work, $75.00 or more.

In round numbers, it may be possible to secure, including Jeanes Fund, $350.00 to $450.00 from outside sources. If you can secure from the county about or slightly more than half as much, say $250.00, you could employ a supervisor for 12 months.

At present I can guarantee only the Jeanes appropriation, but I am confident you would get part or all of the other amounts mentioned.

All the parties co-operating in this arrangement, - Dr. Dillard, Mrs. McKimmon, Dr. McBrayer of the State Board of Health, the General Education Board representatives, including this office, - are very anxious to secure sufficient funds from all sources to employ these Negro supervisors for the whole year. By this means you could promote school, health, garden, canning and war work at the proper time, and keep the local Community Leagues in working order throughout the year for these various causes.

If you and your Board take favorable action on this matter, I suggest that you have your supervisor begin the Jeanes term Oct. 1st. to continue for six months. I am enclosing an appointment blank which I shall be glad for you to fill out and return to me next week if possible.

I am forwarding this letter now thinking you will perhaps want to bring this matter to the attention of your Board the first Monday in July. Prompt action will be appreciated so we can begin to line up the various parties interested in the plan suggested above.

Very sincerely yours,

State Agent Rural Schools.

L.F.A.
NC 236a
RECEIVED
GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD
BOND
HAMMERMILL

REPORT OF N. C. NEWBOLD

STATE AGENT NEGRO RURAL SCHOOLS

FOR NORTH CAROLINA

For Month of July, 1918.

The entire month of July was spent at Harvard University attending a special course arranged by the General Education Board for the State Agents of Rural Schools in the South.

Respectfully submitted,

N C Newbold

State Agent Negro Rural Schools.

September 6, 1918.

L. F. A.

REPORT OF N. C. NEWBOLD

STATE AGENT NEGRO RURAL SCHOOLS

FOR NORTH CAROLINA

For Month of August, 1918.

B.

As indicated in "Section A." of this report, most of this month after returning from Harvard University, has been spent in the office catching up with the work which had accumulated in my absence and in planning work for the Fall and Winter.

I have expressed several times in letters to the Secretaries, my appreciation of the opportunity to attend the Summer School at Harvard University in July and the first part of August. I feel that I ought to state it here as a matter of permanent record. The work that was given us at Harvard by Dr. Hanus was of very great permanent value to me. I hope the General Education Board will understand how much I appreciate this opportunity.

Respectfully submitted,

N. C. Newbold

State Agent Rural Schools.

September 6, 1918.

Report of N. C. Newbold
State Agent Negro Rural Schools
for North Carolina
For month of September, 1918.

B.

As is shown in Section A. of this report, I made only three trips during the month of September.

I went to Shelby where both the county and city superintendents have been anxious to establish a county training school. After a conference with the Board of Education and the superintendents, mutual plans were agreed upon and the school was established.

The trip to Roanoke Rapids was to attend a district meeting attended by eighteen or twenty county superintendents. Practically all of the superintendents present are carrying forward in their counties one or more phases of the work represented in this office. This meeting gave splendid opportunity for conferences with individual superintendents about the different activities in behalf of their Negro Schools.

The trip to Wilson on the 27th was occasioned because of some local trouble in which the teacher who had done the Jeanes work last year was concerned. It was agreed to discontinue the Jeanes work in that county for the present.

Respectfully submitted:

State Agent Negro Rural Schools.

Oct. 4, 1918.

L.F.A.

REPORT OF N. C. NEWBOLD

STATE AGENT NEGRO RURAL SCHOOLS

FOR NORTH CAROLINA

For Month of October, 1918.

B.

The one trip reported for October was made early in the month before the influenza epidemic had gained much headway in this State. Soon after that the disease spread over the state so rapidly all schools were closed and public meetings of all kinds cancelled. The fight on this dread disease, which amounted almost to a scourge, was pressed by teachers and school leaders everywhere. Educational matters and such were almost at a stand still.

Under these conditions, it seemed wise not to take the risk of railroad travel when so little of value could be done in the field.

The time in the office has been used:

First: In keeping in touch with the workers in the field, Jeanes work, Club work, prospective building plans and the like.

Second: In planning and working on a bulletin to be used in helping and guiding community development. The local organizations to be fostered by it are "Negro Community Improvement Leagues". The plan contemplates the co-operation of:

a. The State Department of Public Instruction.
b. The State Board of Health.
c. The State Extension Service - Home and Farm Demonstration work.
d. The State Insurance Department - fire prevention and safety in life insurance.

Conferences have been held in the State Department of Public Instruction by the heads of the departments named; the plan has been agreed upon; and the work of preparing the bulletin is now going forward.

The idea back of the plan is that such local leagues as are contemplated will encourage the Negro people in the remotest districts of the state to welcome the agencies of the state government and to co-operate with them in an effort to develop their own local communities. We believe that the co-operation of all these state departments with the aim of establishing one strong community organization among the Negroes thru which shall be carried forward all the propaganda for community development, educational, health, home, farm, protection of property, etc., will be the means of helping the people to realize their possibilities along the various lines of growth, better than it could possibly be done through a multiplicity of organizations. The tendency is toward many societies, clubs, lodges and the like.

Our League plan will endeavor to take care of the varied interests of the community through one organization with committees for the several activities - education - health and the like.

Last year our Department co-operated with the State Board of Health in thirty eight counties with very satisfactory results. This has encouraged us to invite the co-operation of the other two departments this year. They have heartily accepted the opportunity to work with us.

Six hundred and three (603) Leagues were organized last year. With a more definitely and more fully outlined plan and with the increased co-operation, we hope to increase the number very greatly this year.

We not only get the prestige that naturally comes from the announced intention of these other state agencies to co-operate with us, but also considerable financial support to promote the work of the Leagues through the Jeanes Industrial teachers, something like $10,000.00 to $15,000.00 for the year. This, together with the assistance we have

been getting from the Jeanes Fund for industrial teachers and from the General Education Board for Home Makers Club work, will enable us to employ the Jeanes teachers for the entire year, thus making it possible for them to carry forward at the proper time the aims and purposes of the different Departments named as co-operating in this general plan.

If the plan as a whole in actual operation shall serve the Negroes and the State even half as well as I believe it will, then I shall feel that what has been practically a quarantine in the office for October has not been without at least some compensations.

Respectfully submitted:

N. C. Newbold

State Supervisor Rural Schools.

Nov. 6, 1918.

Report of N. C. Newbold

State Agent Negro Rural Schools for North Carolina

For month of November, 1918.

B.

Owing to the fact that Influenza was wide-spread and most of the schools were closed as a result, very little field work was done in November; also there was illness in my family which prevented me from leaving home except it were a very urgent matter.

Only one trip was made during the month - that to Alamance County to inspect a new Rosenwald School at Arches' Grove.

A number of important conferences were held in our offices, the more important being: First, those connected with the preparation and publication of a bulletin to be used by Negro Community Improvement Leagues; Seconnd, those held with the State Board of Examiners, the object of which was to urge the Board to extend the reading circle work for ~~the~~ teachers to the Negro teachers in various counties on the same basis and somewhat the same plan as that adopted for reaching the white teachers of the state. As a result of these conferences, several counties have already been organized for the promotion of the reading circle work.

A number of important circular letters were prepared and sent out during the month. Some of these appealed to the supervisors not only to aid school work wherever possible but to give their time and attention as much as they could toward

B. (Continued)

helping relieve suffering in the homes of the people. In many homes practically every member of the family was sick with Influenza and the supervisors were veritable angels of mercy to many of these people.

Respectfully submitted:

N. C. Nusbaum

January 28, 1919.

Report of N. C. Newbold

State Agent Negro Rural Schools for North Carolina

For Month of December, 1918.

B.

Conditions in December were very little better so far as the Influenza was concerned. Many schools that had opened in October and November were compelled to close in December. Hence a large part of this month was spent in the office keeping in touch with the field as much as possible and in outlining plans and policies for the new year.

Two trips were made to the Berry O'Kelly Training School in Wake County, one on December 6th and another on the 19th. The latter was made for the purpose of showing Superintendent Akers of Halifax County and Superintendent Guthrie of Hyde County what such a training school is and may do. On the 19th a trip was also made to Smithfield with the gentlemen just named.

On the 17th and 18th of December a meeting of the county and city superintendents of the state was held in Raleigh for the purpose of discussing plans for making effective the new six months school term amendment since the people at the poles supported a constitutional limit of at least six instead of four months school term. I attended these meetings and assisted wherever possible.

On the 20th of December, I made a trip to Sedalia, with Mr. Jackson Davis, Superintendent Foust of Guilford County, and Mr. E. P. Wharton, a prominent business man of Greensboro. Sedalia is the location of Palmer Memorial Institute and presided over by Mrs. C. Hawkins Brown. She is anxious to have her school recognized as a

B. (Continued)

county training school.

Respectfully submitted:

N. C. Newbold

January 28, 1919.

B.

1919

The important items in my work in January are discussed in the "A" section of this report. Only two trips were made as indicated in that section.

My efforts this month were directed mainly in trying to impress upon the many superintendents who came to the office for conferences three matters:

First: The importance of pressing the school house building campaign while Mr. Rosenwald is willing and anxious to help us.

Second: To organize and direct the reading circle work among the Negro teachers now in service under the general supervision of the State Board of Examiners.

Third: To encourage the establishment of high schools for Negroes in the country districts.

The superintendents agreed with my view that such efforts on the part of the county school officials in behalf of the Negroes would not only be an effort to give our Negro population a square deal educationally, but would have a far reaching economic effect. It would convince the Negroes that the officials intend to be just in giving them good schools, and no doubt would held most of them on the farms to help build up country life.

If some such effort is not made many of the Negroes will no doubt leave and go where they can find good schools.

This effort is meeting with some success. One superintendent came into my office two weeks ago and brought applications for aid from

the Rosenwald Fund on eight school houses. Four applications from his county had already been approved. He will in all probability complete at least a dozen rural modern Negro school houses this year. Another superintendent who has four Rosenwald schools sent in four other applications, another three, and many others one and two.

The leaven is beginning to work.

Respectfully submitted:

N. C. Newbold

State Agent Rural Schools.

March 1, 1919.

B. Feb 1919

During the sessions of the General Assembly many superintendents and other school officials came to Raleigh. They came partly because of interest in legislation, but mainly for business with the State Department of Public Instruction. For this reason those of us in the office who do field work find it wise to spend as much time as possible here for conferances with these officials.

My work during February has been a continuation of that outlined under the "B" Section of my January report.

I am confident the conferences held here during the past two months with the men who are doing the work in the field have been of very great value.

Only two trips were made in February.

Respectfully submitted:

N. C. Newbold

State Agent Rural Schools.

March 1, 1919.

March 1919

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B.

Outline of the principal field work down in March is contained in the A. Section of this report. The most important field work done during March is as follows:

1. Conferences with Boards of Education:

On the 4th I attended a meeting of the Board of Education of Pender County, which was called for the purpose of deciding upon the location of the proposed new county training school for Negroes in that county. The meeting was attended by representative Negroes from two sections of the county - Burgaw the county seat, and Rocky Point, about seven miles from the county seat. Both sides came prepared to make substantial offers for the location of the training school. In Burgaw the proposition came from a private school owned and controlled by the Baptist denomination. The school at Rocky Point is owned and controlled by the county authorities. After a full discussion of the matter, a decision was postponed for a month when the Board decided to locate the training school at Rocky Point, mainly because this school is owned and controlled by the public.

2. Rosenwald school matters:

On March 14th, I made a trip to Halifax County for the purpose of inspecting three Rosenwald schools erected at widely separated points in that county. It required 155 miles travel in a Ford automobile to accomplish the feat. In addition to visiting these three schools, I also inspected the Roanoke Rapids Graded School which is receiving some aid from the General Education Board thru the Slater Board. The three schools inspected are fairly good schools, tho each one had some defects of construction.

By invitation of Superintendent Royall, I went to Smithfield to consult with him about aid from the Rosenwald fund to construct eight or ten Rosenwald schools. Since that time, he has sent in applications for aid on eight schools, all of which have been approved.

On the 27th, I made a trip to Montgomery County to Inspect a Rosenwald school in Powell's district. A change had been made within the last year in county superintendents. This building was begun in the preceding administration and evidently no definite plan had been drawn for its construction. If so, apparently the contractors had not attempted to do a very thorough piece of work. In fact it was a pitiful attempt at securing a better school building. Since that time, a new application has been sent to the Rosenwald Committee and they have agreed to make a larger appropriation on condition that a better building be constructed.

Respectfully submitted,

N. C. Newbold

State Agent Rural Schools.

June 16, 1919.

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EDUCATION BOARD

Report of N. C. Newbold,

State Agent Negro Rural Schools for North Carolina

For Month of April, 1919.

B.

On March31st, we began a conference of Jeanes Supervisors and Principals of County Training Schools at the Slater Normal School, Winston-Salem. This conference continued thru April 1st and 2nd. We had at this conference the supervisors and principals from North Carolina and South Carolina, practically a full attendance of these workers from both states. In addition to the Negro workers, there were present Dr. Dillard, Mr. Davis, Mr. Caldwell, Dr. Bachman, Professor W. T. B. Williams, Dr. Brooks, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, two members of the State Board of Examiners and Institute Conductors, Miss Kelly and N. C. Newbold, of the State Department of Public Instruction, Mrs. McKimmon, State Home Demonstration Agent, Mrs. Hollowell, of the State Insurance Department, Mr. T. E. Browne, State Director of the Smith-Hughes Work, a number of county and city superintendents and several other special workers, white and colored. As has been indicated, the conference continued in session three days. In my judgment, it was the best conference we have held since I have been engaged in this work. A glance over the personel of the conference will show that it was remarkable. The State Superintendent's presence and speech brought him immediately into touch with the Negro work of the State. What he said was highly approved by the Negro leaders and they have talked it among the people of the State.

A county commencement for Negroes was held in Greene County, April 4th. At this time a rather unique ceremony was performed. A former supervisor, Miss Mary M. Battle, who had labored

that county for two years and she had toiled so zealously in behalf of her people that her health was undermined and Tuberculosis developed. She died about eighteen months ago. The people in the county, both white and colored, appreciated her services. To commemorate her services and value to the county, Superintendent J. E. Debnam suggested to the Negro leaders that a modest monument be erected to her memory. They had no difficulty in raising something more than two hundred dollars by contributions for this purpose. The County Superintendent started the subscriptions with a personal gift of $5.00. The monument stands in front of the public school building in Snow Hill, the county seat of Greene County. It is a very creditable piece of work bearing a simple inscription stating who Miss Battle was, what she did, and by whom the monument was erected. It is an evidence of genuine appreciation by a grateful people. At the commencement exercises above referred to this monument was formally unveiled in the presence of hundreds of the best Negroes in Greene County and a number of interested white people.

Kodak views of the monument will be found on the next page.

Mr. Jackson Davis and I made a trip to the Pitt County Training School at Grimesland on April 16th. County Superintendent Underwood and Principal G. R. Whitfield, of the Swaining School, had made plans to construct a dormitory for girls during the present year. Application had been made to the General Education Board for funds to assist in this work. Mr. Davis and I found the school work at Grimesland going on in a satisfactory way, also that the premises and surroundings were clean and in good order. This is one of our most promising county training schools. Superintendent Underwood and his Board of Education are tremendously interested in this project. Members of the Board went with us to inspect the property on the date named.

Superintendent Peele, of Scotland County requested me to meet his Board of Education at Gibson in that county on the 18th. He has become inberested in the Rosenwald School Building Plans. He wished me to discuss the matter with his Board. We had a full discussion of the matter with the Board of Education and several members of the district committeemen. A great deal of interest was manifested and since that time Mr. Peele has forwarded to me seven applications for aid from the Rosenwald fund to construct public school houses. All of these will be approved and the houses built this summer.

On the 26th of April, I had the pleasure of taking Mr. Lambert, State Agent of Alabama, to visit our training schools at Method and Smithfield. Other unimportant trips made during the month are indicated in the A. Section of this report.

However, I want to mention the trip to Bennett College on April 29th. President Frank Trigg, of this Institution, is making a very earnest effort to assist the State to secure a sufficient supply of

trained Negro teachers. He has applied to Dr. Dillard for aid from the Slater Fund to employ a strong critic teacher. My trip to Bennett on the date named was for the purpose of inspection and making a report to Dr. Dillard. I shall be glad to report favorably and I hope the appropriation may be secured at the earliest possible date.

Respectfully submitted,

N. C. Newbold

State Agent Rural Schools.

June 17, 1919.

REPORT OF N. C. NEWBOLD

STATE AGENT RURAL SCHOOLS OF NORTH CAROLINA

FOR MONTH OF MAY, 1919.

B.

ROSENWALD SCHOOLS:

In a previous special letter to Dr. Flexner, I have given a detailed account of my trip on May 16th to inspect three Rosenwald schools in Wilson County, namely; The Lucama, Kirby's and Rocky Branch schools. These schools were not complete but the superintendent has since informed me that work is going forward on them and that they will soon be completed and furnished. I also reported in that letter a trip on the 15th to inspect the Middleburg School in Vance County, which was only fairly well begun. This will be a first class school building when completed.

May 30th I met the superintendent, a member of the board of education and Mr. Attmore in Lenoir County for the purpose of inspecting prospective Rosenwald school sites. We visited Grainger's and Parrott's schools. At present, there is no building at the former place, but a very determined effort is being made by the people and the county authorities to consolidate three one-teacher schools and make a first class four-teacher school. The people in the community within three days raised seven hundred dollars and they are still busy working. At the Parrott's school there is an old building which is very inferior and probably will not be suitable to either add to or use in connection with a new and larger building. Much interest was manifested by the school officials as well as the people.

A great deal of my time during the month of May was given to Rosenwald school work. The county school officials as well as the people in the various districts have become very much interested in the Rosenwald Building Campaign and our correspondence on this single line of work has grown very rapidly. During May, we forwarded a great many applications to the Rosenwald Committee and thirty-six were approved.

A great deal of my time during the month of May was given to Rosenwald school work. The county school officials as well as the people in the various districts have become very much interested in the Rosenwald Building Campaign and our correspondence on this single line of work has grown very rapidly. During May, we forwarded a great many applications to the Rosenwald Committee and thirty-six were approved.

SUMMER SCHOOLS:

A large part of my time for the past two or three months has been devoted to aiding the State Board of Examiners to organize summer schools for Negroes thruout the State of North Carolina.

I have succeeded in organizing eleven summer schools at important centers where teachers from three to twenty counties respectively are grouped, and three others where two counties are working together and about eight where summer schools will be conducted in single counties alone. Our plan and hope is that we shall have two thousand Negro teachers attending the various summer schools, the terms of which will extend from four to six weeks. More interest has been manifested in this work by both the school officials and teachers this year than ever before.

On the 22nd of May, I went to Wilmington for the purpose of holding a conference with county superintendents of four counties, - Brunswick, Columbus, New Hanover and Pender. The purpose of the conference was to organize a summer school for the four counties named at Wilmington. I was both surprised and delighted to find the apparent anxiety of the superintendents to have a part in this work. Without hesitation, all promised to secure sufficient funds and to urge their teachers to attend.

COMMENCEMENTS:

On the evening of May 28th, I attended the commencement exercises of the Berry O'Kelly Training School. Dr. R. R. Moton, Principal of the Tuskegee Institute, delivered the principal address. He was introduced to the audience by Governor T. W. Bickett, who seemed

very happy that he could have the opportunity of presenting this distinguished Negro leader to a Wake County audience. There were about twenty leading white people present, besides a number of influential Negroes from different parts of the State in addition to a very large local audience. Dr. Moton's address was very helpful and was well received by both races. On the following day he was good enough to remain here and made two or three addresses in other parts of the county. The first of these was made near Wake Forest College. Immediately after that address, he was invited by the President of Wake Forest College to speak to the students and faculty in the college auditorium. Dr. Moton was glad to respond to this invitation and made a decidedly favorable impression upon his audience.

On May 29th, I went to Parmele to attend the commencement exercises of the Martin County training school. At this point, I had an opportunity of speaking to leading Negroes of that section of the county. The training school there is making a very good start and I think is receiving the increasing support of the people.

Respectfully submitted;

N. C. Newbold

State Agent Rural Schools.

June 18, 1919.

REPORT OF N. C. NEWBOLD

STATE AGENT NEGRO RURAL SCHOOLS

FOR NORTH CAROLINA

FOR MONTH OF AUGUST, 1919.

"B"

(1) ROSENWALD SCHOOLS: On the first day of the month, I went to Brevard in Transylvania County on the request of the County Superintendent to inspect a school which had applied for Rosenwald aid. I found a very interesting situation and have recommended that this school be consolidated with one near by and that Mr. Rosenwald contribute $900.00 toward the construction.

On August 5, I went to Warrenton to confer with the County Superintendent concerning the construction of several Rosenwald schools in Warren County. No work of this kind had been done in that County. The new Superintendent, Mr. Allen, is very much interested and will no doubt get several buildings under way very soon.

On the 7th, I visited Ahoskie in Hertford County where a large meeting was held. The people were anxious to get aid from Mr. Rosenwald, and to establish a County Training School. The County Superintendent and members of the Board of Education were present and took part in the meeting. There were perhaps one thousand people present. About two years ago, an appro-

priation was made to aid in constructing a two-teacher school in Rougemont in Durham County. After a long time, this building was completed and I went, on August 22, with the County Superintendent to inspect it. The people themselves led by one preacher had raised over $700.00 for making improvements and making some changes in the building which had not been properly constructed at first. The whole situation was most encouraging and I was glad to be able to secure the transfer of an appropriation of $250.00 from another district to that school, this in addition to the original appropriation.

(2) COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOLS: The County Board of Education in Gates County have been working some time on the matter of establishing a Training School in that County. At their request, I went to Gatesville on August 3 to meet the Board of Education and a group of people from the district in which the Training School will probably be located. The Board and the people agreed on a proposition and the Training School has been established.

Mr. Jackson Davis and I visited Shelby, Cleveland County, on August 11 to confer with the County and City Superintendents relative to the new building planned for the County Training School in that County.

(3) DISTRICT MEETING OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS: State Superintendent Brooks called a meeting of about forty County Superintendents at Wrightsville August 25-27. I attended the meeting on the 26th and had an opportunity of conferring personally with a number of Superintendents about matters in which

we are interested. Also I had an opportunity to confer with Mr. Bonitz, the architect, on the same date.

Respectfully submitted,

N.C. Newbold

STATE AGENT RURAL SCHOOLS.

October 10, 1919.

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REPORT OF N. C. NEWBOLD
STATE AGENT NEGRO RURAL SCHOOLS
FOR NORTH CAROLINA
FOR MONTH OF JULY, 1919.

"B"

(1) HAMPTON: The trip to Hampton on the 2nd and 3rd was for the purpose of conferring with preppective principals and teachers for County Training Schools. In this respect, this was a very important trip.

(2) ROSENWALD SCHOOLS: On Monday July 7, I met the Board of Education of Chatham County in Pittsboro for a discussion of the aid which Mr. Rosenwald is giving in the matter of building school houses. This visit was made in response to a request of the Board.

The same mission took me to Southport, Brunswick County, on Tuesday the 8th. The Board of Education had applied for aid to construct a Rosenwald school and they were also interested in establishing a County Training School at Southport. Formal action was taken by the Board while I was present establishing this school.

The 9th was spent in Wilmington conferring with Mr. Bonitz, who has drawn some plans for Rosenwald schools,and the County Superintendent, Mr. Catlett, whose Board was planning

so

to get help from the Rosenwald Fund on a number of schools. Since that visit, they have sent in applications for aid to build new or remodel nine schools. The County of New Hanover had voted on a bond issue sufficient to build or remodel all schools for both white and colored people in the County.

On the 10th, I went to Salisbury to confer with the Board of Education of Rowan County, who have asked for aid on several Rosenwald schools.

(3) SLATER NORMAL SCHOOL: The principal of the School, Dr. Atkins, had invited Mr. Jackson Davis and me to go to Winston-Salem to confer with him about securing some aid from the General Education Board to equip a new Industrial building which had been erected on the grounds of the Normal school. Accordingly we went, then on July 14. Since then provision has been made for equiping this building.

(4) DUNN, N. C. On July 22, by invitation, I visited the town of Dunn in Harnett County for the purpose of meeting the local Board of School Trustees. They had become very interested in the County Training School and wished information as to how they can secure aid for such a school. They are maturing their plans to raise a sufficient amount of money to purchase land and construct the necessary new buildings.

(5) SUMMER SCHOOLS: Summer Schools were visited as follows: New Bern on the 24th, Elizabeth City State Normal School on the 25th, Biddle University, Charlotte, and Livingstone College, Salisbury, on the 29th, and Asheville on the 31st. All

of these Summer Schools had passed our expectations in both enrollment of teachers and in the enthusiasm which characterized the work which is being done. As a result of several weeks' hard work these teachers had become aroused as to their need and the need of the State as they had never been before.

(6) CONFERENCES: A number of conferences more or less important concerning Rosenwald Schools, County Training Schools, Jeanes Teachers and other matters were held with County Superintendents, teachers and others in my office.

Respectfully submitted,

N. C. Newbold

STATE AGENT RURAL SCHOOLS.

October 10, 1919.

REPORT OF N. C. NEWBOLD

STATE AGENT NEGRO RURAL SCHOOLS

FOR NORTH CAROLINA

FOR MONTH OF SEPTEMBER , 1919.

"B"

(1) DISTRICT MEETING OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS: On the 2nd, 3rd and 4th, I attended the District Meeting of County Superintendents in Charlotte where I had an opportunity to discuss before the whole body and with individual County Superintendents the different phases of the work I am promoting in the State. Many of these men are tremendously interested and are hoping to do something very definite immediately to forestall as far as possible any racial misunderstandings of any character. Many of the Superintendents of this group are now constructing Rosenwald schools, have Jeanes Supervisors and some of them are building County Training Schools.

(2) INSPECTING ROSENWALD SCHOOLS: A--With Prof. C. J. Calloway and Prof. C. H. Moore; We went to Johnston and Pender Counties on September 9 and inspected one school in each County. In Wilson County we inspected three schools on the 10th and on the same day inspected a school site in Pitt County (on the 11th, Mr. Calloway and Prof. Moore inspected a number of schools in Pamlico County with Supt. T. B. Attmore).

B--With Dr. F. B. Dresslar and Mr. A. S. Brower of this Department, September 24, We visited and inspected three

schools in Moore County. Two of them are nearing completion and are good schools.

On the 25th, we inspected one school each in Richmond and Mecklenburg Counties. The School in Richmond County is probably one of the best one-teacher schools we have constructed. (On the following day, the 26th, Dr. Dresslar and Mr. Brower inspected one school in New Hanover County and had a conference with some architects and the County Superintendent in Wilmington).

(3) CONFERENCE OF STATE AND COUNTY COUNCILS AT CHAPEL HILL: Two days, the 17th and 18th, I attended the conference at Chapel Hill and found there a large percentage of our County Superintendents, members of County Boards of Education and other school officials. I took advantage of this opportunity to discuss with individuals many of their local problems.

(4) COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOLS: On September 22, I went to Columbus County and with County Superintendent Wooten attended the opening of the County Training School at Mount Olive. They have a new principal and I am confident are going to have the most successful year of that school.

Superintendent Allen of Warren County is planning to establish a County Training School at Wise. He invited me to meet the people with him in that community on the 29th. I went at his request and we had a very interesting meeting with all the people who could get inside the house.

(5) CONFERENCE WITH RACE LEADERS: Dr. Brooks had invited about seventy-five of the leading negroes of North Carolina to come to Raleigh on the 26th for a conference on matters per-

taining to racial cooperation and good will. After a full, free and frank discussion continuing more than three hours, a statement was agreed upon and signed by all prezsent. This was given to the press and is now being printed in bulletin form and will be sent throughout the State to both white and negro leaders. About 15,000 copies are being printed for distribution. A copy of this statement is attached to this report.

Respectfully submitted,

N. C. Newbold

STATE AGENT RURAL SCHOOLS.

October 10, 1919.

A Declaration of Principles

By Representative Negroes of North Carolina
Raleigh, September 26, 1919

Issued from the Office of
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RALEIGH, N. C.

INTRODUCTION

I wish to give my endorsement to the declaration of principles adopted by representative Negroes in Conference in Raleigh, September 26, 1919. This is a serious as well as patriotic attempt of the Negroes to make the social background of the school safe for the children of both races, in order that progress and well-being may be promoted. Superintendents and teachers should not only read this document, which has been characterized by the leading newspapers of the State as the most important declaration of the day, but they should give as wide publicity as possible to it. Moreover, all school officials of both races should at all times seek to make right and justice prevail among all classes of people. If this is done, we shall have an unprecedented era of good feeling. Educational progress will be promoted, great economic prosperity will result, and there will be no strife in North Carolina. This platform, therefore, that the Negroes have adopted is an attempt on their part to make right and justice prevail. It should become an educational platform for all teachers in North Carolina.

E. C. Brooks

State Superintendent Public Instruction.

Why a Convention of Negroes Was Called

On September 15, 1919, Dr. E. C. Brooks, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, wrote the following letter to Dr. James E. Shepard, of Durham, President of the State Teachers' Association of the Negro race:

September 15, 1919.

DR. JAMES E. SHEPARD,
Durham, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—It is my desire to call a meeting in Raleigh of the Executive Committee of the State Teachers' Association for Friday, September 26th, if this date is suitable to the members and you approve of it.

We are planning many improvements in teacher training, high school instruction, erection of schoolhouses, and other educational needs for the colored people. Our summer's work has given us a new direction. You are acquainted with the summer school work and its far-reaching effect.

While we are discussing these very important things, it is my judgment that we should discuss, also, ways and means by which we may eliminate much of the distrust that seems to be in evidence here and there in our State. I think it would be wise for you and your committee to be considering some platform, that both the white and the colored people might stand on, that would be of mutual interest to all concerned. We can make this one of the most important meetings to be held in the State, and it can be so far-reaching as to give a new direction to both the white and the colored people so far as their relationship is concerned.

With your permission, I should like to invite to this meeting members of your race who are not members of the Executive Committee, in order that we may have their counsel at this time.

If you approve of this meeting, write me at once, and let me know whether the date is satisfactory. I cannot meet with you the next week, nor the week following.

Will you suggest other members of your race to invite to this meeting? I think it would be proper for you to send them a personal invitation. If you will let me have a list of the members of the Executive Committee and the others whom you desire to invite, I shall take pleasure in sending each a personal letter.

Very truly yours,
E. C. BROOKS,
State Superintendent Public Instruction.

On September 16th Dr. Shepard replied as follows:

DURHAM, N. C., September 16, 1919.

DR. E. C. BROOKS,
Superintendent Public Instruction,
Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR DR. BROOKS:—I received with the greatest delight your very kind letter of September 15th, in which you suggest that the Executive Committee of the North Carolina State Teachers' Association, together with any other men of influence, be called to meet with you in conference September 26th.

I am very glad indeed that you have taken a lead in this matter. I knew something ought to be done, and I attach herewith copy of letter which I addressed to all of the Southern Governors, looking forward to a conference as you have outlined so as to take in the whole South. I can readily see, however, that such a conference ought to start on a smaller scale. The conference proposed by you will be fraught with great blessings to all concerned, and I thank you for suggesting it.

I am calling the Executive Committee to meet in your office September 26th at 11 o'clock to confer with you along general lines for the advancement of the race. I am also inviting to meet with this conference the gentlemen whose names are attached to a separate sheet. I will thank you to send a personal letter to the persons named.

Assuring you of my hearty coöperation along any line of endeavor for the uplift of my people and for the progress of the State, I am, with sentiments of the warmest personal esteem and respect, Yours sincerely,

JAMES E. SHEPARD.

Immediately after the receipt of this reply Dr. Brooks sent the following circular letter to about sixty Negroes in North Carolina.

September 20, 1919.

DEAR SIR:—After a communication with Dr. James E. Shepard, of Durham, it was thought advisable to hold a meeting of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina Teachers' Association in my office, Friday, September 26th, at 11 o'clock.

On my return to the city today I found a letter from Dr. Shepard stating that he had extended an invitation to this committee and to other prominent leaders of the colored race. I am, therefore, extending to you a personal invitation to attend this conference.

Our new educational program calls for the wisest leadership possible, and I am very anxious to secure the coöperation of the leaders of education of the colored race, and I feel sure that I can rely upon them to take the lead in North Carolina. If we are positive in our program and forward-looking in our work we should make for progress and for human betterment. This is my purpose in asking for this conference. Let me ask you to attend if possible. Very truly yours,

E. C. BROOKS,
State Superintendent Public Instruction.

In response to this invitation, many who were unable to attend expressed their regret, saying they were in full accord with the purposes of the meeting, but that the invitation reached them too late to make arrangements to be present, and they wished to be recorded as favoring such a meeting.

The following were present and participated in the meeting:

Prof. A. J. Griffin, Principal High Point Normal and Industrial School.
Rev. Chas. H. Williamson, Principal Shiloh Institute, Warrenton.
Rev. A. B. Vincent, Editor of the *Searchlight*, Raleigh.
Prof. W. A. Patillo, Principal Princeville Graded School, Tarboro.
Mr. T. L. McCoy, Representative Negro Publications, Raleigh.
Prof. Theo. F. Williams, Teacher, Raleigh.
Mrs. Florence C. Williams, State Director for Negroes, Bureau of Tuberculosis, Raleigh.
Dr. C. G. O'Kelly, Vice-President National Training School, Durham.
Dr. C. S. Brown, Principal Waters Institute, Winton.
Dr. P. W. Moore, Principal State Normal School, Elizabeth City.
Charles R. Frazier, Dean Shaw University, Raleigh.
Prof. W. G. Pearson, Principal Whitted High School, Durham.
Mrs. Annie W. Holland, State Supervisor Negro Rural Schools, Raleigh, N. C.
Dr. J. E. Shepard, President National Training School, Durham.
Dr. E. E. Smith, Principal State Normal School, Fayetteville.
Mr. C. C. Spaulding, General Manager North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, Durham.
Prof. C. M. Epps, Principal Graded School, Greenville.
Prof. G. A. Edwards, President Kittrell College, Kittrell.

Dr. J. A. Cotton, Principal Henderson Normal Institute, Henderson.
Dr. A. W. Pegues, Secretary Lott-Carey Foreign Mission Convention, Raleigh.
Dr. G. C. Shaw, Principal Mary Potter School, Oxford.
Prof. J. A. McRae, Principal Graded School, Reidsville.
Dr. H. L. McCrorey, President Biddle University, Charlotte.
Dr. J. B. Dudley, President A. and T. College, Greensboro.
Dr. S. G. Atkins, Principal State Normal School, Winston-Salem.
Prof. C. H. Moore, Rosenwald Agent School House Buildings, Greensboro, N. C.
Col. Jas. H. Young, Dist. Grand Master United Order of Odd Fellows, Raleigh.
Rev. H. C. Mabry, Minister and Teacher, Raleigh.
Mr. A. J. Rogers, Dist. Supt. North Car. Mutual Life Insurance Company, Raleigh.
Rev. C. Dillard, Principal Goldsboro High School, Goldsboro.
Rev. T. S. Evans, Custodian Raleigh Postoffice, Raleigh.
Prof. H. S. Christmas, Teacher, Raleigh.
Mr. Berry O'Kelly, Merchant, Method.
Prof. J. H. Bias, Principal Berry O'Kelly Training School, Method.
Hon. H. P. Cheatham, Supt. Colored Orphanage, Oxford.
Prof. Chas. H. Boyer, Professor of Mathematics, St. Augustine School, Raleigh.
Prof. R. E. Malone, A. and T. College, Greensboro.
Mr. Wm. Quinn, Raleigh.
Representatives of the Department of Education were as follows:
Dr. E. C. Brooks, State Superintendent of Public Instruction.
Prof. N. C. Newbold, Supervisor Negro Rural Schools.

THE CONVENTION

The convention was held in the Hall of the House of Representatives at 11 o'clock, and was called to order by Dr. E. C. Brooks, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, who presided throughout the conference. Dean C. R. Frazier, of Shaw University, was elected secretary.

In stating the purpose of this meeting, Dr. Brooks declared that in attempting to inaugurate a broad educational policy for both races, he was confronted by serious difficulties. In some instances, those who had been the champions of justice for the negroes in the past were growing somewhat suspicious of the negroes' aims and purposes, and were at a loss to know what is right and just in many things affecting the races. He declared there never was a time when the leaders of both races were more ready to see that right shall prevail and that all classes of people shall have a fair opportunity than at the present time. But the unrest among both races and among all classes of people, the appearance of race friction resulting in bloodshed, and the frequency of rumors that racial strife is inevitable, presented serious difficulties to the Department of Education, and that it would be unable to carry out very broad plans unless there can be some common ground of safety upon which the leaders of both races may stand. Therefore, he declared, it seemed desirable that such a representative body of negroes should meet in executive session with the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and discuss fully the present situation. Moreover, it seemed desirable that the Negroes should adopt a platform of principles upon which they will stand and give it as wide publicity as possible.

It was agreed at the beginning of the conference that no publicity would be made of the discussions and that no principles would be given to the public that did not meet with the entire endorsement of every representative present. The purpose was to secure a platform on which all could stand and not to emphasize the differences that are found here and there even among the leading Negroes themselves. Therefore, what is given below is the result of a free discussion entered into by all the Negroes present and unanimously adopted by the conference, that all men may know exactly how these representatives of the Negro race stand on some very important matters affecting both races.

Throughout the conference, which was in session the greater part of the day, and which was conducted throughout with perfect harmony, the members showed an earnest desire to reach a stand that will be convincing to all, that doubts may be banished, that strife may cease, and that good-will may prevail.

C. R. Frazier,
Secretary of the Conference.

Declaration of Principles

(Adopted unanimously by the Conference)

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The Negroes of North Carolina were never in a better state of prosperity. They are buying farms and homes; they are making money, and reaching a stage of prosperity never before enjoyed. There never was a time in North Carolina when so many of the Negroes owned their own homes, or were more independent, or had better opportunities for contented living. A large majority have no troubles, and, if the agitators will only let them alone, they can secure a fair opportunity to work out their own destinies. The Negroes therefore, should resent any interference from any class of people who seek to stir them to excitement or urge them to deeds of violence. Since prosperity is now surely coming, it is little short of a tragedy for the agitator to come among them and make them suspicious of the white people of the State, or the white people suspicious of the Negro's aims and purposes. Wherever this is done, the chances of domestic peace and prosperity are destroyed.

One of the disturbing factors, therefore, of the Negroes is the labor agitator who comes among them, recounts the iniquities of the white man in order that he may entice the Negroes to move north or west by holding up shining prospects of wealth and social advantages. How many times has the Negro been misled and his prosperous condition been destroyed by these agents. Even race riots have been the results. Any Negro that can find better opportunities anywhere than are provided in the South should be encouraged to go where he can best succeed; but wholesale migrations are in the interest of the labor agitator and the employers of labor, and not in the interest of the Negroes themselves, and Negroes everywhere should have this fact impressed upon them.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES

There never was a time in North Carolina when the State was so ready to give adequate educational opportunities to the Negroes. Until the new constitutional amendment was adopted in 1918, providing for more funds, it was impossible to provide public school advantages for all the children. The Negro children, for the most part, had very poor schools, in very poor buildings, and very poor teachers. The funds were not sufficient. Under the new plan outlined by the State Department of Education, county teacher-training schools have been inaugurated to improve the teachers, better salaries are guaranteed, better houses are in course of construction, the normal schools for the Negro race are being enlarged and improved, better health regulations are being enforced, and high schools are being established.

There never was a time when the Negro had more cause to take hope than now and when the State program contained so much for Negro children. One town is planning to spend at least $100,000 for buildings for the Negroes alone; another is voting a special bond issue for Negro children. In rural districts many new buildings, costing from one thousand to ten thousand dollars, providing for broader training, are already in course of construction. Moreover, well trained Negro supervisors are being employed to give better supervision to the rural schools.

With such prospects for improving our educational conditions, incendiary articles, false charges, and this continual harping on the injustices of the white man to the Negro, is doing great harm, and if the agitator really wishes to help the Negro, he could throw the emphasis on what the white race is really trying to do for the Negroes, and make a story that would change the whole thought about racial relationship. To throw the emphasis on this side would encourage both races to do more. There are, of course, injustices, some of which will continue probably as long as human nature is imperfect, but so long as the only comments are those of abuse, when can we

ever expect to have justice done and peace and harmony between the races?

The Negro in the cities and towns needs playgrounds for his children, places of amusement and entertainment for the young; and in the rural districts, community centers for the discussion of the needs of the community and the welfare of the Negroes. All these needs can be supplied for they are a part of the larger educational plans of the State. Great reforms are slow and it will take time and patience under the best possible conditions to work out these reforms. But they cannot come if the Negro is led unwisely and race friction increases instead of decreases.

JUSTICE IN THE COURTS

The Negro in the main receives the same justice in the courts that any other receives who has few or no friends. He is not discriminated against altogether because he is a Negro, but usually because he is friendless. The courts are not perfect in the administration of justice and it is true the Negro does not always receive justice. Perhaps some reform in our jury system would make it possible to secure justice more frequently for the Negro.

Under the new juvenile court law, however, which has just gone into effect in North Carolina, the superintendents of public welfare are required to keep the Negro children out of court and out of jail. They are giving daily assurance, both by word and example, that they are ready to appoint Negro probation officers, whose coöperation is even now earnestly sought in this matter. It is the friendless man and the friendless child that suffers most when he is caught within the toils of the law. It should be the purpose of the Negro to secure more not less friends, and whatever is done to diminish the Negro's number of friends reduces his chances to receive justice in the courts. The new juvenile court law will give the Negro child more friends. Moreover, it will bring about better coöperation between the whites and the Negroes in their efforts to see that justice is done and that mercy is extended.

THE RIGHT TO PUBLIC UTILITIES

Much has been said for and against the segregation of the races. It has been charged that the Negro as soon as he accumulates wealth prefers to leave the Negro district and buy property in a more prosperous white district. Where such is the case, it is not because the Negro, as a rule, prefers to associate with white people or that he is seeking to have white neighbors for himself and his children, but wherever such transfer of residence is made it is because, as a rule, it is impossible for him to have good streets, to secure sewer, lights, and the other public utilities necessary to health and well-being that his money can buy, if he continues to live within the Negro district. Therefore it is necessary for him to move in order to secure these advantages.

The poorer people of a town or district, as a rule, live in the suburbs or in segregated areas, where the cost of living, comparatively speaking, is not so great. The poorer white people of our towns and cities suffer much the same inconveniences that the Negroes suffer, but when the white man accumulates wealth he can sell out and move up into a district that is better supplied with public utilities. The Negro cannot do this without moving into a white district. We do not believe the Negro is discriminated against solely because he is a Negro but because he lives in an area of poverty, and the Negro should bear this in mind. City officials should be urged to bear in mind also that the health of the better classes of the white people cannot be safe so long as the health and well-being of the Negro are neglected. It is essential, therefore, that town and city officials give greater consideration to this fact. When this is done, the Negro will be able to have more sanitary surroundings and better streets without having to sell out and move into a white district. Public officials are earnestly appealed to, to see that justice is done in this respect. The wrong motive is too often given for the acts of the Negro who attempts to buy from the public accommodations equal to those that the white man can buy for the same money. And this applies to the use of all public conveyances. Equal accommodations in all public conveyances are guaranteed by law, and if our officials will see to it that this guarantee is met in good faith, much of the misunderstandings as well as much of the discontent will disappear.

INTERMINGLING OF THE RACES ON TERMS OF SOCIAL EQUALITY

Any individual or society in or out of the State that advocates the intermingling of the races on terms of social equality and intermarriage of the races, is doing great harm to the Negro, for wherever this doctrine finds lodgment it stirs race prejudice in the South and threatens the well-being of both races. The Negroes as a race in North Carolina are not thinking of intermarriage nor of the intermingling of the races on terms of social equality, and any one who holds to these doctrines and advocates them in the South is sowing discord that will cause inter-racial trouble of a grave nature. The Negro's opportunities in North Carolina are broader today than ever before in the history of his race, and it is possible for both races to live together and each to have its own social life and both be happy and prosperous, if the agitator would only recognize what is really essential to the well-being of both races and spread that doctrine in season and out of season.

LYNCHING AND ITS CAUSES

Good people of both races deplore and continually denounce mob violence. But the question for all classes of people to consider is, How can we remove the cause? Sufficient emphasis has not been placed at this point, for when the cause is removed, mob violence will disappear.

It is unquestionably true that innocent men have been lynched and that lynching for any crime is an evil. But it is also true that innocent women have been outraged, and those who have contributed to this crime are the lowest specimen of either race. Patriotic Negroes in every section of the State are ready to unite with patriotic white men, and society should do all in its power to remove the cause and put an end to these crimes. The safety of both white and colored women should be protected, and patriotic Negroes are ready to unite with any group of patriotic white men to protect the women of both races and remove this terror that hangs over the South.

Statistics show, however, that rape is not the chief cause of lynching nor is the Negro the only victim, and thoughtful people of both races recognize keenly the dangers that result from mob violence of any kind. It lets loose the brute passions of both races, and no man is safe when mob law abounds. Therefore both races should preach, in season and out of season, the need of greater respect for law and order, for the sanctity of the home, the purity of the women, and the preservation of peace and justice among all classes of people.

AN APPEAL TO FORCE

Whenever injustice appears, there is entirely too much said by self-appointed leaders outside and inside the State about an appeal to force. Those who intimate that such an appeal will in any way be beneficial are the most dangerous enemies to all. In the first place, those advocating it are generally themselves safe from any of its dangerous consequences.

An appeal to force is encouraging mob law. Both races have had much to say against mob law, and whoever advocates an appeal to force is encouraging the very thing that society should most fear. The only hope of the Negro is in coöperation and in building mutual confidence and racial integrity, not in strife. It is well known that whenever a clash between the races has occurred in the past the Negro is the greatest sufferer. He is the one to whom least mercy is shown. Moreover, it gives excuse to every vicious man to use force whenever he becomes dissatisfied with any condition that surrounds him. Thoughtful white men should know that if this is encouraged it will not only carry untold suffering to the Negro, but it will extend from one set of white people to another. It is also well known by thoughtful people that whenever race riots have occurred race lines are drawn and the Negro is the greatest sufferer. Therefore every patriotic citizen should seek it as his duty to silence, if possible, any man or woman who advocates an appeal to force to secure justice.

HOW TO INCREASE GOOD WILL

Good will may be increased if the Negro leaders will adopt a platform that is positive and forward-looking, and one that the white man may stand on also. Ministers should be urged to give all the time possible to a constructive program for the Negro race. Negro editors should give more space to magnifying the Negro's opportunities and benefits and less to supposed grievances. Agitation is paralyzing the efforts of patriotic men and women of both races. A vicious idea can be destroyed by supplanting it with a good idea, and the Negro should keep the good uppermost—what they have achieved, what they are capable of achieving, what their opportunities are. The times demand that our wisest, most patriotic and safest leaders be followed, and those who would make the Negro dissatisfied by thoughtless and intemperate remarks should be relegated to the rear. The Negro's hope of continued prosperity lies in better schools, better health regulations, better opportunities to make an honest living, more justice in the courts, more wholesome places of recreation and amusement in our towns and cities, more consideration from the town and city and State officials as to the enjoyment of public utilities; and all these advantages may be secured by appealing to right and justice before the proper authorities and by building up a wider friendship with right-thinking men of both races. To this end the newspapers of the State should be urged to emphasize more and more the better things for which the Negro stands, how he is trying to do right and prosper along legitimate lines and less and less to his defects for which he is so often abused and ridiculed. Shame and ridicule and gruesome stories of revolting crimes so often have the wrong effect, and instead of increasing good will frequently arouse the baser tendencies. The editors of the State and nation are the most powerful agencies for or against promoting good will, and they are urged to so edit news affecting race relations that while it conveys the truth, it will also have a tendency to increase good will among all classes of people. The Negro should also seek to increase good will in every way possible among all classes of people. He should ask for nothing simply because he is a Negro, but because he is a citizen of the State. And he should use only the means that every other law-abiding patriotic citizen uses to reach his aims.

REPORT OF N. C. NEWBOLD
STATE AGENT NEGRO RURAL SCHOOLS
FOR NORTH CAROLINA
MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1919.

"B"

Most of the field work done in October was in connection with conferences with county superintendents, and inspecting prospective Rosenwald school sites. Trips were made to four counties for this purpose; namely, Harnett, Person, Camden and Nash.

The only other important matter engaging my attention outside the office was a conference with the architect in Wilmington, planning Rosenwald schools.

Respectfully submitted,

N C Newbold

STATE AGENT RURAL SCHOOLS.

March 4th., 1920.

REPORT OF N. C. NEWBOLD
STATE AGENT NEGRO RURAL SCHOOLS
FOR NORTH CAROLINA
MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1919.

"B"

Practically the entire month was spent in the office beeause the work of the office had been so much interrupted since July 15th. Between the dates of July 15th and November we had five different stenographers, none of whom knew anything about filing and comparatively little about any office work. November was required to get things straightened and in order, and to catch up with the correspondence which had of necessity been left undone.

Respectfully submitted,

N C Newbold

STATE AGENT RURAL SCHOOLS.

MARCH 7th., 1920.

REPORT OF N. C. NEWBOLD
STATE AGENT RURAL NEGRO SCHOOLS
NORTH CAROLINA
DECEMBER, 1919.

"B"

The field work for December, as will be shown by the first section of this report, was in connection with Rosenwald school projects. On each trip of course, it was convenient to discuss with superintendents other phases of our work; namely, the Jeanes work and county training schools as well as the summer school work, and teacher-training especially.

The trip to Richmond and the conference held there were of very great interest and service to me. I appreciated the opportunity very keenly.

Respectfully submitted,

N. C. Newbold

STATE AGENT RURAL SCHOOLS.

MARCH 7th., 1920.

NC 236 Supervisor for Rural Schools
Reports and Pamphlets

Box 115 Folder 1045

GEB

NC 236a

FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT

OF

STATE AGENT OF NEGRO RURAL SCHOOLS

N. C. NEWBOLD

ISSUED FROM OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, RALEIGH, N. C.
1913

FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT

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N. C. NEWBOLD

ISSUED FROM OFFICE OF
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1915

RALEIGH
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STATE PRINTERS
1915

REPORT OF STATE AGENT OF NEGRO RURAL SCHOOLS FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

HON. J. Y. JOYNER, *State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Raleigh, North Carolina.*

SIR:—I submit herewith an outline of work done in my department since I began work, June 1, 1913.

FIRST. PLANS AND WORK OF STATE AGENT.

The first work undertaken was to have industrial work taught in the county teachers' institutes, conducted in the summer of 1913. Letters were written to county superintendents where institutes were to be held, suggesting that some county supervising industrial teacher be employed to help in said institutes. Six or seven of the few counties holding institutes that summer approved the plan, and had the industrial work done. I visited six of these institutes, in company with the county superintendents, and was pleased to find the supervisors employed doing practical, suggestive and helpful work. The county teachers attending the institutes said they were grateful for the opportunity afforded them for learning how to teach industrial subjects.

The next step was to get into touch with the county superintendents in the nineteen counties employing industrial supervisors under the Jeanes and Slater funds for the year 1913-1914. A suggestive plan of work for these supervisors was made and sent to each county superintendent in the nineteen counties referred to above. I found the superintendents in the main ready and willing to coöperate heartily with me in all my plans.

SPECIAL TRIPS TO COUNTIES.

In the fall of 1913 circular letters were sent to the Superintendents having supervisors in their counties, suggesting that they name a time for me to visit their counties when they could give some time and go with me to the negro schools. Accordingly arrangements were made for visits to several counties. The plan agreed upon was that the Superintendent and I should visit a number of typical rural schools, white and colored, in the forenoon, and in the afternoon have a meeting of negro teachers and the people generally of one or more townships at some central point in the township or territory included. In these meetings the superintendent usually made a short encouraging talk, showing his attitude toward the negro schools, explaining what the county board of education could do for them according to law and their willingness to help; the industrial supervisor explained her work, outlined her plans for future work, and asked the coöperation of all her people. I explained the attitude of the State Department of Public Instruction toward negro education, and tried to emphasize the wisdom of the negroes giving time and thought to industrial training.

In all these talks the spirit of frankness and candor was evident. All of us tried to impress the point that these meetings were intended for a full and free discussion of negro education and the conditions surrounding the subject.

All were urged to be truthful, honest and straightforward in dealing with the questions involved. After the three talks mentioned above were made the county superintendent asked for free discussion by leaders in the audience. Many responded, and the statements made were illuminating and interesting. One man said, "I'll tell you, brethren, if you'll pay the white man his dollar, he'll treat you all right and give you a square deal." He simply meant that if the negro will be careful to pay debts he owes white men, they will be willing to do more for him in every way. Another said, "You all talk about telling the truth, and I'm going to tell it. Brethren, you all know many of us have taught our children not to be kind and polite to white people, and we sees now it is a mistake; we was wrong; we must teach them to be polite to all people; the white people are our best friends." Still another, an old man, a minister, with tears in eyes said, "We thank the Lord for this day. We are so glad He has put it into the hearts of these young white men to come out here and talk to us like they have today." Many other like statements could be given, but these indicate the spirit that apparently prevailed among the people.

It is just that a brief discussion of rural school conditions among the negroes should be given here. It will, however, be only stating over again facts that are already more or less well known to all well informed North Carolinians. The average negro rural schoolhouse is really a disgrace to an independent, civilized people. To one who does not know our history, these schoolhouses, though mute, would tell in unmistaken terms a story of injustice, inhumanity and neglect on the part of our white people. Such a condition would appear to an observer uninformed of our past as intolerable, indefensible, unbusinesslike, and, above all, unchristian.

Most of us can remember very well that the greater number of our schoolhouses, schoolhouses for white children in North Carolina, less than twenty-five years ago were equally as poor and desolate as those used by the negroes today. It may be said that it has taken all our time, thought and money these latter years to rebuild and equip in even a modest way the schoolhouses for our own children. This, in a measure, is a defense, but it is our only defense. When we come now to look the matter squarely in the face, as we say, we are compelled to admit that other things, among them prejudice and neglect, have entered into the count, and we have not, as a people, tried very hard to do simple justice by the negro. In the main the best, most tolerant minded, far-seeing among us have regarded the negro schools as a liability rather than an asset. Many have gone on the theory that the poorer the school supplied to the negroes, the better it would be for society and the State.

It is encouraging, however, to be able to report as a result of the visits and meetings discussed above:

First. That many county superintendents and boards of education have very recently made considerable progress in building better schoolhouses for the negroes in their respective counties. A few counties, with the aid of the negroes themselves, have erected some really substantial, well arranged, modern schoolhouses for negroes.

Second. The negroes themselves are showing a willingness and a real desire to help themselves in this matter of better buildings. It is only fair to the white people of the State to say, in connection with the discussion above, that the negroes in the past have expected the white people to furnish them schools without any aid or sacrifice on their part; they have depended

upon the meagre school tax to do all for them. That condition is now happily changing and very rapidly.

Third. The attitude of the white people toward the negro schools is better than ever before. All of us are beginning to understand that a clean, healthy, intelligent negro is a better neighbor and a better citizen than a dirty, diseased, ignorant one, just as this is true of any other race. Many white people gladly contribute to aid the negroes in building schoolhouses.

Course of Study for Rural Teachers.

A beginning was made in 1913 to prepare a course of study and training for negro rural teachers. Outlines of the proposed course were made and submitted to various educational workers and institutions for their suggestions. The work, as planned, includes a brief but definite and practical course of training in the following subjects: sanitation and health, cooking, sewing, housekeeping, gardening, farming, stock-raising, dairying and poultry, manual training, "little things." The whole to be based upon sound academic training in the essentials, language, arithmetic, history, geography, science, etc.

To promote this project and to get the viewpoint of the negroes, a conference composed of the leading negro educators and others interested in the education of the race was called to meet in Raleigh December 12-13, 1914. Eighty-five printed invitations were sent out, and seventy-nine attended the conference. The proposed course of study was discussed in detail and many valuable suggestions were made. The conference, as a body and without opposition, indorsed the idea of having such a course of study worked out by the State Department of Public Instruction and used in all the higher educational institutions for negroes in the State, particularly where an effort is made to train teachers. To this date, December 30, 1914, the matter for courses in gardening, farming, stock-raising, poultry and dairying, and manual training have been prepared. Other units are in preparation.

Union Institutes or Summer Schools.

In the spring of 1914 in coöperation with Mr. Sams, Supervisor of Teacher-Training, an effort was made to organize what we termed union institutes for negroes. The available appropriation for county institutes for negroes is usually so small that very little of permanent value can be done. We thought it would be a good plan to have several counties unite and hold an institute for their negro teachers at some central point. As far as possible centers were suggested at places where the teachers would have the free use of manual training and domestic science apparatus in their work. Several such institutes were held in the summer of 1914, and we considered them among the best institutes held for negroes in the State. Further details of these institutes will probably be given in Mr. Sams' report. For that reason, it will not be necessary to repeat the details here.

Home-Makers' Clubs.

Another very important undertaking was begun in the spring of 1914, that of organizing Home-Makers' Club work in the rural schools. An appropriation of $1,000 was made for this work by the General Education Board. The money was turned over to the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, and I was appointed a State Collaborator of that

Department for North Carolina. The work was conducted under the Farm and Garden Demonstration branch of that service. I organized the club work in fourteen counties with the local county industrial supervisors of negro schools in charge. The counties coöperated, most of them, by paying part of the salary of the supervisor for about two months' summer work. An average of about $65 was paid to each supervisor from the fund appropriated by the General Education Board.

The work done was similar to the regular Tomato Club work which has been conducted under demonstration agents of the government for the past few years. Some of the supervisors secured results that are really remarkable. A full statement of these results is given in the summary of work done by supervisors which appears later in this report.

Work in Other Counties.

In addition to the work done in the nineteen counties where supervisors were employed, I visited a number of other counties upon the invitation of the county superintendents and others to aid them in their work for the negro rural schools.

Work Among White Schools.

Several trips were made to visit white schools. Some of these trips were made at the expense of the Campaign Fund and under the direction of the State Superintendent.

Race Problem.

In all my work I have tried to encourage a spirit of toleration and patience on the part of our white people in dealing with negro education and with the negroes themselves, and have endeavored wherever possible to persuade both races to strive to be fair and just in dealing with each other. I have had opportunities to see and hear much concerning what we term our race problem in the past eighteen months, and also to see much of the "problem" at first hand. My observation encourages me to believe that there is a much better understanding and more genuine sympathy between the races in North Carolina than many well informed people realize. This is certainly true of county superintendents and many other prominent people. Many of the superintendents have shown genuine interest in the negro schools and have gone out of their way, as we say, to aid them. Altogether I am sure the attitude of the races in North Carolina toward each other in school matters especially is very good, and growing better all the time.

SECOND. WORK OF COUNTY SUPERVISING INDUSTRIAL TEACHERS.

Supervisors were employed in nineteen counties. Of these fifteen were known as Jeanes Fund teachers and four Slater Fund teachers. The salaries of these teachers were paid in the first fifteen counties by the Jeanes Fund and the counties jointly, in the other four by the Slater Fund and the counties.

The counties coöperating were:

(*a*) With the Jeanes Fund: Alamance, Anson, Beaufort, Bertie, Columbus, Duplin, Forsyth, Guilford, Hertford, Johnston, Mecklenburg, Vance, Wake, Wilkes, Wilson.

(*b*) With the Slater Fund: Chowan, Gates, Pasquotank and Perquimans.

The amount paid on salaries by these funds is $4,947.50. The amount paid by the counties is $1,092.50. A few counties are now paying half the salary.

Summary of the Work of Supervisors for 1913-1914.

1. Schools improving grounds	121
2. Sanitary closets built	37
3. Schools using individual drinking cups	164
4. Improvement leagues organized	121
5. School houses painted or whitewashed	33
6. Number of new schoolhouses built (13 counties reported)	32
7. Cost of new buildings reported by twelve of the counties	$17,685.00
8. Amount of money raised by the negroes themselves for new buildings, etc.	9,396.37
9. Value of labor given by negroes themselves for new buildings, etc.	6,384.69
10. Number of school buildings enlarged in six counties reporting.	12
11. Cost of same	$2,745.00

12. Fifteen supervisors reported having held 288 public meetings with an attendance of 8,090; many others not reported were held.
13. The nineteen supervisors visited 394 separate rural schools. In all these practical lessons in sanitation and general cleanliness were given and some form of industry introduced.
14. The supervisors aided the regular teachers in teaching the usual subjects, and taught cooking, sewing, house-cleaning, shuck mat-making, chair-caning, basketry, etc.
15. In twelve counties the supervisors had industrial exhibits at the close of the public schools. These were seen by many people, both white and colored, and caused much favorable comment.

Home-Makers Clubs.

In fourteen counties the supervisors continued their work through a part of the summer months. They organized Home-Makers Clubs among the girls and women. The purpose of these clubs was very similar to the Tomato Club work among the white women and girls. The salaries were paid jointly by the General Education Board and the counties, the Board paying for the work in the number of counties the amount in salaries indicated in the summary below.

1. Salary paid by General Education Board	$869.00
2. Weeks given to club work	132
3. Number clubs organized—boys and girls	73
Men and women	25
4. Number members in clubs—boys and girls	580
Men and women	316
5. Number gardens cultivated under supervisor's directions	307
6. Total number cultivating vegetables	793
7. Tomatoes canned—jars	7,466
8. Beans, corn, and other vegetables canned—jars	6,790
9. Fruits canned—apples, pears and peaches—jars	17,197
10. Berries canned—various kinds—jars	7,857
11. Fruits preserved—all kinds—jars	4,367
12. Jelly made—jars and glasses	4,575
13. Vegetables sold—all kinds—value	$905.00
14. Fruits sold—all kinds—value	425.26
15. Pickles and catsup—jars	256

16. Poultry sold by club members..... $40.00
Grand total vegetables and fruits canned, preserved, etc., jars.... 49,301
Grand total vegetables, fruits and poultry sold.....$1,370.26

Additional Work Done by Club Agents and Other Interesting Facts Concerning It.

Cooking clubs were conducted in two counties—Gates and Wilkes. Sewing was taught in eight counties—Bertie, Duplin, Forsyth, Gates, Guilford, Pasquotank, Perquimans and Wake. Corn clubs were organized in two—Anson and Gates.

Some agents reported value of work as follows: "At least $150 for three locations"; "Aside from practical knowledge of gardening given, work has meant a saving of at least $700 to the families in the county;" "About $95 to $100," meaning value of canned goods; "A higher standard was set in communities where this work was carried on;" "It was very gratifying to see the interest manifested by the mothers and even the fathers;" "A start in good gardens;" "Work done worth thousands of dollars in the future;" "The work has aroused much interest in home gardening;" "In many cases the women were more eager to learn than the girls;" "The work has meant much;" "The work has been a decided success;" "The women and girls were highly pleased in learning to can the new way;" "The people have thanked me over and over for the help I have given them;" "Worth about $200."

County Superintendents were pleased as the following shows: "It is hard to estimate the value. * * * They tell we many families have saved supplies for the winter, whereas, before they did not save anything;" "I hope the work will be continued;" "I am favorably impressed and think the work well worth the money;" "I heartily endorse the work;" "It is encouraging to see with what enthusiasm the people are taking hold of it;" "We hope to continue the work;" "The people are interested and the work has been a success."

1914-1915.

A. SUPERVISING INDUSTRIAL TEACHERS.

With the beginning of the new school year 1914-1915, county supervisors are employed in all the counties reported for the previous year with the exception of Hertford, and for full time in three other counties, Greene, Moore and Pitt, and for part time in Buncombe. This gives a total of twenty-two counties for the present year.

Many other county superintendents have made urgent appeals to Dr. Jas. H. Hilliard, Director of the Jeanes and Slater Funds, for aid to employ industrial supervisors in their counties, but the funds are not available to extend the work further now.

B. COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOLS.

Dr. Hilliard has encouraged the establishing of negro county teacher training schools to be partly supported by the Slater Fund. A number of counties and local schools applied for this aid. It was possible to secure an appropriation for three only—one at Smithfield in Johnston County, one at Stonewall in Pamlico County, and one at Method in Wake County. The appropriation from the Slater Fund is $500 to each annually, and is made probably for three years at least. The three schools named are now in operation, and the county and local authorities are very much interested. We hope to extend this work by State aid or otherwise to many other counties, and we anticipate that these schools will aid immensely in our teacher training problem.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. I recommend that the Legislature make an annual appropriation of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) or more to be expended under the direction of State Superintendent of Public Instruction or State Board of Education as follows:

(a) For county industrial teacher training schools for negroes five thousand dollars ($5,000) or more annually.

(b) For industrial supervisors for negro rural schools twenty-five hundred ($2,500) dollars or more annually.

(c) For union institutes or summer schools for negro teachers twenty-five hundred ($2,500) dollars or more annually.

2. I recommend further that the State Superintendent of Public Instruc- or the State Board of Education be given authority to use interchangeably the amounts appropriated for county teacher-training schools, industrial supervisors in counties and union institutes or summer schools.

Respectfully submitted,

N. C. NEWBOLD,
State Agent Rural Schools.

[1916]

SAMPSON COUNTY
COMMUNITY SERVICE SCHOOL

AT

LAUREL HILL

AUGUST 7-11

10 A. M. TO 5 P. M. EACH DAY

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

STATE BUREAU OF COMMUNITY SERVICE

AND

THE ORGANIZED AND REGISTERED COMMUNITIES
OF SAMPSON COUNTY

CO-OPERATING WITH

STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS
STATE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE
STATE EXPERIMENT STATION
STATE FARMERS' UNION

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO ATTEND

PROGRAM

NOTE—The discussions will hinge around the fundamental and vital question, "How Can Rural Communities Get More Out of Their Schools, Their Farms, Their Markets, Their Homes, Their Health, and Their Social Life?"

The following is an outline of the program by subjects:

I. EDUCATION

L. C. BROGDEN, State Rural School Supervisor.
N. C. NEWBOLD, State Department of Education.

1. How the Country School Can Prepare the Boys and Girls for Life in the Country.
2. How the Community Can Make Theirs a Better School.
3. Preparing the Physical Side of the School for Better Service.
4. The Club Work—How the School Can Aid.
5. Increasing Community Intelligence—and Happiness.

II. FARM PROGRESS

C. R. HUDSON, State Agent Farm Demonstration Work.
R. W. GRAEBER, County Agent, Mecklenburg County.

1. Soil Fertility the Basis of a Higher Civilization.
2. How Plants Feed, and How to Feed Plants.
3. The Place of Livestock on the Farm.
4. The Farm Dairy; How To Make It Pay.
5. Review.

III. COOPERATIVE MARKETING

W. R. CAMP, Chief Division of Markets.
J. Z. GREEN, Organizer-Lecturer, State Farmers' Union.

1. Standardization of Sales Products.
2. How Sampson County Can Have a Government Cotton Grader.
3. Warehousing and Pooling.
4. The Economy of Buying For Cash.
5. The Credit Union, In Principle and Practice.

IV. HEALTH

DR. GEO. M. COOPER, Chief Division of Rural Sanitation State Board of Health.

1. Community and Home Sanitation.
2. Methods of Disease Prevention.
3. Common Frauds and Superstitions in Treatment of Disease.

V. THE HOME AND FAMILY

Miss Beulah Arey, Home Demonstration Agent, Durham County.
Mrs. W. N. Hutt, Editor Home Circle Department, Progressive Farmer.

1. Getting Rid of Indigestion.
2. Starches—the Heat Givers—Demonstration in Bread, Rice, Grits, Potatoes, Etc.
3. Proteins—the Body Builders—Demonstration in Meats, Milk, Eggs and Cheese.
4. Cutting Down the Grocery Bill—Demonstration in Canning.
5. A "Thrasher Dinner"—Demonstration With Fireless Cooker.
6. What To Do Till the Doctor Comes.
7. The Baby—Its Food, Baths, Clothing, Medicine and Sleep.
8. Life Through a Magnifying Glass.
9. The Relation of Sugar to Prohibition.

VI. SOCIAL LIFE AND ORGANIZATIONS

Mrs. W. N. Hutt, Editor Home Circle Department, Progressive Farmer.
Mrs. J. Z. Green, Vice-President North Carolina Farm Womens' Clubs.
C. H. MacDonald, Playground Superintendent, City of Raleigh.
J. M. Broughton, Jr.

1. Holiday Recreations For the Whole Family.
2. Making Most of the Community Fairs *Here*.
3. Plays and Games as Educational Factors of the Community.
4. Neighborhood Socials For Old and Young.
5. Revival of Some Old-time Community Entertainments.
6. Women's Clubs—
   (a) Working Out Programs and Refreshments for the Year.
   (b) How Much Time Should Be Given to Charity, Coöperation With the Church, Men's Clubs, and Young People's Societies?
7. Lectures, Debates, Singings, Etc.
8. The Country Sunday School—
   (a) As a Community Builder.
   (b) Coöperation for Service.

In addition to the foregoing program, each day will be featured by an "extra," as follows:

MONDAY—Address: Business Shortcomings of the Farmer from a Lawyer's Viewpoint—Major George Butler.

TUESDAY—Address: Community Civics—N. W. Walker, State High School Inspector, and Member of the Faculty of the State University.

WEDNESDAY—Address: The Rural Community of the Future—Prof. W. C. Riddick, President of A. & M. College.

THURSDAY—Address: The National Rural Credits Act—How to Make Use of It—Hon. T. W. Bickett, Attorney-General.

FRIDAY—Address: The Child, the Community's Greatest Asset—J. Y. Joyner, State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

EDWARDS & BROUGHTON PRINTING CO., RALEIGH, N. C

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT

OF

STATE AGENT OF NEGRO RURAL SCHOOLS

N. C. NEWBOLD

ISSUED FROM THE OFFICE OF
THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RALEIGH
1917

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REPORT OF STATE AGENT OF NEGRO RURAL SCHOOLS FOR NORTH CAROLINA

RALEIGH, N. C., January 22, 1917.

HON. J. Y. JOYNER,
State Superintendent of Public Instruction,
Raleigh, N. C.

MY DEAR SIR:—I submit herewith my second biennial report as State Agent of Negro Rural Schools.

I. Jeanes County Supervising Industrial Teachers

When I became associated with your office in June, 1913, several counties in the State were employing Jeanes teachers, as they are ordinarily called. As was explained in my first report, the salaries of these are paid jointly by the counties and the Jeanes Fund. This work has grown rapidly, both in its extension into other counties and in its real serviceableness. The two tables below will show in brief the extent of this growth in the three years. I am comparing the figures for the past two years, the period covered by this report, with those stated in my first biennial report for 1913, so that the rate of progress may be seen at a glance.

TABLE I. ORGANIZATION AND SUPPORT.

	1913–1914	1914–1915	1915–1916
1. Number counties in which Jeanes teachers were employed	19	22	31
2. Total amount paid on salaries by Jeanes Fund	$ 4,722.50	$ 4,585.00	$ 6,687.00
3. Total amount paid on salaries by the counties	1,182.50	1,765.00	3,618.73

TABLE II. WORK DONE BY JEANES TEACHERS.

	1913–1914	1914–1915	1915–1916
1. Number of negro schools	----------	708	1,046
2. Number of schools visited	394	561	910
3. Number of visits made	----------	2,398	3,458
4. Average length of school term in months	----------	5.19	5.27
5. Number schools extending terms	----------	44	83
6. Average length of extension in months	----------	One-third	1
7. New buildings erected	32	22	34
8. Cost of these	$17,685.00	$14,378.33	$ 25,482.00
9. Number of buildings enlarged	12	18	32
10. Cost of same	2,745.00	3,105.05	4,816.39
11. Number of good buildings in counties	----------	355	621
12. Number very poor buildings in counties	----------	252	272
13. Number buildings painted	33	141	159
14. Number buildings whitewashed	----------	34	44
15. Number sanitary outhouses built	37	98	189
16. Schools using individual drinking cups	164	262	551
17. Number of Improvement Leagues organized	121	207	477
18. Schools that have improved grounds	121	310	435

TABLE II—CONTINUED.

	1913–1914	1914–1915	1915–1916
19. Number community meetings held		499	861
20. Number county meetings held		124	125
21. Estimated number present at these meetings	8,090	36,856	65,659
22. Number schools that taught cooking		78	107
23. Number schools that taught sewing		468	806
24. Number schools in which sanitation was taught		610	923
25. Number schools in which gardening was taught		104	205
26. Schools taught chair caning		88	175
27. Schools taught basketry		238	409
28. Schools taught rustic work, chairs, etc		13	
29. Schools taught shuck mat making		185	246
30. Schools taught cobbling		25	
31. Schools taught bead work		12	7
32. Schools taught wood work, etc		57	167
33. Schools taught housekeeping		42	25
34. Schools taught pine straw work		8	
35. Schools taught rug making		39	84
36. Number schools taught fancy work, embroidery, etc		29	74
37. Number schools taught flower work		11	9
38. Number moonlight schools organized		7	243
39. Number moonlight schools that were successful		5	238
40. Value of labor given by negroes to improve their schools	$ 6,384.69	$ 2,998.60	$ 5,856.37
41. Money raised by negroes for school improvements	9,393.37	10,612.32	15,293.34

Besides these results, which can be stated definitely in figures, the Jeanes industrial teachers, under the supervision of the county superintendents, have done many other things to promote better schools and better living conditions among their people. Some of these are:

(a) *County Commencements.* Under the leadership and with the coöperation of the county superintendents the Jeanes teachers organized and held at the close of the schools in the spring of 1916 twenty-seven County Commencements. In some counties these were called County Field Day, County Progress Day, and the like, but the general purpose of all was the same. School and industrial exhibits were made at all these county gatherings. These, in most cases, were very creditable. They consisted of garden and field products, wood work, shuck mats, baskets, plain sewing, fancy work, cooked foods, and nany other useful and interesting evidences of skill in handicrafts.

The attendance upon these commencements was large. In some counties the number present is stated in thousands. The order in every case, so far as my information goes, was good. Many white people attended, and spoke words of encouragement to their colored neighbors. These occasions have been the means of promoting the work undertaken by the Jeanes industrial teachers, and also of extending and strengthening the spirit of good will between the races which exists among our people.

(b) *Improvement of Teaching Force.* In their efforts to secure better teachers the county superintendents are heartily seconded by the Jeanes workers. In one county a year ago thirty changes were made in the negro teaching force, and in each case it meant that a better teacher displaced a poorer one. This was perhaps a little radical, and it occasioned some criticism, but the superintendent says the effect has been salutary. Super-

intendents would not be able to make changes on anything like such a scale unaided by the Jeanes industrial teachers.

(c) *Other Work that is Fundamental.* Besides aiding in that part of the superintendent's work which is so essential, securing better teachers, and besides the various kinds of industrial work, sanitation and the like, taught and promoted by the Jeanes teachers, they do other school work which is considered fundamental. A careful study of Table II above will show that these workers aided in such important matters as the extension of school terms, erecting new schoolhouses, and improving old ones, painting or whitewashing school buildings, improving school grounds, creating public school sentiment by county and local meetings of various kinds, organized and aided in teaching moonlight schools, and last, but not by any means least, encouraging their people to give of their time and money to provide better schools for the children.

(d) *State Jeanes Industrial Teacher.* In addition to paying the salaries of Jeanes teachers in 35 counties, we have been able to employ for the current year a strong woman to visit these county agents, or supervisors, and to give personal assistance. The salary of this State work is paid partly by the General Education Board's appropriation for Home-Makers' Clubs and partly by the Jeanes Fund. Plans of work and itineraries for this State Jeanes teacher are prepared in my office. We direct all her activities.

II. Home-Makers' Clubs

This work has grown even more rapidly perhaps than that promoted by the Jeanes Fund. This is explained by the fact that it has not had the same financial limitations, and that it is promoted mainly among grown women and girls. It is in very many respects a continuation of the Jeanes work. With one or two exceptions the counties employ the teacher who does the Jeanes industrial work in the school term to be the Home-Makers' Club Agent in the summer. The work these agents undertake to do is very similar to that done by the Tomato Club Agents among the white girls and women, with the exception that it is perhaps more varied. This will be seen from the table given below.

The summary given as Table III below will show by comparison the organization and the work done for the past three years.

TABLE III.

	1913–1914	1914–1915	1915–1916
(a) Number of counties engaged in this work	14	26	32
(b) —umber of agents employed	14	30	34
1. Weeks given to club work	132	248.8	376
2. Number clubs organized—boys and girls	73	151	597
Men and women	25	110	432
3. Number members in clubs—boys and girls	580	1,540	4,001
Men and women	316	1,248	2,166
4. Number gardens cultivated under supervisor's directions	307	1,483	2,406
5. Total number cultivating vegetables	793	1,175	8,592
6. Tomatoes canned—quarts standard	7,466	46,406.5	42,153
7. Beans, corn, and other vegetables canned	6,790	22,937.5	78,341.5
8. Fruits canned—apples, pears, peaches, etc	17,197	59,217	105,963
9. Berries canned—various kinds	7,857	29,906.5	39,778.00
10. Fruits preserved—quarts	4,367	17,178	26,628.5

TABLE III—CONTINUED.

	1913–1914	1914–1915	1915–1916
11. Jelly made—glasses	4,575	16,069	36,907
12. Pickles, etc	256	3,702.5	3,470.5
13. Vegetables sold	$ 905.00	$ 3,398.98	$ 3,816.71
14. Fruits sold	425.26	1,952.43	2,338.80
15. Poultry raised, number	----------	18,857	13,882
16. Poultry sold by club members	$ 40.00	$ 1,287.84	$ 2,295.91
17. Number of Corn Clubs	----------	39	60
18. Number members in Corn Clubs	----------	290	416
19. Acres cultivated	----------	264	322
20. Number Pig Clubs	----------	11	40
21. Number members in Pig Clubs	----------	176	244
22. Pigs	----------	813	525
23. Value	----------	$ 2,681.00	†

SUMMARY.

	1913–1914	1914–1915	1915–1916
1. Total number quarts vegetables fruits, etc., canned and preserved	43,677	175,645.5	292,918
2. Total number glasses, jars, etc., of jelly and pickles	4,831	19,771.5	40,377.5
3. Total value vegetables, fruits, poultry, etc., sold	$ 1,370.26	$ 6,639.25	$ 8,451.42
NOTE.—To aid the counties in promoting this work the General Education Board made appropriations as follows	1,000.00	2,300.00	3,500.00

III. County Training Schools

The establishment of three county training schools was mentioned in my first biennial report. These began work in the fall of 1914, in the counties of Johnston, Pamlico, and Wake. These schools are established by the county boards of education on the recommendation of the county superintendents. Their main support is apportioned from public school funds. Some aid for current expenses is given by the Slater Fund, and the General Education Board has made donations for equipment.

The best statement I have seen of the need for such schools, their purpose, and the conditions for receiving outside financial aid is made by Dr. James H. Dillard, Director of the Slater Fund. It is as follows:

"One of the greatest immediate needs is for even fairly competent teachers in the small public schools. The Slater Fund has contributed much to the preparation of teachers, but in the past its contributions in this direction have been mainly to the larger and higher institutions. There is now great need for the preparation of teachers in a lower grade of advancement. The immediate conditions under which such work must be done may be far from ideal, but the effort faces facts as they are. It is a fact that a very large majority of the teachers in the small rural schools for Negroes have got what they have of education and training in their own or a neighboring county. Many superintendents are showing interest in the improvement of some

†No report.

central school in the county which may serve the purpose of supplying a somewhat better grade of teachers.

Aid from the Slater Fund is given on the following simple conditions:

"First, that the school property shall belong to the State or county, thus fixing the school as a part of the public school system.

"Second, that there shall be an appropriation of at least $750 from the public funds for maintenance.

"Third, that the teaching shall be carried strictly and honestly through at least the eighth grade, including industrial work, and in the last year some training, however elementary, for the work of teaching.

"Under these conditions the Slater Fund has agreed to appropriate $500 for maintenance, and in the first year, where new buildings or repairs may be necessary, to aid in supplying these in coöperation with amounts raised from other sources."

I think the table below will show the principal facts concerning the organization and work of these schools in briefer space and better than I can state them:

TABLE IV.

County	Enrollment	Average Attendance	Number Pupils in Seventh and Eighth Grades	Number Teachers	Net Income	Teachers Salaries	Value Property
1914–1915							
Johnston	298	200(?)	14	5	$ 1,600.00	*	*
Pamlico	325(?)	230	11	5	1,500.00	*	*
Wake	163	125(?)	----------	4	1,730.00	*	*
Totals	786	555	25	14	4,830.00		
1915–1916							
Johnston	320	222	34	7	$ 1,930.13	$ 1,538.95	$ 5,500.00
Martin	162	116	19	4	1,425.00	1,152.00	7,500.00
Pamlico	254	150	45	6	1,649.12	1,421.25	4,000.00
Sampson	455	291	20	5	1,634.09	1,190.00	4,500.00
Wake	191	113	14	5	2,395.98	1,880.00	10,000.00
Totals	1,392	892	132	27	9,034.32	7,181.00	31,500.00

As indicated in Table IV, there were three schools in 1914-1915, and five in 1915-1916. It may be added here that now, the current year, 1916-1917, there are eight. The regular State Public School course of study is followed in all the schools through the seven elementary grades. In the eighth and ninth grades, where there is a ninth grade, the State High School course is followed with negro history substituted in most cases for ancient history, simple teacher training and industrial work for the classics. An effort is made to teach the simple home industries throughout the school. These consist of cooking, sewing, housekeeping, laundry work, gardening, manual

*No facts .

training and the like. Last spring several of the schools made fly screens and endeavored to get the people in the communities generally to use them. Very fine gardening work was done at the Method School.

Each of these schools receives annually $500 from the Slater Fund for current expenses. The General Education Board gave $1,164 for industrial and other equipment for the three schools in 1914-1915, and $3,160 for the same purposes for the five schools in operation in 1915-1916.

One of the schools, Parmele, in Martin County, received $2,000 from the Phelps-Stokes Fund in 1915 to aid in building. Three others received a total of $1,300 for the same purpose from the Slater Fund in 1915-1916.

All these appropriations were made to supplement local funds to be used for the purposes named.

At the Berry O'Kelly School, Wake County, a splendid new modern brick building is just being completed. When completed the plant will cost more than $10,000. The Martin County School moved into a nice new brick building in 1915. Repairs and improvements have been made in the other three counties. Small, but satisfactory, industrial buildings were erected in Johnston, Pamlico, and Sampson counties.

IV. School Building Enterprise—Rosenwald Fund

A little over two years ago Mr. Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago, made a contribution to aid in the erection of rural schoolhouses for negroes in Alabama. Soon after that the committee in charge of his contributions agreed to extend some aid to North Carolina for promoting this much needed enterprise. In the school year 1914-1915 appropriations were received from this source to aid in the erection of eight schoolhouses. The amount of this appropriation was $1,865, and represented about 15 to 20 per cent of the total cost of these eight buildings. In 1915-1916 the Rosenwald Fund Committee gave us $6,000 to aid in building twenty-nine schoolhouses. This is about the same percentage of the total cost as that mentioned for the former year.

The main conditions on which the counties receive aid from this source are about as follows: That a modern reasonably well equipped building shall be erected; that the negroes themselves shall make a substantial contribution in cash, labor, or material; that it shall be public school property, under the direct control of the county superintendent and county board of education.

The maximum appropriation for a single school is $300.

The counties receiving aid and the amounts given are as follows: Chowan, one school, $300; Pamlico, three, $850; Gates, three, $665; Columbus, two, $350; McDowell, one, $300; Pitt, two, $450; Guilford, one, $300; Moore one, $300; Hertford, one, $300; Rockingham, one, $150; Greene, two $200; Robeson, two, $400; Sampson, one, $100; Rutherford, one, $300; Wilkes, two, $350; Polk, one, $250; Wake, one, $300; Halifax, two, $300; Pender, one, $300; Forsyth, one, $200; Beaufort, one, $200; Johnston, three, $300; Bertie, one, $200; Durham, one, $200; Wilson, one, $200.

Of these, fifteen have been completed, and work is proceeding on most of the others. Because of some delay in securing sites, two or three are delayed.

This aid has stimulatd the building of more schoolhouses and better schoolhouses for negroes in many parts of the State. We now have a number of applications for further aid pending.

V. Teacher Training

The teacher training work of the State for both white people and negroes is directly and officially under the supervision of Mr. E. E. Sams. When I began my work in this department a little over three years ago, and began a survey of the conditions existing in negro schools, I soon became convinced that their supreme need is better teachers. I have been glad, therefore, to coöperate with Mr. Sams in the effort to secure better training for teachers, and have done so in the following ways:

(a) *Conference of Leaders.* As stated in my first biennial report, a conference of negro leaders was held in Raleigh in December, 1913. The purpose of the conference was to discuss the matter of training teachers, the improvement of courses of study and other details that we hoped would stimulate not only the State schools, but church and private schools also, to make greater efforts in this direction. Seventy-nine leading negro educators, ministers, and other public-spirited men and women attended the conference. We believe this conference has aided the cause.

(b) *Institutes.* Efforts were made to hold union institutes at a number of convenient centers. By this plan two or more counties came together at some central school. The funds available were combined; better instructors and more instructors were secured than could be paid by a single county. The term of the institute was longer in most cases than the one-county institutes. With more instructors it was possible to do more definite work in teacher training, to offer courses in the simple home industrial and the like.

(c) *Summer Schools.* In the summer of 1915 an effort was made to encourage teachers to attend summer schools in this State and Hampton Institute, Va. Several very successful summer schools were conducted in North Carolina, and ninety-nine teachers attended Hampton. The past summer, 1916, we made the same appeal to teachers to attend good summer schools, but made it more definite. The result was that 925 teachers attended summer schools in the State, and 173 went to Hampton.

To aid us in conducting summer schools at our three State Normal Schools and at the Agricultural and Technical College, the General Education Board gave us $650 on condition that the amount be duplicated by the schools mentioned. This was done; the summer terms were held at the institutions named with the results given below: (The Slater Board also gave $100 for this work.)

1. Elizabeth City State Normal School	310
2. Fayetteville State Normal School	204
3. Winston-Salem State Normal School	121
4. Agricultural and Technical College	290
Total in State	925
5. Hampton Summer School	173
Total all schools	1098

The number of teachers attending summer schools was slightly more than one-third of all the negro teachers in the State.

(d) *County Training Schools.* It would be duplication to discuss these schools at length here. A statement of the purpose, plan, and number of these schools will be found in Section III of this report. It should be said here, however, that perhaps one of the principal services these schools will render in the matter of supplying teachers is the fact that they will prepare students for the State Normal Schools.

(e) *Hampton Institute.* Besides taking large numbers of our teachers for summer training the past two years Hampton has given impetus to our teacher training work in other substantial ways. In the summers of 1915 and 1916 provision was made for the principals and some of the teachers of our training schools to spend four to eight weeks at Hampton taking courses especially prepared to fit them for their work. The General Education Board paid for travel expenses and board in part. A large number of the teachers in the county training schools and in many other schools of the State are Hampton graduates. Miss Sarah J. Walter, the critic teacher at Hampton, made a trip to the State to visit the State normals and some of our county training schools. Miss Walter was formerly at the Oswega State Normal School, New York, and I believe she is one of the best qualified critic teachers in the country. It may be a matter of interest to state that North Carolina had a larger attendance at Hampton last summer than any other State, Virginia included.

(f) *Church and Private Schools.* In the winter of 1915-1916, I made personal visits to most of the larger church and private schools in this State. The purpose of my visits was to invite those in control of these institutions to coöperate with the State as far as possible in training a sufficient number of teachers for the public schools. In every case I was received cordially and assured that the coöperation desired would gladly be accorded. Many of these schools have done good service in this respect, and many have urged us to assist in working out practical courses that will aid them in preparing teachers for the State.

Two of these schools, Henderson Normal Institute and Waters Normal Institute, have secured appropriations from the Slater Fund $450 and $300 respectively to aid in developing special teacher training departments. Other schools have applied for such aid.

(g) *New Teachers—Demand and Supply.* In the fall of 1915 I was requested by one of the Secretaries of the General Education Board to secure for him the facts as to how many new, that is beginning, teachers are needed annually for the negro public schools, and also the chief sources of supply.

Circular letters were sent to county and city superintendents asking for the information desired. The following is a summary of the replies from county and city superintendents showing the conditions at the beginning of the school term the fall of 1915:

(a) Sixty-one counties reported as follows:

1. New Teachers Needed:

a. Rural elementary schools	371
b. Rural secondary schools	12
Total	383

2. New Teachers Educated:

a. In State schools (estimated)	90
b. In schools on private foundation in North Carolina (estimated)	130
c. In schools on private foundation outside North Carolina (estimated)	22
d. In State elementary public schools only (estimated)	93
e. Not listed—about	38
Total	383

(b) New Teachers Needed—Cities and Towns. About 60 per cent in State.

a. Elementary grades	66
b. Secondary grades	6
Total	72

2. New Teachers Educated:

a. In State Schools	14
b. Church Schools in North Carolina	33
c. Church Schools outside North Carolina	14
d. Not listed	11
Total	72

At the same time an inquiry was sent to twenty-five of the largest negro schools in the State asking how many of their graduates and undergraduates of the spring of 1915 were actually engaged in teaching in public schools in the fall of the same year. They were asked also if the figures given represented an annual average.

Twenty replied as follows:

GRADUATES TEACHING.

A. State Schools	Rural Schools		City Schools		Under Graduates Teaching	Average	Total
	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary			
Slater Normal, Winston	12		3		4		
Elizabeth City Normal	22		1		5	Below	
Fayetteville Normal	8		2	1	16	Below	
Agricultural and Technical College	1					Below	
Totals	43		6	1	25		75

GRADUATES TEACHING—CONTINUED.

B. Church and Private Schools	Rural Schools		City Schools		Undergraduates Teaching	Average	Total
	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary			
Bennett College	8		1		3	Yes	
Albion Academy	5		1	1	8	Yes	
Mary Potter School	5		1		3	Below	
Shaw University	4	1	1	1	4	Above	
Joseph K. Brick School	1	1					
St. Augustine			5			Yes	
Gregory Institute	3	1				Below	
Roanoke Collegiate Institute	4					Below	
Palmer Memorial Institute	8				2	Yes	
Waters Normal Institute	5	2			7		
Thompson Institute	8	1			4	Yes	
Henderson Institute	4	2			2	Yes	
Kittrell College	2	1		2	5	Below	
Christian College	6		1			Yes	
Laurinburg Normal	3				2		
E. N. C. Industrial Academy	1			2	7	Below	
Totals	67	8	11	6	47		139

The following is a brief recapitulation of the facts gathered.

From the foregoing reports the following appears to be the status as to the number of new teachers needed annually in the negro public schools of North Carolina—rural and urban—and the present sources of supply:

Sixty per cent of counties need 383
Sixty per cent of towns and cities and..... 72

Total number needed in three-fifths of the State..... 455

On this basis the total number needed by the entire State will be 755

Eighty per cent of the schools preparing teachers, report new teachers sent out the fall of 1915 into public schools:

a. Graduates 142
b. Undergraduates 72

Total 214

On this basis all the schools preparing teachers sent out, graduates and undergraduates 258
Needed by the State 755
Supplied by twenty-five larger schools 258

NOTE—I believe some of the Superintendents misunderstood the inquiry and gave all the teachers that were new in their dounties, whether they were *bginners* or not. Allowing 33⅓ per cent for errors of this kind, shows that we need about 500 new (beginning) negro teachers in our public schools annually. I believe this is about the correct average number.

On this basis it will be seen that all the schools making an effort to train teachers for the negro schools are really preparing only about one-third of the number actually needed every year.

When we consider the further fact that most of the twenty-five schools listed or referred to are, in fact, only high schools, we get a conception of the standard of our negro teaching force, even those called graduates. This but emphasizes the great need of the race.

VI. Miscellaneous

(a) *Negro School Inspector.* The State Teachers' Association (negro) last year decided to organize what is known as a Rural Extension Department, the purpose of which is to do special work among the rural schools for negroes in North Carolina. This Association employed a well prepared man, Prof. C. H. Moore, for eight or nine months, to visit the various counties of the State and to give aid wherever possible in creating a more wholesome school sentiment and to help, as far as possible, to create a coöperative spirit between the white school officials and the negro schools. His work has been very successful. He visited many counties, made speeches, did personal work, and, I feel sure, has helped to promote our general work. By request of his employers, plans for his work and itineraries are made in my office.

(b) *Plan for Speaking, Educational, Industrial, Business.* Some time ago we conceived the idea that it would be a good thing if we could enlist in our general work in the State the coöperation of our State University and large denominational colleges as well as prominent citizens generally. With this in mind letters were written to the Presidet of our University and some of our colleges asking if these institutions would be willing to send speakers to address colored audiences in various parts of the State. The replies were very gratifying, and we are now making up this list of prominent men and women—educational leaders, business men and others—who are willing to help in carrying forward this work. The following is a copy of one of the letters received:

"I cordially approve of your proposal to organize a force for addresses to colored pepole throughout the State. It is recognition of an obligation which I am afraid we have but indifferently discharged hitherto. I am more than willing to make a contribution of personal service in this regard, and I am sure that other members of the . . Faculty may be relied upon."

(c) *Other Appropriations.* (1) After personal visits by the Southern Field Agent of the General Education Board, and representatives from this office to the State Normal Schools, the General Education Board appropriated, for industrial work in the three Normal Schools, $4.050. This amount is to be used for installing industrial equipment so as to make it possible for these schools to offer their students, prospective teachers, training in the simple home industries. (2) The Slater Board made contributions to two city school systems for industrial work, namely, Tarboro and New Bern; the amounts being $300 and $200 respectively. The purpose of these oppropriations is to encourage the city school authorities to employ well trained instructors to teach industries in the negro public schools.

VII. The Outlook

The preceding report will give some idea of the work that is being done and will also serve to indicate future progress. School conditions for the negroes are yet, however, far from ideal. Instances still exist where the negro schoolhouse is a mere log hut, and where little or nothing is being done to improve conditions. It is to be regretted that we still have among us some communities that are willing to live in school districts where the lines were so run that every white child is included, and can enjoy the benefits of a good school supported by special local tax, and every negro child is excluded and must continue to attend the old tumble down school building with poor teachers and a short term. The formation of such districts was common a few years ago, particularly in small towns. It is in such districts that some of our worst conditions obtain. I am glad to say that I do not know of any instance within the last two or three years where such unfair conditions have been created by gerrymandering of school district lines.

It is a real pleasure to be able to state here that a large number of school officials and other influential white people are showing their interest in the negro school affairs in their local communities. This is manifest in a number of ways. The superintendents and county boards of education very readily make appropriations to aid in the work of the Jeanes and Slater Funds, and to get the aid of the Rosenwald and General Election Board funds. We have more applications from the school officials for aid from these sources than we can secure.

Viewing the matter in its largest aspect, from the State-wide point of view, it is undoubtedly true that the mind and heart of the great body of influential thinking North Carolinians are in favor of giving the negro children of the State a fair chance for education, happiness, nad a life of usefulness to themselves and the commonwealth.

VIII. Recommendation

In concluding this report I have but one recommendation to make at this time. This is that the State either make a direct appropriation, of say, $5,000, to aid in establishing such schools as are described in this report under the heading of County Training Schools, or that an additional amount be added to the State High School appropriation with the understanding that the State Inspector should use about the amount stated for such schools. When we consider the fact that there are no public higher schools for negroes in the rural districts of our State, and the further fact that there are so few places where the children in these districts can get any training above the elementary schools, it seems to me but just and right that the State should make provision for schools of this character, at least to the extent that one school of this kind might be established in each county where needed. We cannot have an adequate supply of teachers without some help of this kind. It would have the same effect upon the training of a sufficient number of negro teachers that the State Public High Schools have had upon teachers for white schools.

Respectfully submitted,

N. C. NEWBOLD,

State Agent Negro Rural Schools.

1914

Educational Week for Colored Race

Keep This Schedule of Meetings and Program for Reference and Attend the Meetings.

SCHEDULE.

Wadesboro Township teachers and patrons will meet in the Court House Jan. 26 at 12.30.

Ansonville and Burnsville township teachers and patrons will meet in the school building at Ansonville January 27 at 12.30.

Lanesboro township will meet at Polkton school Jan. 28 at 12.30.

White Store and Gulledge will meet at Deep Creek colored church, January 29 at 12.30.

Morven township will meet at Morven school January 30 at 12.30.

Lilesville township will meet at Lilesville school Jan. 31 at 12.30.

The following Program will be Followed at Each Place.

A. Statement by County Superintendent of his attitude to the work, purposes and plans for developing best type of colored citizenship in Anson County.

B. Statement by County Industrial Supervisor, J. R. Faison as to what he is doing now, difficulties met, and plans for future work.

C. A discussion of the plans and work of the State Department of Education for negro education by Mr N. C. Newbold.

D. A conference thrown open for general discussion, asking of questions, giving information etc. Under this heading some of the prominent colored men in the county have been asked to discuss the following subjects.

1. What are some of the principal needs for the development of the negroes in our county, educational industrial, financial and moral?

2. What can negroes do to promote the already growing spirit of harmony and cooperation between the white people and the negroes?.

3. What are the needs of your own local school and what can you do to secure what is needed?

4. Should the committee and other patrons visit the schools and help the teachers to clean up the grounds and improve the buildings and grounds? Is this done in Anson County?.

5. Do the schools teach what you want taught?

Again let us state that every teacher is expected to attend or have a good reason for not attending We urge every colored patron of the schools who is interested in the wellbeing of his children to attend these meetings. They are free and open to all.

PAUL J. KIKER, County Superintendent.

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N.C. 236

RECEIVED NOV 15 1922 GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

NEGRO EDUCATION MAKES PROGRESS IN NORTH CAROLINA

General Assembly and Officials Support State-wide Program for Better Citizenship

STATE AND LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS

Speakers Include Dr. Wallace Buttrick, E. C. Brooks, N. C. Newbold, Trevor Arnett, State and Visiting Educators

By Wm. Anthony Aery

HAMPTON, VA., Nov. —That North Carolina citizens, both white and colored, have succeeded in finding a way to keep together by working together for a common, worthy cause —the care and nurture of God-given children —was the opinion expressed by Dr. Wallace Buttrick of New York, president of the General Education Board, at the recent, two-day conference on North Carolina's Program of Negro Education, which was held in Raleigh, N. C., under the auspices of the Division of Negro Education (N. C. Newbold, Director) in the State Department of Public Instruction (Dr. E. C. Brooks, Superintendent).

Progress through Confidence

Doctor Brooks, who came into office in January, 1919, outlined the progress which North Carolina has made in Negro education during four years. Early in his administration, at an educational conference, representative Negroes issued their "Declaration of Principles." In this document they made a vigorous appeal for co-operation, mutual confidence, and racial integrity. They spoke against the appeal to force which encourages mob law. This declaration restored mutual confidence and made it possible for white and colored citizens to go forward in education.

"This declaration," said Doctor Brooks, "brought co-operation, peace, and harmony. The repudiation of appeal to force captured the hearts and minds of the best people in North Carolina. Of course, there are still injustices and defects. To go forward, however, we must have standards by which we can measure our progress. Today Negroes in North Carolina are confident men and women. It is the duty of the State to back up the confidence of these people. North Carolina has confidence in its colored people."

Signs of Educational Progress

Director Newbold declared that North Carolina has kept faith with the colored people and "made good" in its State educational program, involving [illegible] for Negro schools, in its Rural educational program, involving $1,525,000, and in its Negro public-school teachers' salary program, involving $1,500,000.

Some of the important outlays in North Carolina's Negro education program, carried out during the past year, follow:

(1) Construction of two dormitories at the Slater Normal School, and a combination building to be used as a gymnasium and auditorium, together with industrial classes —cost $134,000.

(2) At Elizabeth City Normal School an administration building —cost, with equipment, about $125,000 —nearing completion; also a principal's home, a three-teacher practice school, together with heating, water, and sewerage system, costing $40,000 — total spent at this school about $170,000.

(3) At Fayetteville Normal School an administration and class-room building, a dormitory for girls containing seventy-one rooms, and a water-sewerage system —all nearing completion — cost $166,000.

"The small balance of only a little more than $11,000 on the $500,000 State appropriation for the three colored normal schools will be used within the next sixty days," said Director Newbold. "The General Education Board has appropriated $125,000, which will be used in equipping these three normal schools. All the State's appropriation will be used for construction. These three schools are using annually the maintenance fund provided; namely, $75,000.

(4) New building being constructed at the Agricultural and Technical College, Greensboro, cost $115,000.

(5) Hospital building for tubercular Negroes, now building, cost $100,000.

(6) Division of Negro Education, with eight workers, is now a component part of the State Department of Public Instruction — cost $15,000.

(7) Teacher-training organized in nine private schools — cost $15,000.

(8) Teacher-training in summer schools and for high-school and vocational education — cost $50,000.

(9) Eighty-one "Rosenwald Schools" — total cost $330,387.

Need of Closer Co-operation

Director Newbold emphasized "two distinct facts: (1) that the program of North Carolina for Negro education, as far as it is initiated by the State government and is carried forward by State authority is functioning in a fairly satisfactory manner; (2) that many local communities have not been aroused to do their duty in giving Negro children public-school facilities."

He raised this fundamental question: "How may the public and private Negro schools of North Carolina co-operate helpfully to the best advantage of the Negro people and the State of North Carolina?" He stated that some Negro leaders in North Carolina "appear to be alarmed and fear the State may in some way overshadow or crush out the private schools. The primary purpose of both public and private schools is the same; namely, to educate and train for good citizenship the Negro children of the present day. By 'good citizenship' I mean 'a citizen who is accounted worthy in a Christian Commonwealth, a Christian Nation.'... Conscious of its shortcomings in the past, North Carolina now wants to do its duty. ... The State of North Carolina is no conscienceless organization. It has no designs upon any individual or organization that exists for moral or legitimate purposes."

Questions of State-wide Importance

Director Newbold submitted six questions, on which an inter-school commission, composed of Negro leaders, will report at the Winston-Salem meeting of the Negro State Teachers' Association:

(1) Will it be possible for the religious denominations or groups concerned to make an authoritative survey of all of the private elementary schools, and, where ~~the public school authorities~~ what a strong <u>community</u> school may be established in lieu of two or more weak and struggling schools?

(2) Would a survey or an examination of the private high schools prove helpful?

(3) Would it not be wise economy and sound educational policy for the schools struggling to maintain themselves as colleges to become standardized immediately as junior colleges?

(4) Will the private colleges accept normal-school graduates as candidates for the junior class in a four-year college course?

(5) Will the organizations which own and operate the private Negro colleges be interested in bringing them up to a standard that will entitle them to an accredited rating without question?

(6) Would it be wise to agree upon a common nomenclature by which the same grade of work in public or private institutions would be known by the same name?

#

ack. to Newbold for TA 6/18/31 RTL

NC-23

STUDY OF INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING FOR NEGROES

NORTH CAROLINA

1929-1931

Issued by the
State Superintendent of Public Instruction
Raleigh, N. C.

SPECIAL NOTICE

The mimeographed copies of papers by Doctor Bagley and Doctor Klein included in this pamphlet were made directly from the written copies passed in by them. In their present form they have not been seen by Doctors Bagley and Klein. However, copies are being sent to them at once for any corrections, changes, additions, or eliminations which they may desire to suggest.

N. C. N.

June 15, 1931

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Program of Conference on Study of Negro Colleges in North Carolina, Hall of the House of Representatives, Raleigh, North Carolina.

10:30 A. M., June 5, 1931

1. Presiding - N. C. Newbold.

2. Introductory Statement - N. C. Newbold.

3. Presentation of Reports:

   a. Dr. W. C. Bagley, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City.

   b. Dr. Arthur J. Klein, University of Ohio, Columbus, Ohio.

4. Discussion of Reports.

5. Shall program as presented by Doctors Bagley and Klein be accepted as read or with such changes as may grow out of the discussion?

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

In some quarters, the opinion has been expressed that there are too many institutions of higher learning for Negroes in North Carolina. At the present time there are thirteen institutions of college rank. Five of the thirteen are public, the other eight are private institutions. Two of the state institutions are two-year normal schools, the other three are four-year colleges. Three of the private institutions are junior colleges, the other five are four-uear colleges. If all these institutions were restricted in their services to the territory within the boundaries of North Carolina the opinion stated in the beginning would undoubtedly be a truthful statement of the situation.

Since at least eight of the institutions, however, the private colleges, are not restricted to North Carolina, there is enough of doubt about accepting the opinion expressed as a statement of fact to justify serious study and consideration. Accordingly, at a conference held in this Hall on October 23, 1929, and attended by the presidents and deans or other representatives of all the Negro colleges then in the State, by representatives from the State University, State College, East Carolina Teachers College and Guilford College, and by representatives from some of the great Foundations and members of the State Department of Education, it was agreed:

1. That a survey of the Negro colleges and normal schools should be made at the earliest possible date - this survey to determine if possible, whether, judging by modern standards in higher education and by past experiences in this field of education, it is probable and possible for the thirteen institutions to live, to grow, to prosper and to serve inthis State.

2. That the proposed survey shall be carried out in the following manner:

a. That a preliminary study be made by a local state committee, - this committee to include one representative from each of the Negro institutions, one each from the State University, Duke University, State College, North Carolina College for Women, East Carolina Teachers College, and two from the State Department of Education. The membership of this committee, as originally organized, is as follows:

1. James E. Hillman, State Department of Education, Chairman
2. J. W. Seabrook, Dean. State Normal School, Fayetteville
3. H. Liston, Dean, Winston-Salem Teachers College
4. A. Elder, Dean, North Carolina College for Negroes
5. W. J. Trent, President, Livingstone College, Salisbury
6. T. E. McKinney, Dean, Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte
7. F. D. Bluford, President, A. & T. College
8. Benjamin Brawley, Shaw University
9. G. H. Ferguson, Division of Negro Education, Dept. Public Instruction
10. D. K. Cherry, President, Kittrell College
11. John C. Wright, President, Bricks Junior College
12. J. H. Bias, President, Elizabeth City Normal School
13. C. H. Boyer, St. Augustine's College, Raleigh
14. D. D. Jones, President, Bennett College for Women, Greensboro
15. W. C. Jackson, Vice-President, North Carolina College for
16. T. E. Brown, Representative from State College, Raleigh
17. A. M. Jordan, Representative from University of N. C., Chapel Hill
18. A. M. Proctor, Representative from Duke University, Durham
19. L. R. Meadows, Representative from East Carolina Teachers College, Greenville

This Committee prepared a questionnaire calling for detailed information. Those were sent to the colleges, filled out by proper officials there and returned to the State Department of Education where they were summarized and tabulated. The committee for the preliminary survey held two meetings in the offices of the State Department of Education for discussion of the data received in response to the questionnaires.

b. That a committee composed of two or three experts in higher education from outside North Carolina be invited to come to the State, spend two or three weeks here visiting the higher institutions of learning for Negroes, study carefully and in detail the data which have previously been placed in their hands, and then prepare a brief written report embodying their findings and recommendations. The specific questions which these experts have been requested to answer are the following:

1. Are the five state-owned and the eight private or church-owned institutions of higher learning for Negroes justified. That is, can all of them live and prosper here?

2. If the answer to the preceding question is No, which of the thirteen public and private institutions (one or both) should be eliminated? If the answer is Yes, why?

3. If unnecessary duplications in the offerings of the institutions are found, particularly in the public institutions, what changes or eliminations should be made?

There was unanimous agreement among the members of the Preliminary survey committee that we invite Dr. W. C. Bagley of Teachers College, Columbia University, and Dr. Arthur J. Klein, formerly with the United States Office of Education, now with the University of Ohio, to come to North Carolina to complete this survey for us. These gentlemen - the one, by long odds the outstanding exponent of proper training for teachers in this country, - the other perhaps possess a wider, more comprehensive first-hand knowledge of American Colleges than any other American educator - these two friends have been willing to turn aside from their own arduous duties long enough to come and help us. We consider ourselves extremely fortunate that they are here and that we are to have the benefit of their experience and their judgment.

REPORT ON THE NEGRO COLLEGES OF NORTH CAROLINA

I.

Introduction

The following pages present a report of a brief study of the Negro colleges of North Carolina. The study involved visits to each of these colleges, interviews with the presidents and other members of the several faculties, an inspection of the buildings and equipment, conferences with the members of of the State Department of Public Instruction, and an analysis of statistical data assembled by the State Department relative to the work of the colleges and the various services that they are rendering to the State.

The study was not intended to be a "survey" of the colleges in the sense in which this term is commonly employed. Most of the facts that a survey might reveal are readily available from other sources. The report will set forth certain suggestions and recommendations based upon the impressions that the writers have gained in their visits, interviews, and conferences, from their ananysis of the data placed in their hands, and from their comparison of the situation in North Carolina with the conditions that prevail in other states relative to the provisions that have been made for the higher education of Negroes.

At the outset it should be said that Negro education in North Carolina, in the judgment of the writers, is in general far in advance of Negro education in the other Southern States. This statement applies both to the elementary and secondary schools and to the higher institutions. It is especially true of those phases of higher education that have to do with the training of teachers. We are sure that the people of the State will wish not only to continue but to extend and expand this really notable leadership. The chief condition essential to further growth and development has already been measurably met.

We refer to the gratifying spirit of cooperation between the two races that so generally prevails with regard to educational matters; to the attitude of mutural trust and confidence; to the willingness of each race to bear its due burden of responsibility. All this constitutes for the people of the State a priceless asset, - an intangible asset, it is true, but one in comparison with which material wealth and natural resources become relatively insignificant. The members of the two races who have created this situation deserve the very highest praise.

11.

The Education of Teachers

In most of the Negro colleges of North Carolina, the preparation of teachers for the public schools is a major junction. The efforts of the State Department of Public Instruction to improve and standardize the work of teacher-training, both in the state colleges and normal schools and in the private institutions, have been markedly successful, and, in the judgment of the writers, these efforts have been in the right direction. Especially noteworthy are: (1) the development of two-year programs for the training of elementary school teachers at Winston-Salem, Fayetteville, and Elizabeth City and the organization of a four-year program for elementary school teachers at Winston-Salem; (2) establishment of standards for the training of high school teachers on a four-year basis in the colleges; and (3) the limitation of high school certification to specific subjects and subject-combinations.

The curricula for the training of elementary school teachers seem to be particularlywell organized. The two-year programs, here as elsewhere, do not provide the background of knowledge and culture that all teachers should possess.

The development of the four-year program at Winston-Salem is an admirable example of what can be done when an extended preparation for elementary school teaching becomes practicable. The progress that has been made during the past ten years in advancing the standards of training for the elementary school service justifies the belief that within the coming ten or fifteen years the two-year programs may be extended to at least three-years. As soon as economic conditions warrant such a policy we believe that the State Board of Education should set a date after which no teacher may be employed who has not at least a two-year preparation. It will then be possible to advance to a three-year program as the minimum.

We believe that the State should look forward to a substantial expansion of the offerings at Winston-Salem. In our judgment there should be special curricula for the training of elementary-school principals and supervisors. Before long such preparation should be on a graduate basis, leading to the degree of Master of Arts. When this becomes practicable, a curriculum should also be organized for the training of critic teachers on a graduate basis.

We also believe that Winston-Salem should plan to develop within a few years curricula and courses dealing with the problems of pre-school education and parental education. During the past decade a great deal of research work has been done in these fields and they will become increasingly important in the future. The large value of such a development to Negro education would make the organization of the suggested courses and curricula at Winston-Salem especially significant.

Another possi ble development at Winston-Salem has to do with the preparation of a group that we shall refer to as teacher-nurses. We have in mind here a program organized in cooperation with one or more training schools for nurses, such as the Saint Agnes Training School at Saint Augustine's College. Young women might take, we assume, two years of work

in the training school for nurses, followed by two years at Winston-Salem. The latter course would aim to equip the teacher-nurses to teach in the upper grades of the elementary school. There are many communities in which the employment of a full-time school nurse would be both impracticable and uneconomical, but by the combination proposed such communities could have school-nursing service on a quite practicable and economical basis.

The suggested developments at Winston-Salem would still further establish this institution as a teachers' college dedicated to the advancement of the elementary schools. It is our judgment that in the interest of this concentration of effort and in the further interest of economy of State funds, the program now offered at Winston-Salem for the preparation of Smith-Hughes teachers of household arts in the high schools should be removed to Greensboro. A further reference to this proposal will be made in a later section of this report. We may, however, here record our sincere belief that, with the splendid beginning that has been made, the Teachers College at Winston-Salem can easily become an outstanding example of an institution of higher learning which devotes its energies and its faculties exclusively to the difficult and fundamentally important problems involved in the care and culture of the younger children. It would be an example not only for Negro education throughout the South to emulate, but for education whether white or Negro, throughout the country. We know of no state in which the conditions for such a development are now so favorable as they are in connection with Negro education in North Carolina.

We shall pass now to certain somewhat specific suggestions regarding the preparation of elementary-school teachers. In the first place, while it is not desirable that agriculture as a vocation should be taught in the elementary schools, it is highly desirable that the normal schools in particular should make use of the rural environment and rural activities

to give point and meaning and vitality to the regular school subjects. Teachers who are appropriately trained can profitably organize some of the work in arithmetic, reading, language, and nature study around projects that involve gardening, poultry-raising, and other rural activities. Such projects can be both "home" projects and "school" projects. It is suggested that the course in nature study, now required in the two-year curricula be organized with these possibilities in view and that these possibilities be clearly exemplified in the work of the training schools. Emphasis upon this phase of the teacher's preparation should also help him or her to discharge more effectively his or her responsibilities as a leader in a rural community.

We believe that the normal schools and other institutions preparing elementary-school teachers should give very large emphasis to courses and activities that aim to raise the personal standards of taste and judgment on the part of prospective teachers with reference to manners, to dress, to diet, to the decoration of homes and schoolrooms, and to the appearance of school buildings and school grounds. If all teachers could set inspiring standards in matters such as these they would render a service that is scarcely less important than the elimination and prevention of illiteracy. We found numerous evidences that the teacher-training institutions are alive to these possibilities and we should doubtless ~~and we should doubtless~~ have found many more evidences if the schools had been in full session at the time of our visits. What has just been said, then, is in no sense a criticism, but rather a suggestion that the curriculum of a professional school for teachers should be regarded as comprising not only the scheduled courses of instruction but the entire life of the school as a whole.

While high commendation should be given to the State Department and to the college and normal school executives in their efforts to raise the educational standards of the instructional staffs, the fact cannot be overlooked that these standards are still very low both in the two normal schools and in the Teachers College. It is to be hoped that, with improved economic conditions, a larger proportion of teachers can be given leaves of absence for advanced study. New appointments, of course, should be made on the basis of the Master's degree as a minimual requirement. As rapidly as possible, too, this requirement should be applied to the appointment of critic teachers in the training schools. These teachers occupy probably the most strategic positions in the teacher-training institutions and the value of special preparation for their work has been increasingly recognized during the past ten years.

It is, of course, especially important that the educational standards of the instructional staff at Winston-Salem should be advanced. We have recorded our belief that this institution should offer graduate courses for the Master's degree as soon as possible. But no instructor should offer such courses who has not himself the Master's degree or its equivalent, and it is very generally agreed that major courses on the graduate level should be given only by instructors who hold the Doctor's degree.

While the preparation of elementary-school teachers is largely confined to the State Teachers College and the two State Normal Schools, curricula approved by the State Department of Public Instruction are offered at Bricks Junior College, Barber-Scotia College, Kittrell College, and Bennett College. Two-year programs are offered at Bricks, Kittrell and Barber-Scotia; a four-year program is offered at Bennett.

The annual output of elementary-school teachers trained at the private institutions does not exceed fifty; approximately 300 teachers graduate annually from the State Teachers College and the two State Normal Schools; hence the annual supply of teachers prepared on a two-year basis or better is about 350. In the school year, 1928-1929, there were employed in the Negro elementary schools 5,673 teachers. We have no data from which to compute the "replacement turnover" in the Negro teaching-personnel, - that is, the number (or proportion) of teaching positions that fall vacant each year because of the deaths or resignations of teachers holding these positions. It is said that the Negro teacher in the elementary school has a larger average "professional life" than the white teacher. If, under this assumption, the average "professional life" of a Negro elementary-school teacher in North Carolina is ten years, the "replacement turnover" will be about 575 annually. There has not been a significant increase in the total number of elementary-school teachers employed during the past two years, hence the "growth factor" can be disregarded. Even if we assume that both the "gowth factor" and the "replacement turnover" will become lower during the next ten years, it is reasonable to predict that an average of no fewer than 600 recruits will be needed each year for the elementary-school service. At the present time, as we have seen, the annual supply from the normal schools and colleges, both public and private, is approcimately 350.

We do not believe that this discrepancy between the supply of trained elementary-school teachers and the potential domand for such teachers would justify the establishment of another normal school for Negro elementary-school teachers. Conditions seem destined to change within the coming decade and in a direction that is alreadypredictable.

The annual output of elementary-school teachers trained at the private institutions does not exceed fifty; approximately 300 teachers graduate annually from the State Teachers College and the two State Normal Schools; hence the annual supply of teachers prepared on a two-year basis or better is about 350. In the school year, 1928-1929, there were employed in the Negro elementary schools 5,673 teachers. We have no data from which to compute the "replacement turnover" in the Negro teaching-personnel, - that is, the number (or proportion) of teaching positions that fall vacant each year because of the deaths or resignations of teachers holding these positions. It is said that the Negro teacher in the elementary school has a larger average "professional life" than the white teacher. If, under this assumption, the average "professional life" of a Negro elementary-school teacher in North Carolina is ten years, the "replacement turnover" will be about 575 annually. There has not been a significant increase in the total number of elementary-school teachers employed during the past two years, hence the "growth factor" can be disregarded. Even if we assume that both the "gowth factor" and the "replacement turnover" will become lower during the next ten years, it is reasonable to predict that an average of no fewer than 600 recruits will be needed each year for the elementary-school service. At the present time, as we have seen, the annual supply from the normal schools and colleges, both public and private, is approcimately 350.

We do not believe that this discrepancy between the supply of trained elementary-school teachers and the potential domand for such teachers would justify the establishment of another normal school for Negro elementary-school teachers. Conditions seem destined to change within the coming decade and in a direction that is alreadypredictable.

Teaching is rapidly becoming a stabilized profession. The "replacement turnover" throughout the country has been greatly reduced within the past few years. States that based their teacher-training programs on the theory that almost all teachers would serve for brief periods, and consequently that a large number of institutions each offering short courses would best meet the need, are now confronted with the problem of supporting normal schools and teachers' colleges the graduates of which must wait two, three, or four years for professional employment. North Carolina can very well profit vicariously by this experience. Beyond reasonable doubt the two State Normal Schools and the State Teachers College will be able, within the next decade, to supply for each vacancy in the elementary school service a two-year or a four-year graduate.

In the meantime, however, a serious problem presents itself. In the first place, means should be provided that will enable every teacher of sub-standard training* to meet the standard requirements before a certain date (say September 1st, 1938). This will necessitate extension courses and summer-session courses that these teachers can take at a minimum of expense. In the second place, every effort should be made to recruit competent students to the Normal Schools and the State Teachers College. In the third place, the privately supported institutions now preparing elementary-school teachers should be encouraged to redouble their efforts to attract promising college students to this field. In this connection it may not be amiss to note that North Carolina is the first, and so far the only, State in the Union to place teaching in the elementary schools on an equal economic footing with teaching in the secondary schools. The four-year curriculum for elementary-school teachers now offered at Bennett College might well be duplicated in other private

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*By "standard training" we mean a minimum of two years' education beyond high school graduation.

institutions, provided, of course, that adequate training-school facilities can be made available.

In connection with the problem of upgrading the teaching personnel, the most serious handicaps beyond doubt is representated by the 1000 elementary-school teachers who are not high-school graduates and who will consequently find it difficult to meet a two-year college standard through extension and summer-session courses. The State Department of Public Instruction, however, is making a careful study of this problem and in view of what the Department has already accomplished in reducing this group from 3000 to 1000 within the past decade, there is every reason to believe that the problem will be solved.

The preparation of high-school teachers has been in a quite distinctive measure an important function of the non-public Negro colleges. Indeed we are informed that more than half of the teachers in Negro high schools who were trained in the State are graduates of Shaw University, and in practically all of the Negro colleges, high school teaching is the vocational objective of most of the students. Even under these conditions, about three-fifths of the teachers in the Negro high schools have been trained in other states.

The State Department of Public Instruction predicts that the enrollment in the Negro high schools will increase by at least 150 per cent within the coming decade. If this estimate is correct the number of high school teachers needed will be in the neighborhood of 1500. Again no data ar e available from which to compute the annual replacement turnover, but the growth factor alone will c reate an average demand for at least 100 new teachers each year. A conservative estimate of the replacement turnover would increase this average annual demand to at least 175 new teachers and probably more.

If the seven colleges offering four-year programs were to supply an average of twenty-five qualified teachers each year, this demand could be reasonably well met. This does not mean that all high-school teachers should be trained within the State. It is well to bring some from institutions located elsewhere. A teacher-training program for any state, however, should aim to supply teachers in sufficient number to staff its own schools under the assumption that a certain proportion of the teachers trained in the state will teach elsewhere and that approximately the same proportion will be drawn from other states.

We have no means of determning the effectiveness of the training provided for high school teachers in the four-year colleges. The standards set up by the State Department of Public Instruction are in harmony with approved practice and seem to be administered consistently by both the state and the private colleges.

It is a moot question among students of the problem whether the preparation of high-school teachers should be accomplished by adding certain "professional" courses to the usual liberal-arts program or whether professional curricula covering four years of integrated work should be provided. The former policy prevails throughout the country at the present time with a few exceptions. The exceptions deserve consideration. In New Jersey, for example, a State Teachers College devoted exclusively to the preparation of high-school teachers has recently been established at Upper Montclair. This college offers curricula which are "profesional" from start to finish in the sense that every course is treated from the standpoint of its contribution to the teacher's professional equipment. This does not mean that a large number of courses in educational theory as such are required. Indeed the requirements in Education are substantially fewer than in most of the liberal-arts courses that prepare high school teachers. The

entire work of the institution, however, is pointed toward the professional objective with a clear understanding that what is commonly called "culture" is far from being merely a matter of personal satisfaction or adornment is the most significant element in the teacher's professional equipment.

The State College for Teachers at Albany, New York, has been for several years a strictly professional school for the preparation of high-school teachers and the testimony of the school superintendents of the State is that the graduates of this institution make highly competent teachers.

We believe that this type of organization is worth considering in connection with the preparation of high school teachers in North Carolina. It would be possible, for example, at Durham to develop a group of curricula for the training of high-school teachers of the humanities and socail sciences and at Greensboro to develop curricula for high-school teachers of the natural sciences, - these curricula in both cases to be professionalized in the way just suggested. Among the private colleges there are some that are chiefly training schools for high-school teachers. One or more of these might organize their work for teachers on a thoroughly professional basis.

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Has North Carolina Too Many Negro Colleges?

We have been asked to give an opinion on the question, Has North Carolina too many Negro colleges? It is difficult to pass judgment on a question of this sort in view of the limitations of the present study. There are certain conditions bearing upon the question, however, that have come to our attention. If institutions representing the same or closely related denominations could be united, the cost of upkeep and administration would obviously be reduced. A single strong college might replace two or more small colleges that now suffer from lack of adequate support.

There is, on the other hand, a certain advantage in having colleges well distributed over the State, and especially in so large and so diversified a State as North Carolina and one in which the Negro population is and will continue to be so widely scattered. All undergraduate colleges tend to draw most of their students from a relatively small area. Most colleges, in fact, are essentially local institutions if we think of a circle with a twenty-five mile radius as constituting a local college area. The private Negro colleges of the State are now fairly well distributed and they are so well located that, in general, each has its own service area.

It should also be noted that two of the smallest colleges, Bricks and Kittrell, are most strategically placed with reference to certain counties that have a large Negro population. Why these colleges have so small an enrollment we have been unable to determine. Kittrell, in particular, has buildings that could take care of a fairly large student body. It has a very attractive site and is centrally located with reference to a large potential clientele, including several counties in Virginia that are now without Negro colleges. On the basis of enrollment and support, it would seem that, if any one of the thirteen institutions were to be abandoned, it should be Kittrell, - and yet no Negro college of the State seems to be in a position to render a larger service in an area where such service is especially needed.

Still another factor should be considered in determning whether the State has too many Negro colleges. The high schools are still growing, and, as we have noted, the State Department of Public Instruction predicts a 150 -er cent increase in the enrollment of Negro high schools within the next decade. This will mean by 1945 or 1950 a corresponding increase in the enrollment of the Negro colleges.

In our judgment, it would seem a dubious policy to eliminate any one of the existing Negro colleges at this time if means can possibly be found to keep them in operation on a satisfactory basis. It is difficult, of course, to get adequate financial support in a period of economic depression, and it is always hard to get financial support unless a college can demonstrate that it is meeting a real need. Empty dormitories and unused classrooms do not make a strong appeal to donors whether individual or corporate. In one or two of the private colleges we noted what seemed to be a disposition to wait rather helplessly for aid from the outside. If this attitude could find adequate expression it would be something like this, - "If we only had the money what a great service we could render!" As a matter of cold fact, and quite generally speaking, a college must render the service first.

There are, too, means of self-help that seem to be not fully utilized. Many of the private colleges own farm lands and in some cases these farm lands not only furnish supplies for the boarding halls but also afford remunerative work for the students. In one of the institutions the intensive cultivation of twenty-two acres has produced food supplies in such abundance that the boarding hall actually pays a profit while the cost of board to the students is the lowest in the State. Other institutions, however, seem to make little use of their farm lands.

Regarding the use of the farms and the development of other means of supplying remunerative work for students, we were told in one of the colleges that many of the students were unwilling to do manual work. We do not know how general this disposition is, and perhaps as outsiders our view of the situation is a bit prejudiced. It is our judgment, however, that if this attitude is at all typical of the students, then these colleges have manifest duty to discharge in changing the attitude. I have suggested that

we may be prejudiced. Both of the writers of this report undertook varied types of manual labor to help pay their way through college. They would not like to think that they were thereby doing any thing dishonorable or any thing beneath the dignity of college students.

Even if the students do not need to earn while they learn, there is an opportunity in connection with student-labor to impress upon them the lessons of independence, individual and group responsibility, and self-support. Assume, for example, a college with 300 men and women students. The college is struggling to make both ends meet - or, as we say nowadays, to balance its budget. Its buildings are shabby; its grounds are unkempt; there is a crying need for paint and whitewash and the vigorous use of paint-brushes, brooms, dusters, mops, lawn mowers, lawn-edgers, pruning hooks, rakes, hoes, and other implements of humble but important functions. Why not declare a moratorium on college credits for three or four successive Saturdays in the Fall and Spring; organize the 300 students into service squads; assign to each squad a sector; and then have a rousing rivalry as to the squad that can do the most for the physical glory of dear old Alma Mater?

We make this suggestion quite seriously because more than one of the colleges that we visited are in a situation quite similar to that which has just been described.

In answer to the question raised as the principal theme of this section of our report, and in view of the probable needs of the immediate future, we are disposed to say that North Carolina does not have an excessive number of Negro colleges. We believe, however, that it would in the interest of both economy and efficiency if certain combinations and affiliations could be effected. It would be wise, we believe, to transfer

the Barber-Scotia College to Charlotte and to operate it in close affiliation with the Johnson C. Smith University; and we believe that, if the several branches of the African Methodist Episcopal Church could unite on a unified and integrated program of higher education, such a policy would redound to the credit of the African Methodist churches and, at the same time, enhance the efficiency and promote the economy of higher education for the Negroes, not only of North Carolina, but of the country as a whole.

We believe, too, that the Negro colleges should redouble their efforts toward a larger measure of self-reliance. We believe that the Negroes of North Carolina have now reached the stage of economic and cultural development that not only justifies but demands a high degree of racial independence, self-determination, and self-support. One can certainly be opmistic regarding the possibilities in this connection. The expansion of Negro education has been justified in a thousand ways but in no case more strikingly than in the enhancement of self-respect, self-control, and the sense of individual and group responsibility. It is a most gratifying fact that throughout the South and most notably I think in North Carolina, the expansion of Negro education has been paralleled by a steady decrease in serious crimes. This is all the more remarkable because white education whether in the South or in the North does not have to its credit anything approaching this achievement. (Footnote next page).

Footnote, page 15:

Only the most cursory examination could be made of the buildings and equipment of the several colleges. There are some serious deficiencies in several of the institutions. Outstanding among these is the need of fire-escapes at Barber-Scotia College and Livingstone College. (In the latter institution the girls' dormitory is equipped with fire-escapes, but the boys' dormitory - a four-story building - has only ropes and these only in the fourth-floor rooms). The dormitories at the Agricultural and Technical College has no fire-escapes at the time of our visit, but the State Fire Inspector had ordered them to be provided without delay.

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FUNDAMENTAL COORDINATIONS

The development of State higher institutions for Negroes in North Carolina tends to repeat the history of the development of public higher educational institutions for Whites in practically every State in the Union. The location of institutions and the methods devised for their government have, in many states, been determined in large part by local, occupational and political considerations. During the early stages of development when the educational services of the higher institutions do not extend much beyond the immediate communities in which they are located this may not be an especially serious matter, but when their programs are developed to serve the entire state duplication of effort and institutional competition make some form of coordination imperative.

In many states the Land-grant College and the State University were established as separate institutions. In every State where this was done conflicts have arisen. With the establishment and growth of teachers colleges under control entirely distinct from that of the other State higher institutions friction and undesirable competition for clientele, influence and funds have also developed. Institutional rivalries of these types have resulted in undignified and unsavory lobbying for the financial favors of legislative bodies. They have exaggerated institutional loyalties at the expense of the common cause of educational service. They have wasted public funds and sometimes led to public resentment which has expressed itself in unwise and drastic reductions of appropriations more harmful than the educational evils that were their cause.

It is important that short sighted enthusiasm for higher education and pride in the development of single institutions should not lead the colleges for Negroes in North Carolina into the same pitfalls that have troubled

State Universities and Colleges for white students. The state is set for such an unhappy result. Only wisdom and statesmanlike vision of the common cause of Negro education can avoid the errors that have characterized the development of public higher education in other areas. North Carolina has established an independent land-grant college for Negroes at Greensboro. It has established an independent college of Arts and Sciences for Negroes at Durham. It has established an independent teachers college for the training of elementary teachers at Winston-Salem. Each of these institutions has its own governing board. Each develops its own educational program quite independently of the others. Each seeks and draws students from the entire State. Each, in competition with the others for limited public funds, advances its claims for the financial patronage of the State.

As yet these institutional incordinations have not resulted in serious discords. They tend to do so. The institution at Durham and the institution at Greensboro are already jockeying for legislative advantage. Already their educational programs tend to overlap in the fields of arts and science education and of high school teacher training. The elementary teacher training institution at Winston-Salem prepares high school teachers of home economics although this is commonly a function of the land-grant institutions and although home economics extension in cooperation with the federal government centers by law in the land-grant colleges.

The splendid leadership that North Carolina has assumed among the states in developing its agencies of Negro education will be dimmed and the fine spirit of mutual trust and helpfulness that exists in the state will be shadowed by charges of selfishness and inefficiency unless these tendencies are halted by institutional cooperation and coordination. If men were angels and not merely human these results might be attained by personal conference

and informal agreement. Unfortunately perhaps individual and institutional ambition is a disruptive as well as constructive characteristic of men and colleges. Rules and regulations enforced through the machinery of institutional governing control are needed to direct personal and institutional activity. The experiments and experience of other states in seeking cures for their educational incoordinations provide the basis for suggesting measures that may serve to prevent the further development of similar evils among the higher educational institutions for Negroes in North Carolina. The recommendations that follow are adapted from the best and most successful methods that have been tried elsewhere in order to secure institutional coordination.

FIRST. It is recommended that th e five public higher institutions for Negroes be united under one board of regents to constitute and to be known as the North Carolina State University for Negroes. The University would thus consist of five branches located at Durham, Greensboro, Winston-Salem, Fayetteville and Elizabeth City.

SECOND. It is recommended that the Board of Regents of the North Carolina State University for Negroes be charged with the coordination of the programs and budgets of all branches of the University and with the presentation of a single University budget to the proper State authorities. It is further recommended that the Board be authorized to allocate funds appropriated among the various branches of the university in such fashion as will best serve the State's needs for Negro higher education. The Board should exercise all the usual functions, powers and duties of governing boards of higher institutions.

THIRD. It is recommended that the Board of Regents consist of seven members appointed by the Governor by and with the consent of the Senate, for a term of seven years, one member retiring each year. The State Director

of Negro Education should be designated by law to act as the executive officer and secretary of the Board of Regents.

FOURTH AND FINALLY. It is recommended that the Board of Regents designate for each institution a local advisory and managing board whose function it shall be to assist and advise with the administrative officers of the local branch of the University, to promote cordial and helpful relations between the branch and the community in which it is located and to present to the Board of Regents such suggestions and advice as may aid the Board in the exercise of its responsibilities and powers.

If theforegoing recommendation for the coordination of the five institutions into a single North Carolina State University for Negroes should be adopted it is believed that such action will facilitate the division and development of educational functions that, in any case we consider essential to economical and effective operation. Pending and preparatory to such legal adjustments as may be required to effect full institutional coordination it is suggested that the Governor of the State designate a commission to formulate the details of adjustment implied by the recommendations contained in the numbered paragraphs that follow. The commission should be charged with the duty of bringing about such changes as are possible by means of voluntary institutional cooperation. Action with reference to many of the points raised by this report is possible and desirable in the immediate future; it is understood that legal measures cannot be adopted until the next meeting of the Legislature. The matters that we wish to call especially to the attention of the State and to the commission that is suggested are discussed by the thirteen numbered paragraphs that will now be presented.

1. It is recommended that the offerings upon the campuses at Durham and Greensboro should be organized as upper and lower division courses.

2. The lower division offerings upon both campuses should be essentially

identical in the fields of the sciences, the social sciences, the arts and the humanities but both lower and upper division courses in mathematics should be provided upon each campus.

3. Upon the campus at Greensboro only should be offered upper division courses in the physical and biological sciences and their applications.

4. Upon the campus at Durham only should be offered upper division courses in the social sciences, the arts, the humanities and their applications.

5. This division of function contemplates and the details of the plan should provide for the free transfer of students from one campus to the other at the conclusion of lower division work when such transfer is necessary to the pursuit of the specialization desired by the student.

6. As a corollary to such transfer and coordination it is necessary that the system of grading, testing, and credit assignment be similar upon the two campuses and that standards of instruction be comparable.

7. The plan proposed contemplates also the ultimate development of joint curricula between the two campuses such as those designed to provide four or five years of training in agricultural economics and landscape architecture. When the time arrives for the development of graduate offerings a single graduate faculty should be constituted for the direction and control of such work upon both campuses. Graduate work looking to the Master's degree should not be undertaken until such a faculty may be formed of staff members of whom the great majority have the Doctor's degree or its equivalent.

8. The preparation of high school teachers should be divided between the two campuses in harmony with the major functions assigned to each. State certification should be so arranged that high school teachers of science and of the applications of science, such as agriculture and home economics, may secure their training at Greensboro alone, while high school teachers of the social sciences, the arts and humanities and their applications may secure

training at Durham alone. This involves the transfer of high school teacher training in home economics from Winston-Salem to Greensboro.

9. The significant expansion of program that is recommended for the unit of the University at Winston-Salem is described in detail by the section of this report that deals with teacher training. It is believed that the work at Winston-Salem in the area of elementary teacher training, including the preparation of supervisors, principals and teacher-nurses, may result in distinct contributions to the professionalization of elementary education and to conceptions of university organization.

10. There are in North Carolina only twenty-eight Smith-Hughes high schools which teach vocational agriculture and home economics to Negro students. We fully recognize the desirability of maintaining certain schools which meet the requirements of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, but we deplore the distortion of educational service in the fields of agriculture, home economics and the trades which results from the assumption that the only instrudtion in these areas that can be worthy and useful is that which is carried on in conformity with Federal Board requirements. Indeed we are strongly inclined to believe that in many communities programs of agricultural, home economics and trade instruction devised to meet the specific needs of the local situation without reference to immediate or even to ultimate compliance with Federal Board requirements may prove more valuable than the Federal vocational program. But however that may be, it is perfectly clear that the Federal program of vocational education is an expensive one which even such a wealthy State as Iowa cannot hope to apply generally in the immediate future. If work in agriculture, home economics and the trades in the Negro high schools of North Carolina is to wait upon the adoption of Smith-Hughes requirements the economic and social development of the Negro people and of the State will be seriously retarded.

It is strongly urged that the unit of the North Carolina State University for Negroes at Greensboro undertake to develop teachers who will be prepared to teach one of these subjects in combination with other high school subjects in schools that are not and cannot soon become Smith-Hughes schools. It is also urged that the influence of the State Department of Education, of the State Teachers Association, of the higher institutions and of other available agencies be exerted to induce school authorities to employ such teachers and to make provision for such instruction.

11. One of the problems that is confronting higher education everywhere is that of determining the nature of the program and the methods to be used in preparing students for employment in occupations of the semi-professional type intermediate between the trades for which vocational high schools may train and the professions that require college graduation. There are many such occupations in the fields of farm management, operative engineering, the care and maintenance of industrial and institutional plants and grounds, in retail merchandising and in salesmanship. Some of these occupations may be taught in selected high schools. Some require junior or lower division work in a higher institution. Some may be developed through extension service.

It is recommended that a careful survey be made to determine the nature and extent of such occupational opportunities that exist or may be developed for colored people in North Carolina and that earnest efforts be made to provide suitable training for these purposes through whatever agencies prove to be most appropriate. If, as former President Kinley of the University of Illinois states, one of the most important functions of the State University is to serve as the"developmental arm" of the commonwealth, this is especially the case in the relationship that should exist between the proposed North Carolina State University for Negroes and the promotion of the economic and social progress of the colored portion of North Carolina's citizenry. Negro higher educational agencies in this state have progressed so far that they are

no longer justified in merely performing the service that thrusts itself upon them; they must unitedly and cooperatively go out seeking occasion and opportunity to render educational aid.

12. Almost everywhere in the United States higher institutions have failed to devise machinery suitable to the carrying on and control of extension upon the scale that the usefulness of this method of instruction warrants. In part this failure is due to the fact that no one has formulated sound theories concerning extension education and its relationship to resident instruction upon all levels. Although the vague movement known as adult education has given emotional impetus to extension activities it has contributed little to their practical methods and organization. It is not the purpose of this report to propose theories and procedures for extension work that are of universal application; it is the purpose to suggest measures that it is believed will be of direct value with reference to the use in North Carolina of extension methods for the education of its colored people.

In the State three types of extension work for Negroes have been undertaken with more or less vigor.

1st. Extension work in education for teachers, under the general direction of the State Department of Education but carried on by the public and private higher institutions.

2nd. Agricultural and home economics extension under the direction of the extension service conducted cooperatively by the State and the Federal Department of Agriculture.

3rd. General or university extension carried on by the institutions independently and supported almost entirely by fees.

Teacher education has been developed most effectively; Smith-Lever extension for Negroes less vigorously; and general extension only very slightly.

Three factors account in large part for the relatively excellent

service rendered by teacher training extension. First, centralized and enlightened leadership and direction; second, use of all the existing public and private agencies for such education in such fashion as to prevent competitive effort; and third, the direct and practical relationship of the work to the occupational welfare and interests of teachers who enroll.

The Smith-Lever agricultural and home economics cooperative extension work for Negroes is a part of a very complex organization rather severely limited by Federal regulation and national service standards with reference to its procedures and the nature of its activities. Negro extension work is directed by a white member of the staff of the Agricultural Extension Service of the Land-grant College at Raleigh. A district supervisor employed by the State Smith-Lever extension service and a similar home demonstration supervisor are housed at the A. & T. College. There are seventeen Negro Farm Agents in as many counties. This is only half the counties in which there are 200 Negro farm owners. Some of the counties without agents are the most thickly settled by Negroes of any in the State. The Smith-Lever Extension Service cannot place farm and home demonstration agents in these counties until part of the expense is borne by local authorities. There is practically no connection between the Smith-Lever extension service for Negroes and the teachers of agriculture at the A. & T. College. No funds are available apparently which can be used to enlist the services of the resident staff in the Smith-Lever extension work. The A. & T. College is used very little by the State Smith-Lever Service and has not through its own efforts developed farm and rural contracts by means of extension activities. In brief, the arrangements are such as to make it highly improbable that the Negro farm population will look to the A. & T. College as the natural and obvious source from which they may expect assistance upon their farm and home problems. No adequate means is provided to make them aware that they have problems that may be solved by

expert and scientific advice.

The limitations thus placed upon the development of Negro Smith-Lever extension are emphasized by the separatist nature of the organization. The Smith-Hughes agricultural and home economics high schools and teachers have no direct relationship either to the Smith-Lever extension or to the A. & T. College. The other public and private higher institutions are not utilized to any great extent by the Smith-Lever organization in the promotion, development and conduct of agricultural and home economics extension. Nor, with the exception of very promising beginning at Elizabeth City and Bricks Junior College, have the higher institutions undertaken upon their own initiative to exercise leadership in the development of such work.

It is surely not necessary to submit facts or arguments to demonstrate the great value that agricultural and home economics extension might have in the economic and social development of North Carolina's rural colored population. Nor, in view of the condition of organization and effort described does it seem necessary to argue at length that coordinated attack by all the agencies concerned upon the problem of furnishing such extension assistance is a prerequisite to effective developments within a reasonable period of time. It is, therefore, suggested that some means be devised which will ignore organization and institutional prerogatives and enlist the common, coordinated effort of the Smith-Lever Extension Services of the A. & T. College, of the other public and private colleges for Negroes, of the Smith-Hughes vocational leaders and schools, and of the State Department of Education in an attack upon the problem of making available to every rural and urban Negro home in the State the assistance that may be rendered by home economics extension and to every Negro farm owner and tenant the advice and guidance that can be rendered by trained and sympathetic agricultural advisors and leaders. Much can be done without the expenditure of an additional dollar of State money; a really

effective job will demand liberal public and private contributions for the work.

As has been noted the third type of extension activity in North Carolina is that known as general or university extension. Work of this kind carried on either by extension classes or correspondence study is difficult to distinguish sometimes from teacher education, since teachers quite as frequently need training in subject matter fields as in the techniques of their profession. Where general extension services are organized teachers constitute a large proportion of the enrollment but other persons enroll in large numbers both for occupational assistance and for general educational advancement. The extension services for parents, for business men, for the professions and for the whole range of human activities and interests of those who are not teachers, farmers or housewives have not been developed in North Carolina among the Negro people. It is highly desirable that the higher institutions and other agencies which can contribute to such work unite to devise a state wide service of general extension. This service may well be closely affiliated with teacher training extension and with agricultural and home economics extension efforts.

13. The lives of men and women are not so sharply divided into compartments that the means whereby they gain a livelihood is separated from the activities of good citizenship as neighbors, friends and social servants. The efforts by which food, clothes and shelter are acquired, the social relationships that make for happy living together, the home, the school and the church all contribute to the development and preservation of high standards of American life. Their services are mutual: Retardation in the development of one reacts to retard the whole process of community growth. This fact makes the character of the Negro ministry in North Carolina a matter of serious concern to the educational forces of the state both public and private.

More than half of the Negro pastors of the state have less than high school training. More than 20% have high school training but nothing beyond.

Thus almost 80% of the Negro ministers in North Carolina have less education than that required of elementary school teachers. Only 17% have college education.

This is a serious condition. Negroes are a religious people. The minister is a leader. The life of the church itself is threatened when the ignorance of its pastors excites the contempt of the thousands of young people who are now being graduated from the splendid high schools of North Carolina. An uneducated ministry does not mean in North Carolina that the blind are attempting to lead the blind, but that the blind are attempting to lead those whose eyes have been opened and whose vision has been broadened by the benefits of high school and college education.

The colleges of North Carolina are not now preparing educated religious leaders in sufficient numbers to leaven the present church leadership; they cannot hope to do so until the ministerial body becomes a community of intellectual as well as spiritual leaders. Such a transformation cannot take place within the next generation unless measures are adopted to train the ministers already in service and to provide the church with the leadership of laymen who will demand an educated ministry. We wish to suggest that the colleges introduce material into their courses which will familiarize every college student with the conditions that exist and with the machinery and processes of church organization to control in order that when they take their places in local communities they may be equipped with the practical knowledge that will enable them as laymen to attack the problem of building up the intellectual character of the church ministry. The effect that may be expected to result from influence of this kind will be slow in coming, but will provide the only sure foundation for permanent change. In the meantime it is earnestly suggested that the colleges and other forward looking social agencies in the state unite to support and to carry on class and correspondence extension

courses and summer educational conferences of non denominational character which will enlist the interest of the present ministry to provide them with opportunities for self improvement and study. College graduates in the local communities may well be enlisted to assist in such a drive. Many are competent to guide and assist the ministers in their studies, all can be used to urge their own pastors to take advantage of such opportunities.

In conclusion we wish to summarize very briefly the major conclusions that have been reached during our examination of Negro higher education in North Carolina.

1. It is recommended that the five institutions be united under the control of a single board of regents to form the North Carolina State University for Negroes.

2. We recommend that the offerings and programs of the three major unitsof this University be coordinated by means of a plan for division of function suggested in the body of this report.

3. We recommend that the program of the Unit of the University be expanded in the area of elementary teacher training and suggest that it may become a model of professionalization in that field not only for Negro education, but for the nation at large.

4. We recommend that the normal school units of the proposed University at Fayetteville and Elizabeth City be expanded to three year and ultimately four year institutions when they can satisfy the standards of the American Association of Teachers Colleges as two year schools and when the State has raised the standard of its Negro teachers to the two year level of training above high school.

5. It is recommended that the Governor of the State appoint a commission or committee to study the details of the proposed coordination of Negro higher institutions and that the commission and the schools unite their efforts

to accomplish as much of the coordination suggested pending and prior to the legal action that must wait upon thenext meeting of the Legislature.

6. Attention is called to the very great importance of setting aside institutional and organization prerogatives in order that a united attack may be made upon the problems of extension education and of raising the standard of the colored ministry of the State.

7. It is urged that the teacher training institutions definitely include as a part of their curricula the preparation of teachers to take positions of leadership in establishing standards of living to work in the communities in which they will be employed.

8. It is concluded that no more higher institutions for Negroes are required, but that those already in existence should be developed vigorously and courageously by the intelligent effort of the colored people and leaders of North Carolina itself. Education cannot attain its proper dignity until it ceases to be a charitable enterprise. Negro education in North Carolina has reached the stage of development when it should increasingly look to itself for further growth and peffection.

June 8, 1931.

MINUTES OF THE CONFERENCE ON STUDY OF NEGRO COLLEGES IN

NORTH CAROLINA

June 5, 1931

Mr. N. C. Newbold, Presiding

Introductory statement by Mr. Newbold

Presentation of Reports:

Dr. W. C. Bagley, Teachers College, Columbia University, N. Y.
Dr. Arthur J. Klein, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

Discussion:

Opened by Mr. Newbold who stressed the fact that consideration should be given to the question of whether or not North Carolina is being fully and adequately served by the present thirteen Negro Institutions of Higher Learning.

Replying to question by Dean Seabrook of Fayetteville, Dr. Klein explained that it was the Survey Commission's idea that branches for Extension Work in Vocations and Agriculture be established by A. & T. College at such centers as Fayetteville and Elizabeth City State Normal Schools. Such centers should continue to develop in their own fields and advise any students who wished further training in some other field to seek another school when their work at the first institution has been completed.

Replying to question by President Cherry of Kittrell College, Dr. Klein explained that under the plan suggested by the Committee, Kittrell College would not be confined to its own curriculum offering in Extension work, but it could arrange classes and secure instructors in other fields from other institutions.

Dr. W. J. Crocker of Barber-Scotia College, spoke briefly of the Extension work in nurse training and farm improvement begun this year at Barber-Scotia.

Replying to question of Dean Boyer of St. Augustine's College, Dr. Klein explained that institutions giving correspondence work for credit usually limit the amount of credit so earned.

Replying to question by Mr. Taylor of the North Carolina College for Negroes, Dr. Klein said the Commission feels there is no loss in social value to the student who spends two years at one institution then changes to another for continuation in his chosen field of work. Economic reasons often prevent some students from going direct to the college which offers a full course in the field they desire.

Dr. Hillman explained to Dr. Jordan that high school and college courses were separate and distinct in all cases in North Carolina. Teachers in Junior Colleges may teach in high schools, but the courses are distinct.

Replying to President Jones of Bennett College and Mrs. Brown of Palmer Memorial Institute, Dr. Klein described the situation at Cornell and New York State where private and public institutions cooperate. Dean Seabrook gave instances of such coordination in Atlanta and in Columbia, South Carolina.

Mr. Taylor, of North Carolina College for Negroes, inquired if it would not be advisable for the Commission to include a redommendation in its report to the effect that one or more of the proposed Board of Regents be colored.

Replying to Mr. Harris of Shaw University, Dr. Bagley expressed the opinion that an increase of high school teachers will be needed for the next ten or fifteen years.

Replying to Dean McKinney of Johnson C. Smith University, Dr. Klein explained that the Advisory Board should be composed of local citizens.

On motion of Dr. Shepard of North Carolina College for Negroes, seconded by Dr. Bluford of A. & T. College, Doctors Bagley and Klein were given a vote of appreciation for their work in making the survey.

On motion of Dr. Shepard of North Carolina College for Negroes, seconded by Dr. Davis of the State Department of Education, Mr. Newbold was asked to have copies of the survey report made and sent to each head of the higher institutions for study, and to call a later conference for discussion.

Several visitors were present and made remarks.

Dr. E. E. Smith of Fayetteville expressed the t anks and appreciation of the body to Mr. Newbold for his fine work in Negro Education.

The meeting closed with prayer by Dr. W. J. Trent, President of Livingstone College.

Names, addresses and official positions of those present:

E. T. Burgess, Chairman Board of Trustees, State Normal School, Elizabeth City
L. S. Cozart, Executive Secretary N. C. Negro Teachers Association, Raleigh
Frank P. Bachman, George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn.
J. Henry Highsmith, Dept. Public Instruction, Raleigh
Mrs. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia, N. C.
Rev. S. N. Griffith, St. John Episcopal School, Edenton
D. K. Cherry, President Kittrell College, Kittrell
W. H. A. Howard, Principal Wilson High School, Raleigh
James E. Hillman, Director of Teacher Training, State Dept. Education,Raleigh
A. P. Lester, Registrar, State Normal School, Elizabeth City
J. H. Bias, President, State Normal School, Elizabeth City
T. E. McKinney, Dean, J. C. Smith University, Charlotte
W. G. Moyas, Asst. to Dean, J. C. Smith University, Charlotte
W. C. Bagley, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City
A. T. Allen, State Supt. Public Instruction, Raleigh
T. E. Brown, Director Vocational Education & Head School of Education, State College, Raleigh
A. Elder, Dean, N. C. College for Negroes, Durham
Arthur J. Klein, Prof. of Higher Education, Ohio State University, Columbus,Ohio
A. M. Jordan, Professor, University of N. C., Chapel Hill
Chas. H. Boyer, Dean, St. Augustine's College, Raleigh
M. C. S. Noble, Jr., Director, Division of Information and Statistics, State Department Public Instruction, Raleigh
F. D. Bluford, Prwsident A. & T. College, Greensboro,
T. B. Jones, Registrar, A. & T. College, Greensboro
W. T. Gibbs, Dean, A. & T. College, Greensboro
James T. Taylor, Professor, N. C. College, Durham
Walter B. Hill, Field Asst. General Education Board, Grace-American Bldg. Richmond Va.
L. C. Brogden, Director Division of Elementary Instruction,Raleigh

M. J. Crocker, President, Barber-Scotia College, Concord
E. E. Smith, President, State Normal School, Fayetteville
David D. Jones, President, Bennett College for Women, Greensboro
Frederick D. White, Dean, Livingstone College, Salisbury
J. W. Seabrook, Dean, State Normal School, Fayetteville
G. E. Davis, Supervisor Rosenwald Building, J. C. Smith University, Charlotte
H. Liston, Dean, Winston-Salem Teachers College, Winston-Salem, N. E.
Francis L. Atkins, Registrar, Winston-Salem Teachers College, Winston-Salem
F. Marcellus Staley, Dean of Instruction, Bennett College, Greensboro
A. M. Proctor, Professor of Education, Duke University, Durham
N. C. Newbold, Director, Division Negro Education, State Dept. Education, Raleigh
H. L. Trigg, State Inspector Negro High Schools, Raleigh
Geo. W. Coggin, State Supervisor Industrial Education, Raleigh
James E. Shepard, President, N. C. College for Negroes, Durham
Arthur D. Wright, Executive Agent Southern Association of Colleges, Birmingham, Ala.
W. A. Daniel, Assoc. Exec. Secretary, A. M. A., 287 Fourth Ave., N. Y.
Isaac H. Miller, Dept. Education, Livingstone College, Salisbury
W. J. Trent, President, Livingstone College, Salisbury
G. H. Ferguson, Asst. Director Div. Negro Education, Raleigh
Nelson H. Harris, Head Dept. Education, Shaw University, Raleigh
S. D. Williams, Dean, State Normal School, Elizabeth City
S. A. Dickerson, Clerk, State Dept. Education, Raleigh

NOV 18 1938

AN OUTLINE OF SOME ACTIVITIES OF THE STATE AGENT OF NEGRO SCHOOLS AND HIS ASSOCIATES

NORTH CAROLINA

1. "The most important work of the State Agent in North Carolina has been in the development of a better understanding between the races which has resulted in the provision of better school facilities through legislation and through community cooperation.
The establishment of the Division of Negro Education in 1921 with a Director (State Agent), Assistant Director, Inspector of High Schools, Supervisor of Elementary Schools and two Supervisors of Rosenwald Buildings, with a state appropriation of $15,000.00 annually for partial support, may be attributed to the work of the State Agent."
The main objective has been the gradual, but apparently sure, development of a state-wide school program of public education for Negroes which would:

a. Approach or approximate more and more each year the state standards for public education, elementary, secondary, vocational and higher, in North Carolina white schools.

b. Reach every Negro child in the entire State in the belief and the hope that the whole mass of the Negro population would be raised to higher levels of intelligence and usefulness.

NOTE - Some measure of the success of this long-time program may be found on copies of some charts; pages 6 and 7.

2. "The comparative figures given below show the developments in Negro Education which were initiated and activated by the State Agent.

a. Elementary and Secondary Schools:

(1) Length of Term.

Year	Days
1912-13	98
1920-21	130.2
1935-36	160.6

(2) Enrollment.

Year		Percent Enrollment in A. D. A.
1909-10	160,283	59.5
1919-20	213,060	64.2
1935-36	270,204	81.9

(3) Distribution of Pupils.

	Percent of total enrollment in elementary schools	Percent of total enrollment in high schools
1923-24	97.7	2.3
1935-36	89.1	10.9

(4) Secondary Schools.

Enrollment	Percent in attendance	No. of Graduates	No. accredited High Schools
1923-24	4,715	83.1	380	11
1929-30	14,924	82.1	1689	68
1935-36	29,400	87.1	3157	127

b. Value of Negro School Property:

1909-10	$ 677,448.00
1920-21	2,896,055.00
1935-36	12,502,132.00

c. Training of Teachers:

	Percentage					
	H. S. Graduation or less	College Training 1 Yr.	2Yr.	3Yr.	4Yr.	*Scholarship Index
1921-22	83.8	1.5	11.4	.8	2.5	351.7
1929-30	38.1	17.9	12.4	19.5	12.1	525.7
1936-37	6.1	5.5	13.7	40.2	34.5	685.9

*Note - In scholarship index each 100 represents one year of training above the elementary school."

d. Institutions of Higher Leanring:

(1) Value of Property.

a. Public.

1921	$ 1,052,069.00
1926	2,670,069.00
1936	3,127,569.00

NOTE: During the present biennium a little more than $1,000,000.00 is being spent on the development of plants at the five public colleges for Negroes.

b. Private.

Exact figures are not available as to value of the plants at the eight private colleges for Negroes. It appears that a fair estimate of this property would be about three and a half to four million dollars. During the past decade and a half (1921-1936) these private colleges have been expanding along with the public, although the rate of expansion may not have been quite so great.

(2) Enrollment and Output.

a. Enrollment (public and private)

	2Yr.Schools	4Yr. Schools	Total
1924	193	530	723
1929	670	1985	2655
1936	1052	2982	4034

b. Graduates (public and private)

	2Yr. Schools	4Yr. Schools	Total
1920		75	75
1925	41	164	205
1930	288	232	520
1936	375	335	710

During the past ten years these schools have turned out 4,797 graduates.

(3) Training of Faculty.

A decade ago, very few of the members of these college faculties had any graduate training. A recent checking shows that the majority of the faculty members have one or more years of graduate training in their respective fields. Qudte a number have completed or are completing the requirements for the doctorate".

(4)" Spirit of Cooperation.

There is a fine spirit of cooperation between the public and private colleges and the State Department of Education. For ten years (1921-1931) the State made available approximately $10,000.00 annually, with which to pay the salaries of the teachers of education in the private colleges. This made it possible for the State to work in the closest cooperation in the working out of courses and requirements for both the pre-service and the in-service programs. Even though there has been no state aid available for the private colleges since 1931, these institutions cooperate very effectively with the State Department of Education in all matters pertaining to the training of teachers."

3. Some experiences which illustrate the work of the State Agent(In some instances using the first personal pronoun.)

a. In March, 1936, I went to Salisbury to confer with the county superintendent of schools, the county board of education and the county commissioners (county legislative body). The superintendent and nine of the ten members of the two boards were present. The tenth man was on jury duty and could not attend. The purpose of the joint meeting was to discuss the consolidation of Negro schools in Rowan County, North Carolina.

By the use of maps and charts the program of consolidation of Negro schools in some other counties of the State was explained and illustrated.

The business men, members of the board of education and commissioners, some of them very prominent in business and industry, gave courteous attention and asked a few questions. Later, the superintendent told me, as I already knew, that some of them were "laughing in their sleeves" that I, a state official from Raleigh, should be so naive as to think seriously they would spend the county's money to build larger schoolhouses for Negro children and purchase busses to haul them to larger centers. In the summer of 1937, the superintendent of Rowan County schools asked me if "it would offend me" if he told me his county officials had bought three new busses to be used in transporting Negro children to school.

No additional statement had been made to them by the State Agent but the information conveyed to them by the maps and other illustrative material was so effective in itself - regardless of anything the State Agent may have said - they could not escape their compelling significance, nor could they brush aside the common sense and fairness of beginning a program for the education of Negro children similar to that which had already been practically completed for white children.

The maps and charts referred to above have been shown and explained to boards of education and commissioners in joint sessions in many other counties with results similar to those obtained in Rowan County.

As of the school year 1936-1937, four counties had completed consolidation and provided transportation for all their Negro children, as well as for white children. Likewise, twenty to twenty-five additional counties had provided transportation and a consolidation program for all Negro children prepared to attend high school. Many other counties have developed consolidated units particularly for high school students.

At a state-wide meeting of county and city superintendents of schools called by Superintendent Erwin and held in Wrightsville, North Carolina, August 24, 1937, the maps referred to above were demonstrated, and some charts also, on which it was attempted to measure the adequacy of the Negro schools as compared with the present status of the white schools in North Carolina.

Seven of the items on these charts which were prepared from actual official data show that the Negro schools on these seven items have almost exactly "caught up with" the white schools. While on six other items there are still differences, in some cases wide differences.

The two charts, briefly sketched included the following information:

NUMBER I *
Approximations of Equality of Educational Opportunity.

1. Length of term.

   White - 161.4. Negro - 160.6

2. Teacher-pupil Load:

	Elem.	H. S.
a. White	32.9	25.6
b. Negro	31.1	27.8

NUMBER II *
Differences - differentials.

1. Size of the school unit. Most rural white schools are consolidated, most rural Negro schools are not consolidated.

2. Very limited transportation for Negro schools.

   Busses: White - about 3600
   Negro - " 400 plus

* 1935-36 data.

NUMBER I (CON'TD.)	NUMBER II (CON'TD.)
3. Average Daily Membership a. white - 92.4 b. Negro - 89.2	3. Inadequate high school program for Negroes. a. white - 20% of enrollment b. Negro - 11% " "
4. Program for training teachers and certification requirements are the same.	4. Buildings and equipment for Negroes inadequate. a. white - about $100,000,000 b. Negro - " 12,500,000
5. Courses of study and accreditment identical for elementary schools.	5. Salaries of teachers - (differential about 25%)
6. Courses of study and accreditment for high schools identical.	6. No state provision for professional or other instruction on graduate levels for Negroes.
7. College curricula on minimum levels are the same.	

NOTE: Percentage of State Population, 1930:

a. white - 71
b. Negro - 29

This was our first attempt to show in so definite and graphic a form the exact comparative data, as nearly as that could be secured, for white and Negro schools in North Carolina. As shown and explained to superintendents of schools in one hundred and sixty-nine county and city administrative units, it was to some extent startling to them. Rarely have they been known to give so close attention to any similar statement on education. The facts, not the person who presented them, is what compelled their attention.

A prominent newspaper writer was present. He copied the facts from the charts, and gave them wide circulation in the press of the State and at considerable length.

b. A secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association from Charlotte came to Raleigh in 1920 to organize a state branch of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation. Several Raleigh people were present, among them Dr. E. C. Brooks, Dr. W. S. Rankin, N. C. Newbold and others. The "Y" Secretary presented the matter and desired to proceed at once to organize a state commission.

The State Agent raised the question: upon whose authority would we proceed, and suggested that the Governor of the State be requested to appoint the membership. Dr. Brooks, Dr. Rankin amd others approved the plan and it was adopted. A little later Governor Morrison sent formal commissions officially signed and bearing the stamp of the Great Seal of North Carolina to a group of people who constituted the first North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation. The list included forty or fifty people. Since then, following similar procedure, other Governors have appointed, or requested to become members, more tham fifteen hundred leading citizens of both races throughout the State. College presidents were requested to have prepared lists of their graduates and students who had established themselves as successful useful citizens in various parts of North Carolina. It was from these lists that persons whom our Governors invited to become members of the Commission were largely drawn.

The State Agent has declined consistently to become chairman of the State Commission. Without being immodest he can claim to have aided in selecting three persons for chairman who are among our most useful citizens: Dr. W. C. Jackson, Dean of the Woman's College of the

University of North Carolina, Dr. Howard W. Odum, of Chapel Hill, and Bishop E. A. Penick, Presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church in North Carolina.

Obviously, the State Agent had reasons for selecting and expanding the membership of the Commission in North Carolina. The results have been helpful in promoting better schools for Negro children as well as improving race relations.

c. A third enterprise in which the State Agent has engaged is that of his connection with the North Carolina Conference for Social Service. This is a citizens' organization among white people, though some of its members are professionals in social service of one kind or another. I was a member of the organization almost from its beginning, and for many years chairman of its committee on Race Relations. In 1933 I was elected Vice-President. Soon after that the President, Dean Miller of the Duke Law School, went to Washington to serve in the Department of Justice. The Vice-President succeeded to the presidency. The following year he was re-elected for a period of two years. However, on the day of re-election, he advised his associates that he would serve one of the two years, and then resign, which he did.

Leading Negroes of the State regarded it a signal honor that a man who had devoted his services to the Negro schools for many years could be and was elected president of the North Carolina Conference for Social Service.

It may not be out of place to say that the first year we brought to the State as the principal speaker at our annual conference Mr. Edward A. Filine of Boston, and the second year, Attorney General Homer S. Cummings of the United States Department of Justice. Obviously, to secure such persons required our calling upon the Governor, Ambassador Daniels, and other persons of great influence. Again,it may be said that holding membership and the highest office in the Conference for Social Service have strengthened and intensified our work with and among the Negro schools of the State.

d. Studies, investigations, surveys.

Several years ago it was realized that we ought to have definite, comprehensive, factual information if it is proposed to develop the schools for Negroes on a basis that will approximate and equal the standards achieved in the white schools. Several successive steps have been taken in this direction:

(1) A conference was held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, State Capitol, October 23, 1929, to formulate plans for a state survey of Negro colleges. Persons present represented both white and Negro leaders in education in North Carolina. After considerable discussion it was agreed:

(a) That a state committee of about twenty persons should assemble information about the public and private Negro colleges by the questionnaire method, and prepare a complete report of the findings.

(b) That we invite two or more experts from outside the State to spend some time in the State, study the report of the state committee, visit each of the colleges long enough to study their plants and programs, and then write a report embodying their recommendations. We were fortunate to secure Dr. W. C. Bagley of Columbia University, and Dr. Arthur J. Klein of the University of Ohio to perform this service for us. In order to finance this enterprise, the Budget Bureau of the State allotted $2000, or so much of that as might be needed. The report prepared has been widely used in this State, and has been valuable in our program of higher education.

(2) As early as 1927, members of the North Carolina Negro Teachers Association were urging study of certain problems in public education. Upon recommendation of the president of the Association and the State Agent, committees were appointed to study (a) Salaries, (b) Length of Term, (c) Buildings and equipment. Soon after their first report was made the depression came and little further was done.

However, in April 1933, a committee from the Association and the State Agent went to Governor Ehringhaus requesting him to appoint a commission "to study the State's program for Negro education". He gave ready assent and requested that a statement ofproblems be prepared and presented to him.

The Negro committee after considerable investigation prepared a list of eight problems in Negro education as follows:

1. Consolidation and transportation of small schools.
2. Standard high school facilities.
3. Raising the average scholarship level of teachers.
4. Minimum eight months terms for every school.
5. Adequate buildings and equipment.
6. Providing preparation for a more differentiated Occupational life.
7. Professional offerings for Negro youth in institutions within the State up to the limit which the State provides.
8. Teachers' salaries.

These were presented to the Governor and he appointed a small committee of both white and Negro persons who were charged with the responsibility of selecting twenty-five Negroes and twenty-five white persons who could and would make a survey or study of the problems on a state-wide basis, and prepare a report that would be factual and reliable. The body was known as "The Governor's Commission for the Study of Problems in the Education of Negroes in North Carolina."

The membership of the commission was selected, duly appointed by the Governor, called to meet in his office where, for nearly an hour he advised them of his desire for a thorough and comprehemsive investigation and report.

The commission was divided into groups of six, each group to study and write a report on one of the eight problems.

The final report was completed, submitted to the Govermor and published in November 1934. In his message to the General Assembly in January 1935, Governor Ehringhaus made the following declaratiom:

"I have myself also caused to be made a study of conditions peculiarly applicable to the Negro schools in North Carolina, and the results of this study will be available for your consideration. We should be careful to see that justice is done our Negro citizenship."

This study, authorized and approved by a Governor, printed in a bulletin of 96 pages, is the most complete and careful study ever made of Negro education in North Carolina. It has been widely distributed to school officials in all county and city administrative units, to colleges for both races, to principals, Jeanes teachers and other in the Negro schools. It has informed and stimulated state and local school officials; it has encouraged and helped local Negro parent-teacher groups in many parts of the State to study and to understand the problems involved in their own local schools.

(3) A Survey Authorized by the State Legislature of 1937.

Resolutiom No. 2$ passed March 10, 1937 by that body bears the following caption:

> "A Resolution Empowering The Governor to Appoint A Commission to Study The Public Schools and Colleges for Colored People in North Carolina."

The purpose and scope of the work of the commission is indicated in Section 2:

> "That the purpose of said commission is to make a thorough study of the State's program for colored schools, including elementary, secondary, vocational, and higher education; and make such recommendations as to it may seem right and proper to the Governor of the State of North Carolina, and the next General Assembly."

Governor Hoey has appointed the commission, all members of the General Assembly of 1937, all of them excellent citizens of the State, and all of them have a friendly intelligent interest in the Negro people of the State.

We have every reason to believe that the word "thorough" in the resolution will characterize the study and the report of the commission.

Note - It will be observed: (a) That the first study made as outlined above was made on the authority of the State Department of Education; (b) The second, by the approval and direction of the Governor; (c) The third, which is now under way, was authorized by the General Assembly, the State's law-making body, and approved by the Governor.

Note 2 - We trust it is not too much to hope and to believe that after this study, authorized and approved by both the Legislative and Executive branches of our state government, is made and the report submitted to the Governor and the General Assembly convening in January 1939, there will be gradual but certain elimimations of the six differentials (see pages 6 and 7) which now exist in the Negro schools of the State.

4. "The general attitude in the South that white educational opportunities must be kept ahead of those offered to the Negro population has made it possible for progress in Negro schools to register almost immediately in the improvement of the white schools. Some illustrations of how progress in Negro schools have reacted favorably upon white schools:

a. The effective vocational program in the Negro high schools of Warren County has brought a similar service to some of the white rural high schools, which formerly were rather indifferent to this practical aspect of education.

b. The large number of busses used in Johnston County (38 in 1935-36) to transport Negro childrem has somewhat allayed the opposition to consolidation in some white districts.

c. The planting of shrubs and the beautifying of the grounds at the Pender County Training School has definitely stimulated such actitities at the white schools in this county."

d. A few years ago, whan Negroes aided by county officials were developing plans for a nice new schoolbuilding on a main highway in Warren County, they were told by white people in the community they "could not build that Negro school now" - The reason: "it would be better than the white school". However, the white people became interested. Soon, a new white schoolbuilding "better than the Negro school proposed" was built. Then, in a short time the Negro school was also erected, and every body was happy.

Numberous illustrations of this kind could be cited in the 800 communities where Rosenwald schools were built, and many of them equipped for good service with aid from the General Education Board and the Slater Fund.

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of

NORTH CAROLINA

1938-1939

ISSUED BY THE
STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

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C. H. Warren, Supervisor Industrial Rehabilitation.
H. E. Springer, Assistant Supervisor Industrial Rehabilitation, Charlotte.
H. A. Wood, Assistant Supervisor Industrial Rehabilitation.
J. H. Clippard, Asst. Supervisor Industrial Rehabilitation, Asheville.
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Miss Rachel Sumner, Stenographer.
Miss Cora Richmond, Stenographer.

*To be filled.

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Rural Education Association ..... B. E. Littlefield, Fairmont
School Librarians ..... Mildred Herring, Raleigh
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State Hospital at Raleigh.....Dr. Julian W. Ashby, Raleigh
State Hospital at Morganton.....Dr. F. B. Watkins, Morganton
State Hospital at Goldsboro.....Dr. F. L. Whelpley, Goldsboro
Sanatorium for the Treatment of Tuberculosis.....Dr. P. P. McCain, Sanatorium
North Carolina Orthopedic Hospital.....Dr. W. M. Roberts, Gastonia
Confederate Woman's Home.....Mrs. Ina Foust Smith, Fayetteville
Western Sanatorium.....Dr. S. M. Bittinger, Black Mountain

STATE SCHOOLS FOR THE DEFICIENT AND DELINQUENT

N. C. School for the White Blind and for the Colored Blind and Deaf.....G. E. Lineberry, Raleigh
North Carolina School for the Deaf.....Dr. C. E. Rankin, Morganton
Stonewall Jackson Manual Training and Industrial School.....Charles E. Boger, Concord
Caswell Training School.....Dr. F. M. Register, Kinston
Eastern Carolina Industrial Training School for Boys.....S. E. Leonard, Rocky Mount
Morrison Industrial School for Negro Boys.....Rev. L. L. Boyd, Hoffman
State Home and Industrial School for Girls.....Miss Grace M. Robson, Eagle Springs
State Industrial Farm Colony for Women.....Miss Elsa Ernst, Kinston
State Prison.....Robert Grady Johnson, Raleigh

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Alexander Schools, Inc.....W. E. Sweatt, Superintendent, Union Mills
Appalachian School.....Rev. P. W. Lambert, Superintendent, Penland
Baptist Orphanage (Mills Home).....I. G. Greer, Superintendent, Thomasville
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†Children's Home, Inc.....O. V. Woosley, Superintendent, Winston-Salem
Christian Orphanage.....Rev. C. D. Johnson, Superintendent, Elon College
Colored Orphanage of North Carolina.....T. K. Borders, Superintendent, Oxford
Eleida Orphanage.....Rev. L. B. Compton, Superintendent, Asheville
Falcon Orphanage.....J. A. Culbreth, Superintendent, Falcon
Freewill Baptist Orphanage.....M. E. Tyson, Superintendent, Middlesex
Grandfather Orphans' Home.....Miss Jane Russell, Superintendent, Banner Elk
*Juvenile Relief Home.....Mrs. M. F. Britz, Winston-Salem
Kennedy Home (Branch of Mills Home).....R. H. Hough, Kinston

* Temporary care institutions. † Child-placing institutions.

Memorial Industrial School (Colored)....E. R. Garrett, Superintendent, Winston-Salem
Methodist Children's Home....Mr. O. V. Woolsey, Winston-Salem
Methodist Orphanage....Rev. A. S. Barnes, Superintendent, Raleigh
Methodist Protestant Children's Home....Rev. A. G. Dixon, Superintendent, High Point
Mountain Orphanage....Rev. J. H. Gruver, Superintendent, Black Mountain
National Orphans' Home....W. M. Shuford, Superintendent, Lexington
Nazareth Orphan's Home....Ray P. Lyerly, Superintendent, Rockwell
Odd Fellows Home....W. C. Beamon, Superintendent, Goldsboro
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Presbyterian Orphanage....Joseph B. Johnston, Barium Springs
Pythian Home....Dewey W. Huggins, Superintendent, Clayton
South Mountain Institute....Cornelius L. Stoney, Superintendent, Nebo
Thompson Orphanage....Rev. W. H. Wheeler, Superintendent, Charlotte
*Wright Refuge....Mrs. Octavia Evans, Durham

CLASSIFICATION OF INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING

Public Institutions—White

Postoffice

GROUP A—Four-Year Standard Colleges:

The University of North Carolina, Frank P. Graham, President....Chapel Hill, N. C.
R. B. House, Dean of Administration; Harl R. Douglas, Professor of Education
State College of Agriculture and Engineering of The University of North Carolina....Raleigh, N. C.
J. W. Harrelson, Dean of Administration; T. E. Browne, Professor of Education
Woman's College of The University of North Carolina....Greensboro, N. C.
W. C. Jackson, Dean of Administration; John H. Cook, Professor of Education

Teachers' Colleges:

Appalachian State Teachers College, B. B. Dougherty, President....Boone, N. C.
East Carolina Teachers College, Leon R. Meadows, President....Greenville, N. C.
Western Carolina Teachers College, H. T. Hunter, President....Cullowhee, N. C.

GROUP C—Standard Junior Colleges:

Biltmore College,* C. A. Lloyd, Dean....Asheville, N. C.

Public Institutions—Colored

GROUP A—Four-Year Standard Colleges:

Agricultural and Technical College....Greensboro, N. C.
F. D. Bluford, President; W. T. Gibbs, Professor of Education
North Carolina College for Negroes....Durham, N. C.
J. E. Shepard, President; Alphonso Elder, Dean

Teachers' Colleges:

Winston-Salem Teachers College, F. L. Atkins, President....Winston-Salem, N. C.

Standard Normal Schools (Four year course):

Elizabeth City State Normal School, J. H. Bias, President....Elizabeth City, N. C.
State Colored Normal School, J. W. Seabrook, President....Fayetteville, N. C.

Public Institutions—Indian

Standard Normal (Three year course):

Cherokee Indian Normal School, G. G. Maughon, Superintendent....Pembroke, N. C.

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*Not supported by State.

Denominational or Other Private Colleges—White

Postoffice

GROUP A—Four-Year Standard Colleges:

Atlantic Christian College.....Wilson, N. C.
H. S. Hilley, President; F. F. Grim, Professor of Education

Catawba College.....Salisbury, N. C.
Howard R. Omwake, President; J. C. Hadley, Professor of Education

Davidson College.....Davidson, N. C.
W. L. Lingle, President; P. H. Gwynn, Jr., Professor of Education

Duke University.....Durham, N. C.
W. P. Few, President; Holland Holton, Professor of Education

Elon College.....Elon College, N. C.
L. E. Smith, President; J. D. Messick, Professor of Education

Flora MacDonald College.....Red Springs, N. C.
H. G. Bedinger, President; Mary M. Conoly, Professor of Education

Greensboro College.....Greensboro, N. C.
Luther L. Gobbel, President; Elizabeth B. Young, Professor of Education

Guilford College.....Guilford College, N. C.
Clyde A. Milner, President; Carlisle Shepard, Professor of Education

High Point College.....High Point, N. C.
G. I. Humphreys, President; C. R. Hinshaw, Professor of Education

Lenoir Rhyne College.....Hickory, N. C.
P. E. Monroe, President; G. R. Patterson, Professor of Education

Meredith College.....Raleigh, N. C.
Charles E. Brewer, President; B. Y. Tyner, Professor of Education

Queens-Chicora College.....Charlotte, N. C.
W. H. Frazer, President; J. M. Goddard, Professor of Education

Salem College.....Winston-Salem, N. C.
Howard E. Rondthaler, President; Noble R. McEwen, Professor of Education

Wake Forest College.....Wake Forest, N. C.
Thurman D. Kitchin, President; D. B. Bryan, Professor of Education

Teachers' Colleges:

Asheville Normal and Associated Schools.* Frank C. Foster, Dean.....Asheville, N. C.

GROUP C—Standard Junior Colleges:

Belmont Abbey College, Rev. Cuthbert E. Allen, Vice-President.....Belmont, N. C.
Boiling Springs Junior College, Geo. J. Burnett, President.....Boiling Springs, N. C.
Brevard College, E. J. Coltrane, President.....Brevard, N. C.
Campbell College, Leslie Campbell, President.....Buie's Creek, N. C.
Chowan College, J. L. Carrick.....Murfreesboro, N. C.
Lees-McRae College, Edgar Tufts, President.....Banner Elk, N. C.
Louisburg College, D. E. Earnhardt, President.....Louisburg, N. C.
Mars Hill College, Hoyt Blackwell, President.....Mars Hill, N. C.
Mitchell College, Mrs. W. B. Ramsey, President.....Statesville, N. C.
Montreat College, Rev. R. C. Anderson, President.....Montreat, N. C.
Oak Ridge Institute, T. O. Wright, Superintendent.....Oak Ridge, N. C.
Peace Junior College, W. C. Pressly, President.....Raleigh, N. C.
Pfeiffer Junior College, W. S. Sharp, President.....Misenheimer, N. C.
Pineland School for Girls, Rev. and Mrs. W. J. Jones, Presidents.....Salemburg, N. C.
Presbyterian Junior College for Men, Louis C. LaMotte, President.....Maxton, N. C.
Sacred Heart Junior College, Sister Angela, Directress.....Belmont, N. C.
St. Genevieve of the Pines, Mother Albertine Foret, President.....Asheville, N. C.
St. Mary's School, Mrs. Ernest Cruikshank, President.....Raleigh, N. C.
Wingate Junior College, C. C. Burris, President.....Wingate, N. C.

Unclassified:

Black Mountain College, W. R. Wunsch.....Black Mountain, N. C.

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*For training teachers for the elementary schools.

Denominational or Other Private Colleges—Colored

Postoffice

GROUP A—Four-Year Standard Colleges:

Bennett College for Women.....Greensboro, N. C.
David D. Jones, President; L. E. Davis, Professor of Education
Johnson C. Smith University.....Charlotte, N. C.
H. L. McCrorey, President; W. C. Donnell, Professor of Education
Livingstone College.....Salisbury, N. C.
W. J. Trent, President; I. H. Miller, Professor of Education
Shaw University.....Raleigh, N. C.
Robert P. Daniel, President; N. H. Harris, Professor of Education
St. Augustine's College.....Raleigh, N. C.
Edgar H. Goold, President; Percy Young, Professor of Education

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Barber-Scotia College, L. S. Cozart, Dean.....Concord, N. C.
Immanuel Lutheran College, Rev. H. Nau, President.....Greensboro, N. C.
Palmer Memorial Institute, Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown.....Sedalia, N. C.

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White

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Asheville Normal School.....Frank C. Foster, Asheville
Atlantic Christian College.....Peary Case, Wilson
Catawba College.....John C. Hadley, Salisbury
Davidson College.....Fred K. Fleagle, Davidson
Duke University.....Holland Holton, Durham
East Carolina Teachers College.....L. R. Meadows, Greenville
Elon College.....J. D. Messick, Elon College
Flora MacDonald College.....Hugh Williamson, Red Springs
High Point College.....C. R. Hinshaw, High Point
Junaluska (Duke University), Junaluska.....Paul N. Garber, Durham
Lenoir Rhyne College.....G. R. Patterson, Hickory
State College of Agriculture and Engineering of the U. N. C.....J. W. Harrelson, Raleigh
University of North Carolina.....R. B. House, Chapel Hill
Wake Forest-Meredith.....D. B. Bryan, Wake Forest
Wake Forest-Meredith-Mars Hill.....B. Y. Tyner, Raleigh
Western Carolina Teachers College.....H. T. Hunter, Cullowhee
Woman's College of the U. N. C.....W. C. Jackson, Greensboro

Colored

Agricultural and Technical College.....W. T. Gibbs, Greensboro
Elizabeth City Normal School.....J. H. Bias, Elizabeth City
Fayetteville Normal School.....J. W. Seabrook, Fayetteville
Johnson C. Smith University.....W. C. Donnell, Charlotte
Livingstone College.....I. H. Miller, Salisbury
North Carolina College for Negroes.....James E. Shepard, Durham
Shaw University.....N. H. Harris, Raleigh
Winston-Salem Teachers College.....F. L. Atkins, Winston-Salem

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Bryce Commercial College .....High Point
Burlington Business College .....Burlington
Carolina Business School .....Charlotte
Carolina School of Commerce .....Rocky Mount
Cecil's Business College .....Asheville
Croft Secretarial School .....Durham
Dickinson Secretarial School .....Charlotte
Draughon Business College .....Winston-Salem
Durham College of Commerce .....Durham
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Gastonia Business College .....Gastonia
Gate City Secretarial School .....Greensboro
Greyer Business College .....Charlotte
Guilford Business College .....High Point
Hardbarger's Secretarial School .....Raleigh
Henderson Business School .....Henderson
Hoyle's Secretarial School .....Raleigh
Ideal Shorthand School .....Winston-Salem
Jones Business College .....High Point
Kennedy's Business College .....Durham
King's Business College .....Charlotte
King's Business College .....Greensboro
King's Business College .....Raleigh
McClung's Business College .....Greensboro
Manteo Business College .....Manteo
Motte's Secretarial School .....Wilmington
National School of Commerce .....Charlotte
Newton Business School .....Newton
Miss Price's Secretarial School .....Charlotte
Raleigh School of Commerce .....Raleigh
Salisbury Business College .....Salisbury
Sanford Business College .....Sanford
Southern Business Institute .....Charlotte
Weller Stenographic Studio .....Asheville
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Wadesboro	V. W. Lewis, Wadesboro	H. G. Hodges, Wadesboro
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Avery	Geo. M. Bowman, Newland	E. C. Guy, Newland
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Asheville	R. H. Latham, Asheville	W. M. Smathers, Asheville
Burke	R. L. Patton, Morganton	M. S. Arney, Morganton
Glen Alpine	Boyce S. Plaxco, Glen Alpine	J. H. Giles, Glen Alpine
Morganton	W. F. Starnes, Morganton	E. O. Bolick, Morganton
Cabarrus	S. G. Hawfield, Concord	G. G. Allen, Kannapolis
Concord	A. S. Webb, Concord	Ed Sauvain, Concord
Kannapolis	W. J. Bullock, Kannapolis	H. B. Robertson, Kannapolis
Caldwell	C. M. Abernethy, Lenoir	V. D. Guire, Lenoir
Lenoir	C. S. Warren, Lenoir	G. C. Courtney, Lenoir
Camden	E. P. Leary, Camden	R. L. Bray, Camden
Carteret	J. G. Allen, Beaufort	Dr. L. W. Moore, Beaufort
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Newton	R. N. Gurley, Newton	J. Y. Killian, Newton
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Murphy	Hieronymus Bueck, Murphy	H. G. Elkins, Murphy
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Edenton	John A. Holmes, Edenton	Thomas Chears, Edenton
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Cleveland	J. H. Grigg, Shelby	A. L. Calton, Lattimore
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Shelby	W. E. Abernathy, Shelby	Dr. T. B. Gold, Shelby
Columbus	Henry D. Browning, Jr., Whiteville	W. A. Thompson, Hallsboro
Craven	R. L. Pugh, New Bern	C. A. Seifert, New Bern
New Bern	H. B. Smith, New Bern	R. A. Nunn, New Bern
Cumberland	A. B. Wilkins, Fayetteville	N. S. McArthur, Fayetteville, R. 3
Fayetteville	Horace Sisk, Fayetteville	Q. K. Nimocks, Sr., Fayetteville
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Dare	R. H. Atkinson, Manteo (Ex. Office: Elizabeth City)	C. E. Payne, Stumpy Point
Davidson	Paul F. Evans, Lexington	Dr. F. L. Mock, Lexington, R. 3
Lexington	L. E. Andrews, Lexington	L. A. Martin, Lexington
Thomasville	J. N. Hauss, Thomasville	C. F. Lambeth, Thomasville
Davie	R. S. Proctor, Mocksville	M. H. Hoyle, Cooleemee
Duplin	O. P. Johnson, Kenansville	W. J. Grady, Seven Springs
Durham	L. H. Barbour, Durham	T. O. Sorrell, Durham

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Edgecombe	N. E. Gresham, Tarboro	Dr. W. W. Green, Tarboro
Tarboro	William A. Mahler, Tarboro	Donnell Gilliam, Tarboro
Forsyth	T. H. Cash, Winston-Salem	Chas. M. Griffith, Winston-Salem
Winston-Salem	J. W. Moore, Winston-Salem	B. S. Womble, Winston-Salem
Franklin	W. R. Mills, Louisburg	Dr. H. G. Perry, Louisburg
Franklinton	G. B. Harris, Franklinton	J. O. Purnell, Franklinton
Gaston	Hunter Huss, Gastonia	M. A. Stroup, Cherryville
Cherryville	G. J. Bennett, Jr., Cherryville	J. T. Allen, Cherryville
Gastonia	W. P. Grier, Gastonia	L. S. Rankin, Gastonia
Gates	Henry Overman, Gatesville (Ex. Office: Roduco)	H. F. Parker, Eure
Graham	J. H. Moody, Robbinsville (Ex. Office: Topton)	E. C. Cody, Robbinsville
Granville	B. D. Bunn, Oxford	Dr. R. L. Noblin, Oxford
Oxford	C. G. Credle, Oxford	Dr. W. N. Thomas, Oxford
Greene	A. B. Alderman, Snow Hill (Ex. Office: Kinston)	Dr. J. H. Harper, Snow Hill
Guilford	Thos. R. Foust, Greensboro	J. H. Joyner, Whitsett
Greensboro	B. L. Smith, Greensboro	Claude Kiser, Greensboro
High Point	C. F. Carroll, Jr., High Point	C. T. Tomlinson, High Point
Halifax	V. C. Matthews, Halifax	R. L. Applewhite, Halifax
Enfield	H. M. Lynch, Enfield	S. C. Whitaker, Enfield
Roanoke Rapids	C. W. Davis, Roanoke Rapids	T. W. Mullen, Roanoke Rapids
Weldon	C. B. Thomas, Weldon	N. J. Shepherd, Weldon
Harnett	B. P. Gentry, Lillington	Mack M. Jernigan, Dunn
Haywood	Jack Messer, Waynesville	R. T. Messer, Waynesville
Canton	A. J. Hutchins, Canton	Dr. A. P. Cline, Canton
Henderson	R. G. Anders, Hendersonville	Floyd E. Osborne, Arden
Hendersonville	F. M. Waters, Hendersonville	O. A. Meyer, Hendersonville
Hertford	J. R. Brown, Winton (Ex. Office: Cofield)	W. A. Thomas, Cofield
Hoke	K. A. McDonald, Raeford	N. B. Blue, Raeford
Hyde	P. G. Gallop, Swan Quarter (Ex. Office: Belhaven)	A. C. Credle, Swan Quarter
Iredell	T. Ward Guy, Statesville	S. H. Houston, Troutman
Mooresville	H. C. Miller, Mooresville	Dr. A. E. Bell, Mooresville
Statesville	R. M. Gray, Statesville	C. H. Turner, Statesville
Jackson	M. B. Madison, Sylva	T. B. Cowan, Webster
Johnston	H. B. Marrow, Smithfield	W. H. Call, Selma
Jones	A. C. Holland, Trenton (Ex. Office: Pollocksville)	Thomas F. Lowery, Trenton
Lee	G. R. Wheeler, Sanford	J. A. Overton, Sanford
Sanford	G. R. Wheeler, Sanford	Dr. Lynn McIver, Sanford
Lenoir	E. E. Sams, Kinston	R. G. Hodges, Kinston, R. 3
Kinston	W. A. Graham, Kinston	William Dixon, Kinston
Lincoln	Joe R. Nixon, Lincolnton	Dr. W. G. Bandy, Lincolnton
Lincolnton	Wiley M. Pickens, Lincolnton	M. B. Winstead, Lincolnton
Macon	M. D. Billings, Franklin	D. R. Davis, Franklin
Madison	D. M. Robinson, Marshall	Wiley M. Roberts, Marshall
Martin	J. C. Manning, Williamston	J. D. Woolard, Williamston
McDowell	N. F. Steppe, Marion	Dr. J. B. Johnson, Old Fort
Marion	Hugh Beam, Marion	J. F. Snipes, Marion
Mecklenburg	E. L. Best, Charlotte	W. B. McClintock, Charlotte
Charlotte	H. P. Harding, Charlotte	Dr. John S. Gaul, Charlotte
Mitchell	R. B. Phillips, Bakersville (Ex. Office: Toecane)	Tarp Turbyfill, Clarrissa
Montgomery	J. S. Edwards, Troy	Dr. D. G. Ridenhour, Mt. Gilead
Moore	H. Lee Thomas, Carthage	John W. Graham, Aberdeen
Pinehurst	J. W. Harbison, Pinehurst	John F. Taylor, Pinehurst
Southern Pines	F. W. Webster, Southern Pines	Dr. Geo. G. Herr, Southern Pines
Nash	L. S. Inscoe, Nashville	G. L. Jones, Nashville

County-City	Superintendent	Chairman of Board
Durham	W. F. Warren, Durham	Dr. W. H. Wannamaker, Durham
Edgecombe	N. E. Gresham, Tarboro	Dr. W. W. Green, Tarboro
Tarboro	William A. Mahler, Tarboro	Donnell Gilliam, Tarboro
Forsyth	T. H. Cash, Winston-Salem	Chas. M. Griffith, Winston-Salem
Winston-Salem	J. W. Moore, Winston-Salem	B. S. Womble, Winston-Salem
Franklin	W. R. Mills, Louisburg	Dr. H. G. Perry, Louisburg
Franklinton	G. B. Harris, Franklinton	J. O. Purnell, Franklinton
Gaston	Hunter Huss, Gastonia	M. A. Stroup, Cherryville
Cherryville	G. J. Bennett, Jr., Cherryville	J. T. Allen, Cherryville
Gastonia	W. P. Grier, Gastonia	L. S. Rankin, Gastonia
Gates	Henry Overman, Gatesville	H. F. Parker, Eure
	(Ex. Office: Roduco)	
Graham	J. H. Moody, Robbinsville	E. C. Cody, Robbinsville
	(Ex. Office: Topton)	
Granville	B. D. Bunn, Oxford	Dr. R. L. Noblin, Oxford
Oxford	C. G. Credle, Oxford	Dr. W. N. Thomas, Oxford
Greene	A. B. Alderman, Snow Hill	Dr. J. H. Harper, Snow Hill
	(Ex. Office: Kinston)	
Guilford	Thos. R. Foust, Greensboro	J. H. Joyner, Whitsett
Greensboro	B. L. Smith, Greensboro	Claude Kiser, Greensboro
High Point	C. F. Carroll, Jr., High Point	C. T. Tomlinson, High Point
Halifax	V. C. Matthews, Halifax	R. L. Applewhite, Halifax
Enfield	H. M. Lynch, Enfield	S. C. Whitaker, Enfield
Roanoke Rapids	C. W. Davis, Roanoke Rapids	T. W. Mullen, Roanoke Rapids
Weldon	C. B. Thomas, Weldon	N. J. Shepherd, Weldon
Harnett	B. P. Gentry, Lillington	Mack M. Jernigan, Dunn
Haywood	Jack Messer, Waynesville	R. T. Messer, Waynesville
Canton	A. J. Hutchins, Canton	Dr. A. P. Cline, Canton
Henderson	R. G. Anders, Hendersonville	Floyd E. Osborne, Arden
Hendersonville	F. M. Waters, Hendersonville	O. A. Meyer, Hendersonville
Hertford	J. R. Brown, Winton	W. A. Thomas, Cofield
	(Ex. Office: Cofield)	
Hoke	K. A. McDonald, Raeford	N. B. Blue, Raeford
Hyde	P. G. Gallop, Swan Quarter	A. C. Credle, Swan Quarter
	(Ex. Office: Belhaven)	
Iredell	T. Ward Guy, Statesville	S. H. Houston, Troutman
Mooresville	H. C. Miller, Mooresville	Dr. A. E. Bell, Mooresville
Statesville	R. M. Gray, Statesville	C. H. Turner, Statesville
Jackson	M. B. Madison, Sylva	T. B. Cowan, Webster
Johnston	H. B. Marrow, Smithfield	W. H. Call, Selma
Jones	A. C. Holland, Trenton	Thomas F. Lowery, Trenton
	(Ex. Office: Pollocksville)	
Lee	G. R. Wheeler, Sanford	J. A. Overton, Sanford
Sanford	G. R. Wheeler, Sanford	Dr. Lynn McIver, Sanford
Lenoir	E. E. Sams, Kinston	R. G. Hodges, Kinston, R. 3
Kinston	W. A. Graham, Kinston	William Dixon, Kinston
Lincoln	Joe R. Nixon, Lincolnton	Dr. W. G. Bandy, Lincolnton
Lincolnton	Wiley M. Pickens, Lincolnton	M. B. Winstead, Lincolnton
Macon	M. D. Billings, Franklin	D. R. Davis, Franklin
Madison	D. M. Robinson, Marshall	Wiley M. Roberts, Marshall
Martin	J. C. Manning, Williamston	J. D. Woolard, Williamston
McDowell	N. F. Steppe, Marion	Dr. J. B. Johnson, Old Fort
Marion	Hugh Beam, Marion	J. F. Snipes, Marion
Mecklenburg	E. L. Best, Charlotte	W. B. McClintock, Charlotte
Charlotte	H. P. Harding, Charlotte	Dr. John S. Gaul, Charlotte
Mitchell	R. B. Phillips, Bakersville	Tarp Turbyfill, Clarrissa
	(Ex. Office: Toecane)	
Montgomery	J. S. Edwards, Troy	Dr. D. G. Ridenhour, Mt. Gilead
Moore	H. Lee Thomas, Carthage	John W. Graham, Aberdeen
Pinehurst	J. W. Harbison, Pinehurst	John F. Taylor, Pinehurst
Southern Pines	F. W. Webster, Southern Pines	Dr. Geo. G. Herr, Southern Pines
Nash	L. S. Inscoe, Nashville	G. L. Jones, Nashville

County-City	Superintendent	Chairman of Board
Rocky Mount	R. M. Wilson, Rocky Mount	J. C. Braswell, Rocky Mount
New Hanover	H. M. Roland, Wilmington	Dr. John T. Hoggard, Wilmington
Northampton	P. J. Long, Jackson	E. S. Bowers, Jackson
Onslow	A. H. Hatsell, Jacksonville	J. W. Burton, Jacksonville
Orange	R. H. Claytor, Hillsboro	E. C. Compton, Mebane, R. 3
Chapel Hill	A. W. Honeycutt, Chapel Hill	Dr. R. E. Coker, Chapel Hill
Pamlico	T. G. Leary, Bayboro	J. V. Brinson, Grantsboro, R.
Pasquotank	M. P. Jennings, Elizabeth City	S. G. Scott, Elizabeth City
Elizabeth City	E. E. Bundy, Elizabeth City	J. C. Sawyer, Elizabeth City
Pender	T. T. Murphy, Burgaw	D. J. Farrior, Jr., Burgaw
Perquimans	F. T. Johnson, Hertford	T. S. White, Hertford
Person	R. B. Griffin, Roxboro	W. R. Wilkerson, Roxboro, R. 1
Pitt	D. H. Conley, Greenville	W. H. Woolard, Greenville
Greenville	J. H. Rose, Greenville	James L. Little, Greenville
Polk	P. S. White, Columbus	R. M. Hall, Saluda
	(Ex. Office: Tryon)	
Tryon	W. A. Schilletter, Tryon	Nelson Jackson, Jr., Tryon
Randolph	T. Fletcher Bulla, Asheboro	L. F. Ross, Asheboro
Asheboro	Reginald Turner, Asheboro	K. Alexander, Asheboro
Richmond	L. J. Bell, Rockingham	R. R. Simmons, Rockingham
Hamlet	H. M. Kyzer, Hamlet	C. F. Hefner, Hamlet
Rockingham	L. J. Bell, Rockingham	Bruce Benton, Rockingham
Robeson	C. L. Green, Lumberton	A. B. McRae, Elrod
Lumberton	Joe P. Moore, Lumberton	H. E. Stacy, Lumberton
Red Springs	J. F. Pugh, Red Springs	Hiram Grantham, Red Springs
Rockingham	J. C. Colley, Wentworth	J. L. Roberts, Madison
	(Ex. Office: Reidsville)	
Leaksville	James E. Holmes, Leaksville	Dr. John B. Ray, Leaksville
Madison	J. C. Lassiter, Madison	J. O. Busick, Madison
Reidsville	L. J. Perry, Reidsville	K. R. Thompson, Reidsville
Rowan	S. G. Hasty, Salisbury	H. E. Isenhour, Salisbury
Salisbury	J. H. Knox, Salisbury	Stahle Linn, Salisbury
Rutherford	J. J. Tarlton, Rutherfordton	W. W. Nanney, Rutherfordton
Sampson	D. V. Carter, Clinton	M. D. Jackson, Godwin, R. 1
Clinton	B. E. Lohr, Clinton	W. H. Fisher, Clinton
Scotland	L. M. Peele, Laurinburg	T. L. Henley, Laurinburg
Stanly	James P. Sifford, Albemarle	C. B. Miller, Albemarle
Albemarle	Claud Grigg, Albemarle	F. N. Patterson, Albemarle
Stokes	J. C. Carson, Danbury	Dr. G. E. Stone, King
	(Ex. Office: Germanton)	
Surry	John W. Comer, Dobson	G. C. Hauser, Mt. Airy, R. 1
	(Ex. Office: Mt. Airy)	
Mt. Airy	L. B. Pendergraph, Mt. Airy	Dr. Moir S. Martin, Mt. Airy
Swain	W. L. Lathan, Bryson City	S. W. Black, Bryson City
Transylvania	J. B. Jones, Brevard	Dr. C. L. Newland, Brevard
Tyrrell	R. H. Bachman, Columbia	Dr. R. S. Knight, Jr., Columbia
Union	E. D. Johnson, Monroe	L. E. Huggins, Marshville
Monroe	W. R. Kirkman, Monroe	C. H. Hasty, Monroe
Vance	E. M. Rollins, Henderson	R. G. Harrison, Henderson
Henderson	E. M. Rollins, Henderson	G. W. Knott, Henderson
Wake	John C. Lockhart, Raleigh	Dr. N. Y. Gulley, Wake Forest
Raleigh	Claude F. Gaddy, Raleigh	George A. Iseley, Raleigh
Warren	J. Edward Allen, Warrenton	H. W. Walker, Norlina
	(Ex. Office: Warren Plains)	
Washington	H. H. McLean, Plymouth	C. N. Davenport, Jr., Creswell
Watauga	W. H. Walker, Boone	J. B. Horton, Vilas
Wayne	J. W. Wilson, Goldsboro	W. R. Allen, Goldsboro
Fremont	H. Wellons, Fremont	B. F. Aycock, Fremont
Goldsboro	Ray Armstrong, Goldsboro	W. A. Dees, Goldsboro
Wilkes	C. B. Eller, Wilkesboro	C. O. McNeil, North Wilkesboro
	(Ex. Office: N. Wilkesboro)	
N. Wilkesboro	Paul S. Cragan, N. Wilkesboro	J. R. Hix, North Wilkesboro

County-City	Superintendent	Chairman of Board
Wilson	K. R. Curtis, Wilson	Doane Herring, Wilson
Elm City	P. T. Fugate, Elm City	W. M. Wells, Elm City
Wilson	K. R. Curtis, Wilson	N. M. Schaun, Wilson
Yadkin	J. T. Reece, Yadkinville (Ex. Office: Crutchfield)	M. V. Fleming, Booneville
Yancey	James Hutchins, Burnsville	H. S. Edge, Burnsville

SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC WELFARE

County*	Superintendent	Address
Alamance	L. C. Williams	Burlington
Alexander	Luther D. Dyson	Taylorsville
Alleghany	Miss Lillie Ervin	Sparta
Anson	Miss Mary Robinson	Wadesboro
Ashe	Miss Ruth Tugman	Jefferson
Avery	Mrs. Alma Freerks	Newland
Beaufort	Mrs. J. F. Randolph	Washington
Bertie	Miss Mary Bond Griffin	Windsor
Bladen	Miss Isabella Cox	Clarkton
Brunswick	C. C. Russ	Southport
Buncombe	E. E. Connor	Asheville
Burke	Miss Elizabeth Sneed	Morganton
Cabarrus	E. Farrell White	Concord
Caldwell	Mrs. Inah K. Squires	Lenoir
Camden	Roy B. Godfrey	Camden
Carteret	Mrs. George Henderson	Morehead City
Caswell	Mrs. W. F. Wilson	Yanceyville
Catawba	Miss Frances Lentz	Newton
Chatham	Mrs. C. K. Strowd	Pittsboro
Cherokee	Miss Linetta Dean	Murphy
Chowan	William Perkins	Edenton
Clay	Miss Christine Anderson	Hayesville
Cleveland	Mrs. L. H. Ledford	Shelby
Columbus	Mrs. Johnsie Nunn	Whiteville
Craven	Mrs. John D. Whitford	New Bern
Cumberland	E. L. Houser	Fayetteville
Currituck	Norman Hughes	Powell's Point
Dare	I. P. Davis	Manteo
Davidson	E. Clyde Hunt	Lexington
Davie	Miss Leona Graham	Mocksville
Duplin	Mrs. H. J. Boney	Rose Hill
Durham	W. E. Stanley	Durham
Edgecombe	Mrs. Mary Ellen Forbes	Tarboro
Forsyth	A. W. Cline	Winston-Salem
Franklin	Mrs. J. F. Mitchiner	Louisburg
Gaston	Mrs. Agnes Thomas	Gastonia
Gates	Miss Clarine Gatling	Gatesville
Graham	M. J. Lynam	Robbinsville
Granville	Mrs. Lee C. Taylor	Oxford
Greene	Miss Rachel Payne Sugg	Snow Hill
Guilford	Mrs. Blanche Carr Sterne	Greensboro
Halifax	J. B. Hall	Scotland Neck
Harnett	Miss Lillie Davis	Lillington
Haywood	Mrs. J. Dole Stentz	Waynesville
Henderson	A. G. Randolph	Hendersonville
Hertford	Mrs. I. F. Snipes	Ahoskie
Hoke	Mrs. C. H. Giles	Raeford
Hyde	Miss Ellen C. Watson	Lake Landing
Iredell	Mrs. R. M. Rickert	Statesville
Jackson	Cary Henson	Sylva
Johnston	Mrs. D. J. Thurston	Smithfield

County*	Superintendent	Address
Jones	F. J. Koonce	Comfort, R.
Lee	J. D. Pegram	Sanford
Lenoir	Rev. G. B. Hanrahan	Kinston
Lincoln	Miss Jane C. Sullivan	Lincolnton
Macon	Mrs. Eloise G. Franks	Franklin
Madison	C. R. Edney	Marshall
Martin	Miss Mary Taylor	Williamston
McDowell	Mrs. G. W. Kirkpatrick	Marion
Mecklenburg	Mrs. Louise Neikirk	Charlotte
Mitchell	Otto S. Woody	Bakersville
Montgomery	Charles J. McLeod	Biscoe
Moore	Mrs. W. Gilliam Brown	Carthage
Nash	J. A. Glover	Nashville
New Hanover	J. R. Hollis	Wilmington
Northampton	Miss Iris Flythe	Pendleton
Onslow	Miss Laura Matthews	Jacksonville
Orange	M. T. Mattox	Hillsboro
Pamlico	Don Carrawan	Mesic
Pasquotank	Rev. A. H. Outlaw	Elizabeth City
Pender	Miss Viola Scott	Burgaw
Perquimans	Miss Ruth Davenport	Hertford
Person	Mrs. T. C. Wagstaff	Roxboro, R.
Pitt	K. T. Futrell	Greenville
Polk	Miss Rebecca L. Hoskins	Tryon
Randolph	Miss Lillie Bulla	Asheboro
Richmond	O. G. Reynolds	Rockingham
Robeson	Mrs. Kate S. McLeod	Lumberton
Rockingham	Mrs. John Lee Wilson	Reidsville
Rowan	Mrs. Mary O. Linton	Salisbury
Rutherford	Mrs. O. C. Turner	Forest City
Sampson	A. W. Daughtry	Clinton
Stanly	Otto B. Mabry	Albemarle
Stokes	Miss Ella Downing	Danbury
Surry	Miss Bausie Marion	Dobson
Swain	J. E. Adams, Jr.	Bryson City
Transylvania	Mrs. Dora M. Patton	Brevard
Tyrrell	J. A. Hamilton	Columbia
Union	Mrs. George S. Lee	Monroe
Vance	Mrs. E. R. Austin	Henderson
Wake	Mrs. T. W. Bickett	Raleigh
Warren	Miss Lucy I. Leach	Warrenton
Washington	Miss Ursula Bateman	Plymouth
Watauga	Miss Marguerite Miller	Boone
Wayne	J. Arthur Best	Goldsboro
Wilkes	C. C. McNeill	Wilkesboro
Wilson	M. G. Fulghum	Wilson
Yadkin	Miss Joseline Harding	Yadkinville
Yancey	Mrs. Annie W. Bennett	Burnsville

RURAL SCHOOL SUPERVISORS—White

County	Supervisor	Address
Davidson	Mrs. Curtis LeRoy Wyatt	Lexington
Durham	Miss Matilda O. Michaels	Durham
Forsyth	Miss Kathleen Emerson	Winston-Salem
Johnston	Miss Mary Wells	Smithfield
Mecklenburg	Miss Eloise Rankin	Charlotte

*In counties not listed the Superintendent of Schools is the Welfare Officer. See p. 10.

SUPERVISORS IN CITY ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS

System or P. O. Address	Name
Burlington	Miss Carrie B. Wilson
Durham	Mrs. J. A. Robinson
Elizabeth City	Mrs. George Winslow
Gastonia	Miss Minnie Lee Peedin
Mt. Airy	Miss Sarah E. Merritt
Raleigh	Miss Frances Lacy
Roanoke Rapids	Miss Clara Hearne
Sanford	Miss Margaret John
Winston-Salem	Miss Grace Brunson

EDUCATIONAL PERIODICALS

North Carolina Education

Published by the North Carolina Education Association, Raleigh.

The High School Journal

Published by the University of North Carolina, Roben J. Maaske, Managing Editor, Chapel Hill.

The North Carolina Teachers Record

Published by the North Carolina Negro Teachers Association, Charlotte.

State School Facts

Published monthly by the State Department of Public Instruction

North Carolina Public School Bulletin

(Mimeographed)

Issued by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

JEANES INDUSTRIAL SUPERVISORS—(Colored)

County	Name and Address
Alamance	Mrs. Maud H. Ivey, Burlington, N. C.
Anson	Mrs. Blanche O. Williams, Wadesboro, N. C.
Beaufort	J. C. Bias, Pantego, N. C.
Bertie	Mrs. Rachel A. Luton, Windsor, N. C.
Bladen	Mrs. Neider E. Simpson, Elizabethtown, N. C.
Brunswick	Miss Helen M. Stephens, Southport, N. C.
Buncombe	Mrs. Lucy S. Herring, 29 Congress St., Asheville, N. C.
Cabarrus	Miss Marion Woods, 132 S. Georgia Ave., Concord, N. C.
Caswell	Mrs. T. C. Beam, Yanceyville, N. C.
Catawba	Miss Alice M. Rayford, Box 17, Catawba, N. C.
Chatham	Miss DeLois Edwards, Siler City, N. C.
Cleveland	Miss Lyda Galbraith, 400 Wilson St., Shelby, N. C.
Columbus	Mrs. Clara B. Hicks, 132 E. Mill St., Whiteville, N. C.
Craven	Mrs. Clara D. Mann, 72 George St., New Bern, N. C.
Cumberland	Mrs. Mae Rudd Williams, Fayetteville, N. C.
Currituck, Camden	Miss Alice I. Booker, Barco, N. C.
Duplin	Mrs. Mamie L. Turner, Warsaw, N. C.
Durham	Mrs. Gertrude Taylor, N. C. College, Durham, N. C.
Edgecombe	Miss Flossie Parker, R. 2, Tarboro, N. C.
Franklin	Miss Ethel Syms, Box 14, Louisburg, N. C.
Gaston	Mrs. Maude M. Jeffers, 218 Cedar St., Belmont, N. C.
Gates	Russell S. Cooper, Sunbury, N. C.
Granville	Mrs. Mildred Brown Williams, Mary Potter School, Oxford, N. C.
Greene	Miss Viola Welch, Snow Hill, N. C.
Guilford	Mrs. Beatrice H. Coles, 1015 Benbow Rd., Greensboro, N. C.
Halifax	Miss Bessye T. Shields, Scotland Neck, N. C.
Harnett	Mrs. Mary J. Forte, Lillington, N. C.
Hoke	Mrs. Mayme Scurlock, Raeford, N. C.
Hyde	O. A. Peay, Scranton, N. C.
Iredell	Mrs. Mary C. Holliday, Statesville, N. C.
Jones	Mrs. Winifred E. Daves, Box 1168, New Bern, N. C.
Lee	W. B. Wicker, Sanford, N. C.
Lincoln	Miss Annie B. Wade, Lincolnton, N. C.
Martin	Mrs. Mary S. Gray, Williamston, N. C.
Mecklenburg	Mrs. Nellie Bess Dykes, 2219 Celia St., Charlotte, N. C.
Nash	Mrs. C. F. Rich, 519 W. Thomas Street, Rocky Mount, N. C.
Northampton	Miss Willie Mae Jeffries, Rich Square, N. C.
Onslow	J. W. Broadhurst, Jacksonville, N. C.
Orange	Mrs. Norma Snipes, 309 McDade St., Chapel Hill, N. C.
Pamlico	Walter H. Pattillo, Bayboro, N. C.
Pasquotank	Miss Mildred L. Parsons, Normal School, Elizabeth City, N. C.
Pender	Mrs. Hattie V. Gattison, Rocky Point, N. C.
Person	Mrs. Pearl H. Pittman, Roxboro, N. C.
Pitt	Mrs. Iva Donnell, 300 Tyson St., Greenville, N. C.
Randolph	Mrs. Effa Reid McCoy, 31 Greensboro St., Asheboro, N. C.
Richmond	R. I. Boone, Rockingham, N. C.
Robeson	Mrs. Ethel T. Hayswood, Lumberton, N. C.
Rowan	Mrs. Rose D. Aggrey, 700 W. Monroe St., Salisbury, N. C.
Rutherford	Mrs. Jannie Walker Davis, Rutherfordton, N. C.
Sampson	Miss Ada G. Battle, Clinton, N. C.
Scotland	Mrs. E. S. Carlson, Laurinburg, N. C.
Vance	Mrs. L. B. Yancey, Henderson, N. C.
Wake	Miss Nora Evans, 316 E. South St., Raleigh, N. C.
Warren	G. E. Cheek, Wise, N. C.
Wayne	Miss Sarah B. Nixon, R. 4, Box 286, Goldsboro, N. C.
Wilson	Edward Barnes, 1109 Atlantic St., Wilson, N. C.

PRINCIPALS OF PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND HIGH SCHOOLS—(White)

"*" denotes membership in Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States. Date of original accreditment is given for most schools. Where no date is given the school was accredited prior to 1920. "NS" indicates non-standard. "†" indicates elementary schools which have met revised requirements.

Number Teachers and Principals	COUNTY AND CITY UNITS Name of School	Principal and School Address	Classification and Date	
			Elementary	High School
	ALAMANCE:			
20	Alexander-Wilson	G. B. Robbins, Graham	NS	II-A 1924
19	Altamahaw-Ossipee	David Miller, Elon College, R. 1	II-A 1930	II-A 1924
2	Bethany	Mrs. A. R. Wilson, Graham	NS	— —
14	Eli-Whitney	Wade Fuquay, Graham	NS	II-A 1924
17	Elon College	W. B. Terrell, Elon College	NS	II-A 1926
19	E. M. Holt	H. G. Self, Burlington, R. 1	II-B† 1938	II-A 1927
4	Glencoe	C. L. Walker, Burlington, R. 3	NS	— —
25	Graham	W. A. Young, Graham	II-A† 1938	II-A 1922
16	Haw River	J. R. Barker, Haw River	II-A 1930	II-A 1925
22	Mebane	E. M. Yoder, Mebane	II-A 1926	II-A 1925
4	Midway	R. W. Barnette, Mebane, R. 1	NS	— —
15	Pleasant Grove	L. R. Williford, Mebane, R. 3	NS	II-A 1929
6	Saxapahaw	W. A. Lindley, Graham, R. 2	NS	— —
12	Sylvan	O. C. Johnson, Snow Camp	NS	II-A 1925
	BURLINGTON:			
25	Broad Street	F. M. Biggerstaff, Burlington	— —	I-AA* —
22	Hillcrest	H. G. McBane, Burlington	II-B† 1938	— —
7	Elmira	Grace Cheek, Burlington	II-B† 1938	— —
7	Fairground	Mrs. W. H. Holt, Burlington	II-B† 1938	— —
15	Fisher Street	Mary G. McLeod, Burlington	II-B† 1938	— —
9	Glen Hope	C. C. Lindley, Burlington	II-B† 1938	— —
3	Glen Raven	H. C. Green, Burlington	NS	— —
17	Maple Avenue	Susie Stafford, Burlington	II-B† 1938	— —
	ALEXANDER:			
1	Academy	Alice Bumgarner, Taylorsville	NS	— —
8	Bethlehem	C. L. Matheson, Taylorsville	NS	NS
1	Bethel	T. Wilson Watts, Hiddenite	NS	— —
1	Black O. Ridge	C. H. Gryder, Hiddenite	NS	— —
7	Ellendale	W. W. Harrington, Taylorsville	NS	— —
1	Fortner	Lillian Looper, Hiddenite	NS	— —
20	Hiddenite	W. W. Stockman, Hiddenite	II-A 1936	II-A 1924
1	Kerley	P. E. Johnson, Taylorsville	NS	— —
1	Mt. Olive	Mrs. Elsie Sherrill, Stony Point	NS	— —
2	Oxford	Nelle J. Childers, Taylorsville	NS	— —
1	Piney Grove	Moselle Price, Taylorsville	NS	— —
1	Salem	Mrs. Ruth M. Daniels, Taylorsville	NS	— —
19	Stony Point	W. J. Nesbitt, Stony Point	II-A 1931	II-A 1924
27	Taylorsville	W. L. Ingold, Taylorsville	II-A 1930	II-A 1922
9	Wittenburg	W. H. Kelly, Taylorsville	NS	— —
	ALLEGHANY:			
1	Airbellows	Muriel Caudill, Whitehead	NS	— —
1	Blevins X Roads	Mrs. Cecil H. Gibson, Ennice	NS	— —
1	Cherrylane	Hasel Thompkins, Sparta	NS	— —
1	Chestnut Grove	Mrs. Grace W. Wagoner, Sparta	NS	— —
1	Dividing Ridge	Betty Joines, Ennice	NS	— —
1	Glade Valley	Mrs. Rachel H. Thompson, Glade Valley	NS	— —
1	Hooker	Clytie Duncan, Hooker	NS	— —
1	Irwin	June Crouse, Purches	NS	— —
5	Laurel Springs	Blanche Pugh, Laurel Springs	NS	— —

Number Teachers and Principals	COUNTY AND CITY UNITS Name of School.	Principal and School Address	Classification and Date Elementary		High School	
	ALLEGHANY:					
1	Liberty Knob	Vada Duncan, Roaring Gap	NS		—	—
2	Little Pine	Thelma C. Osborne, Ennice	NS		—	—
1	New Hope	Donna C. Jones, Stratford	NS		—	—
1	New River	Mrs. Maggie O. Johnson, Independence, Va.	NS		—	—
2	Pine Swamp	Mrs. Lella G. Wagoner, Glade Valley	NS		—	—
9	Piney Creek	L. K. Halsey, Piney Creek	NS		II-A	1923
2	Rich Hill	Mrs. Bertrice Gentry, Glade Valley	NS		—	—
1	Rock Creek	Garnett Edwards, Stratford	NS		—	—
1	Rocky Ridge	Mrs. Carrie Maines, Scottsville	NS		—	—
17	Sparta	Chas. R. Roe, Sparta	NS		II-A	1923
1	Stratford	Ivaselle Taylor, Stratford	NS		—	—
1	Tolliver	Anne Reid Truitte, Sparta	NS		—	—
1	Turkey Knob	Kathleen Anderson, Piney Creek	NS		—	—
1	Vox	D. Clair Wyatt, Sparta	NS		—	—
2	Whitehead	Johnny Dale Taylor, Whitehead	NS		—	—
2	Wolf Branche	Hugh Choate, Sparta	NS		—	—
	ANSON:					
10	Ansonville	W. P. Hawfield, Ansonville	NS		II-A	1925
12	Burnsville	W. A. Williams, Polkton, R. 2	II-B	1936	II-A	1926
9	Deep Creek	J. S. Davis, Wadesboro, R. 3	NS		II-B	1926
16	Lilesville	N. W. Shelton, Lilesville	II-A	1933	II-A	1925
15	Peachland	T. A. Graham, Peachland	NS		II-A	1926
10	Polkton	D. R. Wright, Polkton	II-B	1929	II-B	1924
	MORVEN:					
15	Morven	C. A. Kendall, Morven	II-B	1936	II-A	1924
2	McFarland	Mrs. B. H. Chapman, Morven	NS		—	—
	WADESBORO:					
18	Wadesboro	G. B. Snuggs, Wadesboro	NS		I-A	—
10	Central Primary	Julia Lee Cameron, Wadesboro	NS		—	—
4	Wades	Ben Wall, Jr., Wadesboro	NS		—	—
	ASHE:					
1	Ashland	E. L. Stuart, Ashland	NS		—	—
2	Baldwin	A. A. Perry, Todd	NS		—	—
1	Big Ridge	Quinon Bare, Jefferson	NS		—	—
1	Boggs	Mamie Wallace, Jefferson	NS		—	—
2	Buffalo	G. A. Miller, Jefferson	NS		—	—
1	Burnt Hill	Louise Sutherland, Creston	NS		—	—
1	Copeland	Mae Oliver, W. Jefferson	NS		—	—
1	Duncan	Zella Jones, W. Jefferson	NS		—	—
8	Elkland	James J. Miller, Todd	NS		II-B	1933
1	Fairview	C. F. Dickson, Silas Creek	NS		—	—
1	Flatwoods	Grady Robinson, Grayson	NS		—	—
10	Fleetwood	James A. Stanley, Fleetwood	NS		II-A	1932
2	Friendship	Edna Walters, Jefferson	NS		—	—
3	Glendale Springs	Clyde Bare, Glendale Springs	NS		—	—
3	Graham	Warren Jones, Husk	NS		—	—
2	Green Valley	Mrs. J. M. Barlow, Trade, Tenn.	NS		NS	
11	Healing Springs	R. E. L. Plummer, Crumpler	II-B	1934	II-B	1931
3	Helton	Paul Weaver, Sturgills	NS		—	—
1	Hemlock	Maude James, Hemlock	NS		—	—
1	Hurricane	Ethel Jones, Tuckerdale	NS		—	—
1	Idlewild	Mrs. Myrtle Fletcher, Othello	NS		—	—
11	Jefferson	Paul Miller, Jefferson	NS		II-A	1928
1	Landmark	Mrs. Edith Livesay, Silas Creek	NS		—	—
14	Lansing	Joseph A. Martin, Lansing	NS		II-A	1927
1	Laurel Fork	Mrs. Lola F. Porter, Nathan's Creek	NS		—	—

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	ASHE:			
1	Laurel Hill	Ina Mae Oliver, Hemlock	NS	— —
1	Little Helton	Bina Davis, Helton	NS	— —
1	Little Laurel	Mrs. Jessie Edmondson, Hemlock	NS	— —
1	Long Branch	F. L. Barker, Lansing	NS	— —
2	Low Gap	Paul Bower, Wagoner	NS	— —
1	Martin's Chapel	Pauline J. Martin, Trade, Tenn.	NS	— —
2	Meadow View	Bina Baker, Whitetop, Va.	NS	— —
2	Mill Creek	Charles Scott, Todd	NS	— —
12	Nathan's Creek	A. B. Hurt, Nathan's Creek	II-B 1935	II-A 1933
2	New Hope	C. B. Jones, Lansing	NS	— —
2	Obids	Mrs. Zetta B. Hamby, Nathan's Creek	NS	— —
1	Othello	Edna Miller, Clifton	NS	— —
1	Orion	Vista Dollar, Jefferson	NS	— —
2	Osborne	Wayne L. Blevins, Lansing	NS	— —
1	Oval	Mattie Parons, W. Jefferson	NS	— —
1	Parker	Mrs. Effie Farrington, Parker	NS	— —
2	Peak Creek	Greer Sheets, Peak Creek	NS	— —
1	Peak Valley	M. H. Eller, Creston	NS	— —
1	Rash	Margaret Davis, Hemlock	NS	— —
1	Rich Hill	Carl Hartsoe, Fig	NS	— —
9	Riverview	Wade E. Eller, Warrensville	NS	II-B 1935
1	Roaring Fork	Chessie Osborne, Fig	NS	— —
2	Rock Creek	Mrs. T. E. Donnelly, Ashland	NS	— —
1	Rye Cove	Mrs. Alice E. Denny, Grayson	NS	— —
1	Silas Creek	Ethel Wyatt, Silas Creek	NS	— —
2	Staggs Creek	Earl Miller, Comet	NS	— —
1	Sugar Grove	Gladys Ball, Husk	NS	— —
2	Sutherland	Mrs. Minta Grugg, Trade, Tenn.	NS	— —
1	Thaxton	Jessie Young, Grassy Creek	NS	— —
2	Toliver	Troy I. Jones, West Jefferson	NS	— —
1	Trout	Buelah McNeil, Creston	NS	— —
1	Tuckerdale	G. W. Spencer, Helton	NS	— —
4	Virginia-Carolina	Geo. M. Van Hoy, Grassy Creek	NS	II-A 1922
1	Wagoner	C. B. Coluard, Jefferson	NS	— —
3	Warrensville	Harold Miller, Comet	NS	— —
14	West Jefferson	B. H. Duncan, W. Jefferson	NS	II-A 1923
1	West Pine Swamp	L. N. Keller, Fleetwood	NS	— —
1	White Oak	Mrs. Mamie Goodman, Smethport	NS	— —
1	Windfall	Mrs. Mollie Denny, Grassy Creek	NS	— —
	AVERY:			
24	Altamont	R. Q. Bault, Crossnore	NS	II-A 1922
6	Banner Elk	J. R. Hagaman, Banner Elk	NS	— —
1	Clarktown	Edna Vance Moir, Pineola	NS	— —
11	Cranberry	W. M. Bagby, Elk Park	NS	II-A 1923
2	Dark Ridge	Ruby Smith, Heaton	NS	— —
10	Elk Park	Zelzah McCoury, Senia	NS	— —
1	Grandmother Gap	Jessie A. Gragg, Linville	NS	— —
4	Heaton	C. A. Bowlick, Heaton	NS	— —
10	Minneapolis	J. E. Allen, Minneapolis	NS	— —
1	Mt. Gilead	Noro Reece, Beech Creek	NS	— —
21	Newland	W. P. Whitesides, Newland	II-A 1930	II-A 1924
11	Riverside	W. R. Buchanan, Minneapolis	NS	— —
1	Roseboro	Nell Braswell, Newland	NS	— —
1	Valley	Horton Cooper, Minneapolis	NS	— —
3	Whaley	Newland Johnson, Minneapolis	NS	— —

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	BEAUFORT:			
23	Aurora	J. T. Tanner, Aurora	II-B 1936	II-A 1925
24	Bath	E. C. Sipe, Bath	II-B 1936	II-A 1925
16	Belhaven	M. D. Whisnant, Belhaven	II-B 1936	II-A 1922
20	Chocowinity	B. E. Wyre, Chocowinity	NS	II-A 1936
19	Pantego	Jno. A. Winfield, Pantego	II-B 1936	II-A 1922
7	Pinetown	T. R. Tyler, Jr., Pinetown	NS	— —
6	Ransomville	H. T. Latham, Jr., Bath, R.	NS	— —
	WASHINGTON:			
23	High	E. Frank Ruble, Washington	— —	II-A —
21	John H. Small	J. E. Miller, Washington	II-A 1934	— —
2	Leggetts	Genevieve Carrow, Washington	NS	— —
8	Old Ford	A. M. Sparrow, Jr., Washington	II-B 1936	— —
2	Piney Grove	Mrs. Affie Williams, Washington	NS	— —
	BERTIE:			
4	Askewville	Lou Lyon Craig, Windsor	NS	— —
16	Aulander	S. N. Parker, Aulander	II-A 1928	II-A —
13	Colerain	J. J. Beale, Colerain	II-B 1936	II-A 1925
9	Mars Hill	E. O. Arnold, Colerain	NS	II-B 1932
10	Merry Hill	J. A. Williams, Merry Hill	NS	II-B 1938
8	Powellsville	G. I. Carriker, Powellsville	NS	II-B 1929
3	Riverside	Mrs. J. A. Jenkins, Colerain	NS	— —
9	Roxobel-Kelford	B. L. Davis, Roxobel	NS	II-B 1928
17	Windsor	A. G. Green, Windsor	II-A 1929	II-A 1922
11	Woodville-Lewiston	T. Lester Jones, Lewiston	NS	II-B 1931
	BLADEN:			
4	Abbottsburg	A. P. Lewis, Abbottsburg	NS	— —
32	Bladenboro	A. A. White, Bladenboro	II-A 1936	II-A 1921
4	Carver's Creek	R. D. Gray, Council, R.	NS	— —
13	Clarkton	W. R. Lathan, Clarkton	II-A 1936	II-A —
6	Dublin	C. A. Elmore, Dublin	NS	— —
19	Elizabethtown	D. M. Calhoun, Elizabethtown	II-A 1934	II-A —
6	Hickory Grove	B. J. Cromartie, Garland	NS	— —
8	Kelly	V. M. Bundy, Kelly	NS	II-B 1936
9	Tar Heel	J. R. Auman, Tar Heel	NS	II-B 1935
11	White Oak	C. P. Ashley, White Oak	NS	II-A —
	BRUNSWICK:			
12	Bolivia	Glenn Tucker, Bolivia	NS	II-A 1930
12	Leland	T. R. Garrett, Leland	II-B 1931	II-A 1927
23	Shallotte	H. C. Stone, Shallotte	II-A 1936	II-A 1930
12	Southport	W. R. Lingle, Southport	II-A 1927	II-A 1923
5	Supply	F. V. Spence, Shallotte	NS	— —
18	Waccamaw	Z. G. Ray, Ash	II-B 1936	II-B 1930
	BUNCOMBE:			
1	Anderson	Flossie W. Emory, Barnardsville	NS	— —
16	Barnardsville	A. C. Reynolds, Jr., Barnardsville	II-A 1928	II-A 1923
2	Beech	H. E. Sawyer, Weaverville	NS	— —
20	Biltmore	John M. Carter, Biltmore	II-A 1925	II-A —
27	Black Mountain	N. C. Shuford, Black Mountain	II-A 1926	II-A —
1	Boys' Training	Sue Wells Taylor, Asheville, R. 4	NS	— —
1	Brittain's Cove	Esther Taylor, Weaverville	NS	— —
25	Candler	O. S. Dillard, Candler	II-A 1926	II-A 1923
3	Dillingham	C. C. Nanney, Barnardsville	NS	— —
1	Eliada	Ethelyn M. Cole, Asheville, R. 4	NS	— —
14	Emma	S. O. Wilde, Asheville, R. 4	II-A 1927	II-A 1928

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	BUNCOMBE:			
18	Fairview	W. A. Beal, Fairview	II-A 1925	II-A 1923
13	Flat Creek	W. E. Sawyer, Weaverville	II-A 1928	II-A 1927
9	French Broad	Chas. L. Shuford, Arden	NS	II-B 1930
3	Glady	Mrs. M. L. Nesbitt, Candler	NS	— —
17	Grace	Ira B. Jones, Asheville	II-A 1925	II-A 1925
1	Halls	Nell Watkins, Leicester	NS	— —
13	Haw Creek	C. M. McCracken, Jr., Asheville, R. 2	II-A 1927	II-A 1926
2	Hemphill	Mrs. Edna C. Brank, Weaverville	NS	— —
3	Hillcrest	Opal Trull, Candler	NS	— —
6	Johnston	O. H. Tilson, Asheville	NS	— —
2	Laurel Hill	Mrs. Della Rutherford, Candler	NS	— —
18	Leicester	R. A. Tomberlin, Leicester	II-A 1927	II-A 1925
2	Nesbitt	Mrs. R. L. Allison, Fairview	NS	— —
19	Oakley	A. C. Reynolds, Biltmore	II-A 1927	II-A —
11	Red Oak	F. A. Brigman, Alexander	NS	II-B 1931
20	Sand Hill	C. C. Marr, Candler, R. 2	II-A 1927	II-A 1931
8	Sandy Mush	W. B. Dillingham, Leicester, R. 2	NS	NS
4	Stoney Fork	Wm. Garland Dillard, Candler	NS	— —
31	Swannanoa	E. N. Howell, Swannanoa	II-A 1928	II-A 1925
22	Valley Springs	Ed. Warrick, Skyland	II-A 1927	II-A 1927
10	Venable	Frank C. Hill, Asheville	NS	II-A 1928
20	Weaverville	F. A. Penland, Weaverville	II-A 1926	II-A 1928
18	West Buncombe	Vernon W. Brown, Asheville, R. 1	II-B 1925	II-A 1923
23	Woodfin	J. O. Terrell, Asheville, R. 4	II-A 1925	II-A 1924
	ASHEVILLE:			
47	Senior	W. H. Plemmons, Asheville	— —	I-AA* —
22	David Millard	G. T. Leonard, Asheville	— —	
26	Hall Fletcher	T. H. Hunt, Asheville	— —	
17	Aycock	T. L. McConnell, Asheville	I-B 1927	— —
12	Carson	Queen Carson, Asheville	I-A 1927	— —
20	Claxton	E. B. Baxter, Asheville	I-A 1927	— —
10	Newton	Mrs. E. B. Monroe, Asheville	I-A 1927	— —
15	Randolph	L. N. Connor, Asheville	I-B 1927	— —
8	Rankin	O. L. Norment, Asheville	I-A 1927	— —
20	Vance	G. C. Brown, Asheville	I-B 1927	— —
	BURKE:			
3	Absher	Cowan Rhodes, Morganton	NS	— —
1	Bethlehem	Mrs. Pearl Cook Barnhill, Morganton, R. 4	NS	— —
7	Chesterfield	L. C. Broome, Morganton, R. 3	NS	— —
18	Drexel	K. J. Hoyle, Drexel	NS	II-A 1937
11	George Hildebrand	Otis A. Buff, Connelly Springs, R. 1	NS	NS
15	Hildebran	L. E. Deaton, Hildebran	II-B 1931	II-A 1937
9	Icard	H. L. Hallyburton, Icard	NS	— —
4	Jonas Ridge	Roscoe Coffey, Jonas Ridge	NS	— —
7	Mull	L. M. Hauser, Morganton, R. 4	NS	— —
10	Oak Hill	W. R. Williams, Morganton, R. 2	NS	— —
7	Rutherford College	G. T. Whitley, Rutherford College	NS	— —
10	Salem	Frederick G. Lane, Morganton, R. 1	NS	— —
23	Valdese	C. C. Long, Valdese	II-A 1927	II-A 1926
	GLEN ALPINE:			
23	Glen Alpine	Boyce S. Plaxco, Glen Alpine	II-A 1931	II-A 1922
5	Short Off	Mrs. Hasel Mull Cole, Nebo, R. 2	NS	— —
	MORGANTON:			
18	Morganton	E. O. Randolph, Morganton	— —	I-AA* 1923
18	Primary	Narva O'Daniel, Morganton	I-A 1927	— —
15	Grammar	Paul W. Hutchins, Morganton		

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	CABARRUS:					
7	A. T. Allen	S. R. McEachern, Concord, R. 4	II-B	1937	—	—
16	Bethel	R. L. Joines, Midland, R. 1	II-A	1930	II-A	1928
5	Cline	C. C. Drye, Concord, R. 3	NS		—	—
20	Harrisburg	R. M. Peele, Harrisburg	II-B†	1938	II-A	1928
25	Hartsell	J. C. Baucom, Concord	II-A†	1938	II-A	1932
29	Mt. Pleasant	J. Floyd Woodward, Mt. Pleasant	II-A	1934	II-A	1928
15	Odell	J. C. Purser, Concord, R. 2	II-B†	1938	II-A	1930
26	Winecoff	W. L. Harris, Concord, R. 2	II-A	1930	II-A	1928
	CONCORD:					
25	Concord	J. Eris Cassell, Concord	—	—	I-AA*	—
9	Central Primary	Mrs. Ora F. Hill, Concord	II-A†	1938	—	—
10	Coltrane	R. B. McAllister, Concord				
7	Clara Harris	Clara Harris, Concord	II-A	1930	—	—
20	Long	E. B. Joyner, Concord	II-A	1930	—	—
	KANNAPOLIS:					
31	Cannon	J. L. Dupree, Kannapolis	—	—	I-AA	1924
21	Aycock	A. W. Kelly, Kannapolis	I-B	1932	—	—
10	Jackson Park	J. S. Oehler, Kannapolis	—	—	—	—
21	McIver	H. C. Gaddy, Kannapolis	I-A	1931	—	—
23	Woodrow Wilson	W. W. Hartsell, Kannapolis	I-A	1932	—	—
	CALDWELL:					
1	Bailey Camp	T. W. Roberts, Blowing Rock	NS		—	—
4	Baton	Carl McGee, Lenoir	NS		—	—
2	Buffalo Cove	R. L. Miller, Buffalo Cove	NS		—	—
1	Cane Branch	Gladys Sigmon, Rufus	NS		—	—
14	Collettsville	V. M. McNeeley, Collettsville	NS		II-A	1928
6	Dudley Shoals	Dan Byrd, Granite Falls, R.	NS		—	—
1	Edgemont	Mrs. Ollie C. Hollander, Edgemont	NS		—	—
13	Gamewell	M. R. Corpening, Lenoir, R. 4	NS		—	—
1	Globe	Allen Ashley, Globe	NS		—	—
6	Grace Chapel	Lindsay Cagle, Granite Falls, R.	NS		—	—
27	Granite Falls	A. D. Huffines, Granite Falls	NS		II-A	1923
15	Happy Valley	C. A. Parlier, Patterson	NS		II-A	1934
1	Hartley Hill	Mrs. Violet Correll, Lenoir	NS		—	—
23	Hudson	R. L. Frits, Hudson	II-A	1929	II-A	1927
13	Kings Creek	A. W. Laxton, Kings Creek	NS		II-B	1928
1	Maple Grove	Virginia D. Teague, Kings Creek	NS		—	—
12	Oak Hill	C. W. Hickman, Lenoir, R. 2	NS		II-A	1923
2	Old Houck	Jas. Isbell, Lenoir	NS		—	—
7	Rhodhiss	J. N. Laxton, Rhodhiss	NS		—	—
6	Saw Mills	W. C. Stephenson, Granite Falls, R.	NS		—	—
1	Upton	Ruth Smith, Upton	NS		—	—
7	Valmead	G. N. Kincaid, Lenoir	NS		—	—
1	White Springs	Mrs. Roy Braswell, Shull's Mill	NS		—	—
11	Whitnel	F. M. Mathews, Lenoir	NS		—	—
	LENOIR:					
16	Central	C. W. Porter, Lenoir	—	—	I-AA*	—
13	East Harper	R. E. Spainhour, Lenoir	NS		—	—
8	West Harper	L. B. Robinson, Lenoir	NS		—	—
13	West Lenoir	J. E. Cobb, Lenoir	NS		—	—
	CAMDEN:					
5	Camden	S. E. Burgess, Camden	NS		—	—
9	Shiloh	R. H. Copeland, Shiloh	NS		II-B	1927
9	South Mills	G. W. Davis, South Mills	NS		II-B	1926

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	CARTERET:					
8	Atlantic	J. A. Batson, Atlantic	NS		II-A	1924
24	Beaufort	R. E. Miller, Beaufort	II-A	1928	II-A	1926
2	Bettie	Ruth Gibbs, Beaufort	NS		—	—
5	Camp Glenn	Harold W. Webb, Morehead City	NS		—	—
2	Cedar Island	W. W. Clarke, Roe	NS		—	—
2	Davis	Mrs. C. H. Davis, Davis	NS		—	—
8	Harkers Island	C. D. Chadwick, Harkers Island	NS		NS	
1	Lukens	Lena Lewis, Lukens	NS		—	—
3	Marshallberg	Manly Fulcher, Marshallberg	NS		—	—
24	Morehead City	H. L. Joslyn, Morehead City	II-A	1926	I-A*	1922
14	Newport	R. L. Pruitt, Newport	II-A	1927	II-A	1923
3	Otway	C. H. Davis, Davis	NS		—	—
1	Portsmouth	Mrs. Abner Dixon, Portsmouth	NS		—	—
1	Salter Path	Mrs. Bernice Dixon, Salter Path	NS		—	—
2	Sealevel	Cecil B. Harris, Sealevel	NS		—	—
8	Symrna	E. L. Gaskill, Smyrna	NS		II-A	1925
1	South River	Floribelle Garner, Merrimon	NS		—	—
1	Stacy	Mrs. Lois Smith, Atlantic	NS		—	—
1	Straits	Margaret Brown, Marshallberg	NS		—	—
6	White Oak	G. D. Hardesty, Swansboro	NS		—	—
1	Williston	Mrs. Prudie M. Willis, Atlantic	NS		—	—
	CASWELL:					
10	Anderson	M. Q. Plumblee, Burlington, R. 2	NS		II-A	1935
28	Bartlett Yancey	S. H. Abell, Yanceyville	II-A	1931	II-A	1925
5	Cherry Grove	Jesse R. Rhue, Reidsville, R. 1	NS		—	—
12	Cobb Memorial	F. B. Harton, Ruffin, R. 1	II-B	1931	II-A	1930
5	Leasburg	J. W. Slaughter, Leasburg	NS		—	—
10	Murphey	N. S. Upchurch, Yanceyville	NS		II-B	1934
7	Pelham	I. R. Michard, Pelham	II-B	1934	—	—
11	Prospect Hill	D. G. Chadwick, Prospect Hill	II-B	1934	II-A	1931
6	Providence	W. L. Strickland, Danville, Va., R. 4	NS		—	—
	CATAWBA:					
4	Allen Frye		NS		—	—
16	Banoak	M. S. Britcain, Vale	NS		II-A	1927
24	Balls Creek	W. C. Reed, Newton, R. 2	II-A	1935	II-A	1925
12	Blackburn	C. E. Cashatt, Newton, R. 1	NS		II-A	1927
10	Catawba	J. E. Coulter, Catawba	NS		II-B	1925
11	Claremont	C. A. Hager, Claremont	NS		II-A	1925
4	Lail		NS		—	—
19	Maiden	D. C. Mosteller, Maiden	NS		II-A	1924
3	Monogram		NS		—	—
11	Mt. View	E. G. Cashion, Hickory, R. 1	NS		II-A	1926
17	Oxford	H. V. Chappell, Claremont, R. 1	II-A	1934	II-A	1932
13	Sherrill's Ford	R. B. Madison, Sherrill's Ford	NS		II-A	—
17	Startown	O. N. Lynn, Newton, R. 1	NS		II-A	1924
9	St. Stephens	R. N. Hoyle, Hickory, R. 3	NS		II-A	1935
8	Sweetwater	F. W. Kiser, Vale	NS		—	—
	HICKORY:					
23	Claremont	W. D. Cottrell, Hickory	—	—	II-A	—
10	Highland	Vance Hefner, Hickory	II-B	1934		
15	Westmont	P. W. Deaton, Hickory	II-A	1927		
7	Brookford	Mrs. J. W. Clinard, Hickory	II-B	1930	—	—
13	Kenworth	Max R. Steelman, Hickory	II-A	1925	—	—
8	Longview	Paul E. Fullenwider, Hickory	II-A	1925	—	—
11	Oakwood	E. J. Sox, Hickory	II-B	1925	—	—
7	Viewmont	Mrs. J. E. Deal, Hickory	II-B	1934	—	—

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	CATAWBA:					
	NEWTON:					
11	Newton High	R. L. Rhyne, Newton	—	—	II-A	1922
23	Newton Elem.	Flossie Grigg, Newton	II-A	1929	—	—
9	Conover	W. F. Warlick, Newton	II-B	1936	—	—
	CHATHAM:					
11	Bells	B. H. Tharrington, Apex, R. 3	NS		II-A	1932
11	Bennett	A. L. Combs, Bennett	NS		II-A	1932
15	Bonlee	L. H. Koon, Bonlee	NS		II-A	1922
5	Bynum	J. W. Durham, Bynum	NS		—	—
14	Goldston	W. F. Veasey, Goldston	II-B†	1938	II-A	1926
11	Moncure	A. L. Isley, Moncure	II-B†	1938	II-A	1925
18	Pittsboro	J. S. Waters, Pittsboro	II-B	1936	II-A	1923
16	Siler City	A. S. Hunt, Siler City	NS		II-A	—
8	Henry Siler	Eli Hauser, Siler City	NS		—	—
11	Silk Hope	J. D. Shaw, Siler City, R. 1	II-B	1936	II-A	1932
	CHEROKEE:					
1	Beech Creek	Candas Hogan, Letitia	NS		—	—
1	Boiling Springs	Bertha McGuire, Grandview	NS		—	—
1	Buckberry	Hasel Chambers, Farner, Tenn.	NS		—	—
1	Buckknob	Lucile Matheson, Violet	NS		—	—
1	Clark	Erma McNabb, Wehutty	NS		—	—
1	Culberson	Aldem Cook, Culberson	NS		—	—
1	Davis Creek	Vesta Timpson, Grandview	NS		—	—
2	Ebenezer	Vennah Radford, Grandview	NS		—	—
2	Friendship	Annie Lou Keenum, Suit	NS		—	—
2	Hill	Willa Lou Wells, Wehutty	NS		—	—
2	Johnson	Louella Jenkins, Culberson, R. 2	NS		—	—
1	Long Ridge	Ruby Wells, Farner, Tenn.	NS		—	—
1	Macedonia	Geneva Chastain, Culberson, R. 1	NS		—	—
5	Martins Creek	L. W. Shields, Murphy, R. 2	NS		—	—
1	Ogreeta	Mrs. Bertha Chambers, Unaka	NS		—	—
1	Owlcreek	Isabel Bradley, Grandview	NS		—	—
6	Peachtree	R. C. Pipes, Murphy, R. 1	NS		—	—
1	Persimmon Creek	Olga Glenn, Persimmon Creek	NS		—	—
2	Postell	Pauline Kisselburg, Postell	NS		—	—
4	Ranger	W. N. Anderson, Suit	NS		—	—
2	Reeds Chapel	Mrs. Geneva Hamby, Vest	NS		—	—
1	River Hill	Truman McNabb, Hiwassee	NS		—	—
2	Shearer	Leone Patterson, Patrick	NS		—	—
1	Shields	Vesat Roberts, Culberson, R. 2	NS		—	—
2	Sunny Point	Fred Harris, Culberson, R. 2	NS		—	—
3	Unaka	Douglas Smith, Unaka	NS		—	—
2	Upper Beaverdam	----------	NS		—	—
2	White Church	Everett R. White, Grandview	NS		—	—
3	Wolf Creek	Mrs. Kate Shields, Culberson, R. 2	NS		—	—
1	Wolf Creek A	Talitha Moore, Culberson, R. 2	NS		—	—
	ANDREWS:					
26	Andrews	Isham B. Hudson, Andrews	II-B	1935	II-A	—
5	Marble	J. Franklin Smith, Marble	NS		—	—
	MURPHY:					
28	Murphy	K. C. Wright, Murphy	II-B	1936	II-A	1923
2	Bates Creek	----------, Murphy	NS		—	—
2	Grape Creek	----------, Murphy	NS		—	—
1	Kinsey	----------, Murphy	NS		—	—
4	Tomotla	Clarence Hendrix, Murphy	NS		—	—

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	CHOWAN:					
1	Beech Fork	Mrs. Thomas Emminizer, Edenton	NS		—	—
2	Center Hill	Mrs. Mattie N. Pailin, Tyner	NS		—	—
11	Chowan	P. L. Baumgardner, Tyner	NS		II-A	1923
1	Gum Pond	Hasel Owens, Edenton, R.	NS		—	—
2	Oak Grove	Nora Mae Ward, Edenton, R.	NS		—	—
	EDENTON:					
9	Edenton High	Pauline Hassell, Edenton	—	—	II-A	—
15	Edenton Elem.	Charles D. Stewart, Edenton	NS		—	—
2	Advance	Ernest A. Swain, Edenton	NS		—	—
	CLAY:					
1	Fires Creek	F. B. Garrett, Hayesville	NS		—	—
19	Hayesville	S. B. Churchwell, Hayesville	NS		II-A	1924
2	Oak View	H. M. Moore, Hayesville	NS		—	—
5	Ogden	Ralph Smith, Hayesville	NS		—	—
9	Shooting Creek	Harold C. Hedden, Hayesville	NS		—	—
2	Sweetwater	Aubry Byers, Brasstown	NS		—	—
1	Upper Tusquittee	E. G. Smith, Hayesville	NS		—	—
	CLEVELAND:					
15	Belwood	W. M. Lovelace, Belwood	NS		II-A	1927
13	Bethware	O. W. Morris, Kings Mountain, R.	NS		II-B	1934
11	Boiling Springs	O. P. Hamrick, Boiling Springs	NS		II-A	—
15	Casar	L. W. Cain, Casar	NS		II-A	1930
6	Dover Mill	Wilbur Wilson, Shelby	NS		—	—
17	Fallston	W. R. Gary, Fallston	NS		II-A	1926
14	Grover	H. B. Covington, Grover	NS		II-A	1927
21	Lattimore	Lawton Blanton, Lattimore	NS		II-A	1925
13	Mooresboro	B. E. Simmons, Mooresboro	NS		II-A	1930
4	Moriah	Glenn T. Hickman, Casar, R. 1	NS		—	—
6	No. 1 Township	W. E. Boone, Gaffney, S. C., R.	NS		—	—
4	No. 2 Township	Mrs. Johnnie M. Queen, Shelby, R.	NS		—	—
22	No. 3 Township	E. B. Goodwin, Shelby, R. 2	NS		II-A	1931
17	Polkville	J. A. Kiser, Shelby, R. 5	NS		II-A	1929
6	Park-Grace	Mrs. J. C. Nickels, Kings Mountain	NS		—	—
15	Piedmont	M. L. Turner, Lawndale	NS		II-A	—
13	Waco	C. M. King, Waco	II-B	1935	II-A	1930
	KINGS MOUNTAIN:					
9	East	Mrs. J. H. Thompson, Kings Mountain	I-B†	1938	—	—
5	West	Mrs. C. Q. Rhyne, Kings Mountain	I-B†	1938	—	—
28	Central	D. M. Bridges, Kings Mountain	I-B†	1938	I-A*	—
	SHELBY:					
8	Graham	Mrs. Rubie T. Hudson, Shelby	II-A	1930	—	—
21	High	C. E. Rankin, Shelby	—	—	I-AA	—
8	Jefferson	Glenn Stine, Shelby	II-A	1930	—	—
9	Lafayette	Dean B. Pruette, Shelby	II-A	1931	—	—
8	Marion	Laura Cornwell, Shelby	II-A	1930	—	—
10	Morgan	Selma Webb, Shelby	II-A	1928	—	—
8	Washington	Agnes McBrayer, Shelby	II-B	1935	—	—
	COLUMBUS:					
14	Acme-Delco	I. A. Wortman, Acme	NS		II-A	1923
4	Bolton	R. L. Marsh, Bolton	NS		—	—
17	Cerro Gordo	L. M. Adcock, Cerro Gordo	NS		II-B	1925
23	Chadbourn	E. L. Derrick, Chadbourn	II-A	1929	II-A	—
18	Evergreen	Jap Ledbetter, Evergreen	II-A	1929	II-A	1925
14	Fair Bluff	J. R. Woodard, Fair Bluff	NS		II-B	1929
10	Guideway	T. L. Wooten, Dulah	NS		—	—

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	COLUMBUS:					
19	Hallsboro	I. C. Pait, Hallsboro	II-B	1929	II-A	1925
6	New Hope	Mabel White, Whiteville	NS		—	—
11	Old Dock-Nakina	B. E. Ratchford, Old Dock	NS		—	—
30	Tabor City	C. H. Pinner, Tabor City	II-A	1929	II-A	1924
2	Wananish	Annie Lee Powell, Lake Waccamaw	NS		—	—
37	Whiteville	G. O. Rogers, Whiteville	II-A	1929	II-A	—
19	Williams	F. A. Ficquett, Whiteville	NS		NS	
	CRAVEN:					
12	Bridgeton	T. A. Windley, Bridgeton	NS		II-A	1933
4	Brinson Memorial	Fred Lewis, New Bern, R. 4	NS		—	—
4	Cove City	J. Harper Wetherington, Cove City	NS		—	—
2	Croatan	Leona Tolson, New Bern, R. 4	NS		—	—
13	Dover	V. V. Banks, Dover	II-B	1929	II-A	1922
4	Epworth	J. Q. Patrick, Vanceboro, R.	NS		—	—
4	Ernul	R. W. Richardson, Ernul	NS		—	—
9	Farm Life	E. T. Blair, Vanceboro	—	—	II-A	—
10	Fort Barnwell	Fred R. Burgess, Dover, R.	NS		II-B	1936
13	Jasper	M. P. Wright, New Bern, R. 2	II-B	1929	II-A	1925
2	Juniper Chapel	Mrs. Edith Moore, Vanceboro, R.	NS		—	—
10	Vanceboro	M. L. Basnight, Vanceboro	II-B	1936	—	—
	NEW BERN:					
15	Central	H. B. Smith, New Bern	II-A	1929	—	—
6	Ghent	Eleanor Marshall, New Bern	II-B	1929	—	—
16	New Bern	J. M. Shields, New Bern	—	—	I-AA*	—
6	Riverside	Mrs. H. A. Patten, New Bern	II-B	1929	—	—
	CUMBERLAND:					
4	Beaver Dam	D. W. Kanoy, Roseboro, R. 1	NS		—	—
1	Cade Hill (Indian)	Mrs. Lenos L. Woodell, Pembroke	NS		—	—
6	Cedar Creek	C. G. Jervis, Fayetteville, R. 5	NS		—	—
9	Central	D. S. McCormick, Fayetteville, R. 1	—	—	II-A	1924
5	Eastover	Mrs. Winifred T. Smith, Fayetteville	NS		—	—
2	Falcon	Mrs. Verna M. Randall, Falcon	NS		—	—
8	Fort Bragg	Gladys Currie, Fort Bragg	I-B†	1938	—	—
7	Godwin-Wade	Cleva Godwin, Godwin	NS		—	—
10	Gray's Creek	Harold F. Krauss, Hope Mills, R. 1	NS		II-B	1929
19	Hope Mills	E. M. Honeycutt, Hope Mills	II-A	1930	II-A	1925
11	Linden	E. W. Avent, Jr., Linden	NS		II-A	1933
5	Long Hill	T. B. Brock, Fayetteville, R. 6	NS		—	—
25	Massey Hill	W. M. Jenkins, Fayetteville	II-A	1928	II-A	1927
15	Seventy-First	J. W. Coon, Fayetteville, R. 3	II-A	1929	II-A	1925
6	South River	B. L. Causey, Wade, R. 1	NS		—	—
3	Spring Lake	Theo Cain, Fayetteville	NS		—	—
16	Stedman	J. W. Puckett, Jr., Stedman	II-B	1934	II-A	1925
7	Sunnyside	M. R. Rich, Fayetteville, R. 2	NS		—	—
	FAYETTEVILLE:					
17	Central	Mrs. F. B. Souders, Fayetteville	II-A	1935	—	—
20	Fayetteville	W. B. Harrill, Fayetteville	—	—	I-AA*	—
13	Haymount	Mrs. N. M. McArthur, Fayetteville	II-B	1935	—	—
7	Person Street	Pauline Jones, Fayetteville	NS		—	—
	CURRITUCK:					
1	Corolla	Mary Elisabeth Adams, Corolla	NS		—	—
5	Currituck	Mrs. Jessie Humphries, Poplar Branch	II-B	1933	—	—
3	Knott's Island	Gladys Evans, Knott's Island	NS		—	—
11	Moyock	E. C. Woodard, Moyock	NS		II-A	1924
13	Poplar Branch	D. W. Smith, Poplar Branch	II-B	1933	II-A	1921
3	Powell's Point	Gladys Grantham, Powell's Point	NS		—	—

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	DARE:			
6	Avon	S. E. Green, Avon	NS	NS
6	Buxton	H. G. Guthrie, Buxton	NS	NS
1	Colington	Margaret Taylor, Colington	NS	— —
3	East Lake	J. W. Harrill, East Lake	NS	NS
7	Hatteras	A. E. Baum, Hatteras	NS	II-B 1930
7	Kitty Hawk	M. R. Bonner, Kitty Hawk	NS	II-B 1937
2	Mann's Harbor	M. T. Tanner, Mann's Harbor	NS	— —
8	Manteo	R. I. Leake, Manteo	NS	II-A —
1	Mashoes	Carrie Lone, Mashoes	NS	— —
3	Rodanthe	D. W. Gaskill, Rodanthe	NS	NS
4	Stumpy Point	A. L. Mercer, Stumpy Point	NS	NS
3	Wanchese	L. E. Fairey, Wanchese	NS	— —
	DAVIDSON:			
11	Arcadia	Jas. R. Caldwell, Lexington, R. 1	NS	II-A 1924
11	Churchland	Henry L. Price, Jr., Linwood, R. 1	NS	II-A —
16	Davis-Townsend	J. L. Gathings, Lexington, R. 2	NS	II-A 1931
22	Denton	French H. Smith, Denton	II-B 1930	II-A 1924
20	Fairgrove	E. T. Kearns, Jr., Thomasville, R. 2	II-B 1935	II-A 1930
2	Fredonia	Chas. P. Leckey, Newsom	NS	— —
17	Hasty	B. L. West, Thomasville, R. 1	II-A 1933	II-A 1929
6	Jr. Home	Anne Duke, Lexington	II-B 1937	II-B 1936
10	Linwood	T. K. Huss, Linwood	NS	II-A 1929
14	Midway	E. W. Rents, Lexington, R. 1	II-A 1930	II-A 1927
14	Pilot	W. Raymond Lemmons, Thomasville, R. 1	NS	II-A 1929
13	Reeds	A. L. Hendren, Lexington, R. 3	II-B 1935	II-A 1926
4	Reedy Creek	C. L. Fouts, Lexington, R. 4	NS	— —
6	Silver Valley	Warner Graham, Cid, R. 1	NS	— —
11	Southmont	Emmett C. Willis, Southmont	NS	II-B 1927
8	Tyro	Roy L. Swicegood, Lexington, R. 5	NS	II-B 1931
13	Wallburg	H. F. Pardue, Winston-Salem, R. 5	NS	II-A 1923
17	Welcome	C. H. Chapman, Welcome	II-A 1930	II-A 1924
	LEXINGTON:			
15	Cecil	Alma H. Owen, Lexington	II-A 1930	— —
12	Grimes	Lillian Maybry, Lexington	NS	— —
11	Holt	Mrs. H. S. Radcliffe, Lexington	II-A 1931	— —
21	Lexington High	A. R. Bullock, Lexington	— —	I-AA* —
14	Robbins	Florence M. Reid, Lexington	II-A 1931	— —
	THOMASVILLE:			
14	Colonial Drive	Lucile Kirkpatrick, Thomasville	NS	— —
10	Kern Street	Margaret McLeod, Thomasville	NS	— —
30	Main Street	Lois Johnson, Thomasville	NS	II-A —
18	Mills Home	Romulus Skaggs, Thomasville	NS	II-A —
	DAVIE:			
1	Cana	Mrs. Lola S. Echison, Cana	NS	— —
1	Center	Rebekah Tablert, Mocksville, R. 1	NS	— —
1	Cheshire's	Mrs. Madolin D. Hudson, Statesville	NS	— —
1	Chestnut Stump	Mrs. A. W. Ferrebee, Mocksville, R. 2	NS	— —
11	Farmington	G. R. Madison, Farmington	NS	II-B 1925
1	Holman's	Lucile Evans, Cana	NS	— —
1	Jericho	Minnie Barnhardt, Mocksville, R. 1	NS	— —
24	Jerusalem	G. E. Smith, Cooleemee	NS	II-A 1924
19	Mocksville	F. N. Shearouse, Mocksville	II-B 1930	II-A 1922
2	Oak Grove	Mrs. J. L. Kirk, Mocksville	NS	— —
1	Queen's Springs	James York, Harmony	NS	— —
14	Shady Grove	W. E. Reece, Advance	II-B 1927	II-A 1925
6	Smith Grove	Dorman Payne, Advance, R. 1	NS	— —

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	DUPLIN:			
24	Beulaville	J. M. Hargett, Beulaville	NS	II-A ——
16	B. F. Grady	C. H. Walker, Seven Springs	NS	II-A 1929
14	Calypso	H. E. Grubbs, Calypso	NS	II-A 1926
18	Chinquapin	F. M. Bailey, Chinquapin	NS	II-A 1927
11	Faison	E. D. Edgerton, Faison	II-B 1935	II-B 1924
14	Kenansville	A. J. Dickson, Kenansville	II-B 1931	II-A 1926
13	Magnolia	L. H. Fussell, Magnolia	II-A 1926	II-A 1924
4	Outlaw's Bridge	Thomas Shutt, Seven Springs	NS	—— ——
4	Potter's Hill	H. A. Thompson, Beulaville	NS	—— ——
14	Rose Hill	H. M. Wells, Rose Hill	NS	II-A 1923
2	Teachey	M. B. Dunn, Teachey	NS	—— ——
19	Wallace	D. D. Blanchard, Wallace	II-A 1927	II-A 1921
19	Warsaw	J. B. Miller, Warsaw	II-A 1925	II-A 1922
	DURHAM:			
23	Bethesda	P. G. Farrar, Durham, R. 6	II-A 1928	II-A 1924
20	Bragtown	A. E. Ashe, Durham, R. 5	II-A 1928	II-A 1927
7	Glenn	R. T. Strange, Durham, Box 762	NS	—— ——
8	Hillandale	W. H. May, Durham, R. 2	II-A 1932	—— ——
4	Holt	Lula Belle Felts, Durham, R. 2	NS	—— ——
13	Hope Valley	A. H. Best, Jr., Durham, R. 1	II-A 1930	II-A 1933
18	Lowe's Grove	H. A. Carroll, Durham, R. 3	II-A 1928	II-A 1922
16	Mangum	W. M. Johnson, Bahama	II-A 1928	II-A 1925
17	Oak Grove	J. W. Neal, Durham, R. 1	II-B 1929	II-A 1929
4	Rougemont	Mabel Parker, Rougemont	NS	—— ——
	DURHAM:			
36	Central Jr.	W. M. Upchurch, Durham	—— ——	I-AA* ——
43	Durham Sr.	Quinton Holton, Durham	—— ——	
28	East Durham	H. E. Nycum, Durham	I-A 1925	
24	E. K. Powe	S. G. Lindsay, Durham	I-A 1925	
19	Edgemont	A. A. Long, Durham	I-A 1925	—— ——
15	Fuller	C. E. Cooke, Durham	I-A 1925	—— ——
13	Geo. W. Watts	Lily N. Jones, Durham	I-A 1925	—— ——
8	Holloway St.	Lucy W. Umstead, Durham	I-A 1931	—— ——
7	Lakewood	C. C. Linnemann, Durham	I-B 1927	—— ——
15	Morehead	Sallie L. Beavers, Durham	I-A 1925	—— ——
13	North Durham	Mrs. Maude W. Dunn, Durham	I-A 1925	—— ——
13	Southside	C. G. Garrett, Durham	I-A 1925	—— ——
	EDGECOMBE:			
8	Battleboro	J. M. Dunlap, Battleboro	NS	II-B 1929
9	Conetoe	J. T. Biggers, Conetoe	NS	II-B 1928
7	Crisp	Fred I. Walston, Macclesfield	II-B 1928	—— ——
11	Leggetts	S. D. Bundy, Tarboro	NS	II-B 1929
5	Macclesfield	Mrs. Lida E. Philips, Macclesfield	NS	—— ——
3	Mayo	Mrs. Ernest Ward, Bethel	NS	—— ——
8	Pinetops	Estelle Jenkins, Pinetops	II-A 1928	—— ——
8	Speed	B. M. Crawford, Speed	NS	NS
7	South Edgecombe	R. W. Iseley, Pinetops	NS	II-A 1927
26	West Edgecombe	J. G. Feesor, Rocky Mount	II-A 1935	II-A 1924
	TARBORO:			
18	Central	Mary H. Bridgers, Tarboro	II-A 1926	—— ——
17	Tarboro	W. A. Mahler, Tarboro	—— ——	I-A ——
	FORSYTH:			
10	City View	W. J. Scott, Winston-Salem, R. 3	II-A 1934	—— ——
22	Clemmons	Theodore Rondthaler, Clemmons	II-A 1927	II-A 1922
27	Griffith	F. A. Martin, Winston-Salem, R. 4	II-A 1928	II-A 1930

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	FORSYTH:					
7	Hanes	Mrs. Odell Matthews, Winston-Salem	NS		—	—
25	Kernersville	J. R. Blackwell, Jr., Kernersville	II-B	1928	II-A	1922
17	Lewisville	S. A. Winslow, Lewisville	II-A	1929	II-A	1926
29	Mineral Springs No. 1	J. Hugh White, Winston-Salem, R. 3	II-A	1928	II-A	1926
14	Mineral Springs No. 2	R. M. Ainsley, Winston-Salem, R. 1	II-A	1931	—	—
12	Old Richmond	Guy S. Cain, Tobaccoville	II-A	1927	II-A	1924
21	Old Town	E. K. McNew, Winston-Salem, R. 1	II-A	1928	II-A	1925
18	Rural Hall	W. S. Horton, Rural Hall	II-A	1929	II-A	1925
20	Sedge Garden	F. M. White, Winston-Salem, R. 4	II-A	1928	II-A	1927
7	South Fork	Wilson Hill, Winston-Salem	II-B	1934	—	—
9	Union Cross	J. F. Barrier, Winston-Salem, R. 4	II-B	1931	—	—
8	Vienna	J. T. Holt, Winston-Salem, R. 1	NS		NS	
30	Walkertown	J. F. Scott, Walkertown	II-A	1928	II-A	1927
	WINSTON-SALEM:					
16	Ardmore	Ethel Dalton, Winston-Salem	I-A†	1938	—	—
19	Central	Ralph Brimley, Winston-Salem	I-A	1929	—	—
7	Children's Home	W. D. Murray, Winston-Salem	NS		—	—
16	Fairview	Annie Laurie Lowrance, Winston-Salem	I-B	1936	—	—
21	Forest Park	Josephine Hill, Winston-Salem	I-A	1936	—	—
13	Granville	W. B. Clinard, Winston-Salem	I-A	1929	—	—
23	Hanes High	R. S. Haltiwanger, Winston-Salem	—	—	I-AA*	1936
15	North	Frances Wortham, Winston-Salem	I-A	1928	—	—
57	Reynolds High	C. R. Joyner, Winston-Salem	—	—	I-AA*	—
11	Skyland	T. Hendrix, Winston-Salem	I-A	1928	—	—
32	South High	K. G. Phillips, Winston-Salem	—	—	I-AA*	1936
16	South Park	Mary Eggleston, Winston-Salem	I-A	1930	—	—
8	Waughtown	J. A. Woodward, Winston-Salem	I-B	1936	—	—
8	West End	Mrs. Velma Henning, Winston-Salem	NS		—	—
26	Wiley	W. B. Owen, Jr., Winston-Salem	I-A	1926	—	—
	FRANKLIN:					
17	Bunn	M. Thomas Lamm, Bunn	NS		II-A	1922
15	Epsom	Cleburn P. Rogers, Henderson, R. 1	NS		II-A	1928
14	Gold Sand	W. Owen Reed, Louisburg, R. 3	NS		II-A	1927
6	Edward Best	R. E. Timberlake, Jr., Louisburg, R. 4	NS		II-A	1924
7	Harris	Charles C. Brown, Louisburg, R. 1	II-B	1935	—	—
7	Hickory Rock-White Level	Eva Cora Cooke, Louisburg, R. 4	II-A	1936	—	—
6	Justice	Mrs. Clara L. Moore, Louisburg, R. 2	NS		—	—
18	Mills	W. C. Strowd, Louisburg	NS		II-A	—
4	Pearce	A. E. Mercer, Zebulon, R. 3	NS		—	—
4	Pilot	Mrs. Valmore L. Jones, Zebulon, R. 3	NS		—	—
4	Wood	Mrs. Maggie Duke Neal, Wood	NS		—	—
14	Youngsville	M. K. Carswell, Youngsville	NS		II-A	1926
	FRANKLINTON:					
14	Elementary	G. B. Harris, Franklinton	II-A	1925	—	—
7	High	W. R. Byrd, Franklinton	—	—	II-A	—
	GASTON:					
2	Bakers	Mrs. Nellie J. Ratchford, Gastonia	NS		—	—
48	Belmont	H. C. Sisk, Belmont	II-A	1926	II-A	1922
25	Bessemer City	Fred Arrowood, Bessemer City	II-A	1930	II-A	1925
3	Chapel Grove	S. R. Lyle, Gastonia	NS		—	—
3	Costner	Mrs. Dora R. Carpenter, Dallas	NS		—	—
20	Cramerton	A. S. Anderson, Cramerton	II-A	1933	II-A	1929
20	Dallas	Mitchell Carr, Dallas	II-A	1930	II-A	1925
2	Fairview	Mrs. Lena B. Beam, Bessemer City	NS		—	—
11	Flint Groves	R. K. Hancock, E. Gastonia	II-A	1930	—	—
3	Hardin	Mrs. Maude E. Speagle, Dallas	NS		—	—

Number Teachers and Principals	COUNTY AND CITY UNITS Name of School	Principal and School Address	Classification and Date Elementary		High School	
	GASTON:					
5	High Shoals	W. H. Bryson, High Shoals	NS		—	—
2	Kiser	Vinnie Ford, Bessemer City	NS		—	—
2	Landers Chapel	Eunice Kiser, Bessemer City	NS		—	—
23	Lowell	J. M. Holbrook, Lowell	II-A	1927	II-A	1925
4	Lucia	T. H. Thompson, Jr., Mt. Holly	NS		—	—
7	McAdenville	Mrs. Marjorie S. Robinson, Gastonia	NS		—	—
2	Mt. Beulah	Mrs. Zelda C. Pemberton, Bessemer City	NS		—	—
31	Mt. Holly	A. E. Harrington, Mt. Holly	II-A	1927	II-A	—
13	Myrtle	W. R. Rhyne, Gastonia	II-B	1929	—	—
17	N. Belmont	W. S. Haynie, Belmont	II-A	1928	—	—
18	Ranlo	A. C. Warlick, Gastonia, R. 2	II-A	1925	—	—
5	Robinson	K. L. Rhyne, Gastonia	NS		—	—
11	South Gastonia	Brown Baird, Gastonia	II-A	1931	—	—
15	Stanley	Oscar Kiser, Stanley	II-A	1927	II-A	1923
4	Sunnyside	J. W. Robinson, Bessemer City	NS		—	—
7	Tryon	S. H. Helton, Bessemer City, R.	—	—	II-A	1929
15	Victory	M. A. Parrish, Gastonia	II-A	1934	—	—
	CHERRYVILLE:					
10	Cherryville	Lacy D. Burch, Cherryville	—	—	II-A	—
11	Elementary No. 1	John Beach, Cherryville	II-A	1926	—	—
10	Elementary No. 2	F. D. Kiser, Cherryville	II-B	1927	—	—
	GASTONIA:					
15	Arlington	C. K. Foy, Gastonia	II-A	1931	—	—
23	Central	C. W. McCartha, Gastonia	II-A	1931	—	—
14	East	N. V. Shuford, Gastonia	II-A	1931	—	—
35	Gastonia High	F. L. Ashley, Gastonia	—	—	I-AA	—
11	North	T. L. Looper, Gastonia	II-A	1934	—	—
8	South	Luther Medlin, Gastonia	II-B	1931	—	—
19	West	E. J. Abernethy, Gastonia	II-A	1931	—	—
	GATES:					
4	Eure	W. G. Parker, Eure	NS		—	—
8	Gates	L. C. Hand, Gates	NS		II-B	1927
11	Gatesville	J. J. Brothers, Gatesville	NS		II-A	1926
12	Hobbsville	R. G. Stephens, Hobbsville	II-B	1928	II-A	1926
13	Sunbury	B. L. White, Sunbury	II-B	1930	II-A	1923
	GRAHAM:					
1	Cable Cove	Mae Dilmore, Fontana	NS		—	—
2	East Buffalo	Mary McClung, Robbinsville	NS		—	—
1	Mountain Creek	Grady Crisp, Robbinsville	NS		—	—
21	Robbinsville	J. D. Warrick, Robbinsville	II-A	1932	II-A	1931
1	Snowbird	Lillie Hollifield, Robbinsville, R. 1	NS		—	—
9	Stecoah	S. H. Mingus, Stecoah	NS		NS	
3	Sweetwater	Amanda Roberts, Checah	NS		—	—
4	Tapoco	Mrs. Lura Bales, Tapoco	NS		NS	
1	Welch Cove	Blaine Denton, Robbinsville	NS		—	—
1	West Buffalo	Genevieve Hooper, Robbinsville, R. 1	NS		—	—
1	Yellow Creek	Icie Kirkland, Yellow Creek	NS		—	—
	GRANVILLE:					
11	Berea	F. R. Barlowe, Oxford, R. 1	II-B	1935	II-B	1929
14	Creedmoor	J. H. Newell, Creedmoor	II-A	1936	II-A	1922
11	Oak Hill	G. H. Baker, Virgilina, Va., R. 2	II-B	1930	II-A	1926
10	Stem	J. B. Haney, Stem	NS		II-A	1923
14	Stovall	E. R. Perry, Stovall	II-A	1928	II-A	1923
11	Wilton	A. B. Starnes, Franklinton	II-A	1929	II-A	1924

Number Teachers and Principals	COUNTY AND CITY UNITS Name of School	Principal and School Address	Classification and Date Elementary	 High School
	GRANVILLE:			
	OXFORD:			
12	Orphanage	D. S. Johnson, Oxford	II-A 1934	II-A 1924
27	Oxford	N. W. Weldon, Oxford	II-A 1925	II-A —
2	Lewis	Edna Crews, Oxford	NS	— —
	GREENE:			
3	Arba	Ottis P. Barrow, Snow Hill, R. 3	NS	— —
12	Hookerton	J. C. Stanton, Jr., Hookerton	II-A 1928	II-A 1930
21	Maury	R. E. Williford, Snow Hill, R. 2	II-B 1929	II-A 1929
6	Shine	A. O. Folk, Snow Hill, R. 4	NS	— —
25	Snow Hill	O. H. Boettcher, Snow Hill	II-B 1928	II-A 1923
15	Walstonburg	W. V. Nix, Walstonburg	II-B 1926	II-A 1926
	GUILFORD:			
13	Alamance	Carl E. Mabry, Greensboro, R. 4	NS	II-A 1926
21	Allen Jay	Tennor Bennison, High Point, R. 2	NS	II-A 1931
24	Bessemer	W. E. Younts, Greensboro, R. 2	II-B 1926	II-A 1924
7	Brightwood	J. S. Teague, Brown Summit, R. 2	NS	— —
4	Busick	E. H. Thompson, Brown Summit	NS	— —
27	Caesar Cone	Mary Stanley, Greensboro	NS	— —
16	Colfax	W. H. Cude, Colfax	II-A 1928	II-A 1928
4	Edgeville	Mrs. E. L. Faulconer, Greensboro	NS	— —
20	Gibsonville	T. E. Stough, Gibsonville	II-A 1925	II-A 1925
16	Guilford	C. R. Bird, Guilford	II-A 1926	II-A 1924
23	Jamestown	W. A. White, Jr., Jamestown	II-A 1927	II-A —
6	Jesse Wharton	L. M. Deaton, Greensboro, R. 2	NS	— —
4	Madison	E. M. Smith, Greensboro, R. 5	NS	— —
10	McLeansville	J. R. Robbins, McLeansville	NS	II-B 1925
11	Monticello	Chas. L. Farthing, Brown Summit	NS	II-A 1926
15	Nathanael Greene	R. W. Utley, Liberty, R. 2	II-B 1929	II-A 1929
6	Oak Ridge	M. A. Honeycutt, Oak Ridge	NS	NS
7	Oak View	H. M. Hendricks, High Point, R. 3	NS	— —
18	Pleasant Garden	E. D. Idol, Pleasant Garden	II-A 1928	II-A —
22	Proximity	Mary Wills McCulloch, Greensboro	NS	NS
16	Rankin	H. G. Waters, Greensboro, R. 2	NS	II-A 1927
2	Ridgefield	Mrs. Harriette Presnell, Guilford College, R. 1	NS	— —
7	Sedgefield	Mrs. Stanley Moore, Greensboro	NS	— —
17	Stokesdale	A. D. Early, Stokesdale	II-B 1928	II-A 1930
21	Summerfield	C. V. Ferguson, Summerfield	II-B 1927	II-A 1927
22	Sumner	S. C. Deskins, Greensboro, R. 1	II-A 1926	II-A 1927
6	Union Hill	Sumter Bowen, High Point, R. 3	NS	— —
4	Whitsett	J. N. Robbins, Whitsett	NS	— —
	GREENSBORO:			
14	Aycock	Mrs. Margie Watson, Cypress St.	I-A 1925	— —
2	Simpson St.	Mrs. Daisy McSorley, Simpson St.		
14	Caldwell	H. E. Carr, Asheboro St.	I-A 1925	— —
9	Curry	Geo. Anselm, Woman's College	I-A 1935	I-A* 1928
7	Hunter	Mrs. R. A. Merritt, Pomona	I-B 1929	— —
8	Irving Park	Vara Wharton, Sunset Drive	I-A 1931	— —
7	Lindley Elem.	Florence Pannill, Camden Rd.	I-A 1928	— —
5	McIver	L. W. Kelly, West Lee St.	I-A 1926	— —
15	Peck, Clara	Ethel McNairy, Florida Ave.	I-A 1928	— —
58	Senior High	A. P. Routh, Westover Terrace	— —	
39	Central	H. A. Helms, S. Spring St.	I-A 1930	I-AA* —
14	Gillespie Park	J. A. Farthing, Asheboro St.	I-A 1929	
12	Lindley Jr.	Frank Johnson, Spring Garden St.	I-A 1928	

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	GUILFORD:			
	HIGH POINT:			
11	Ada Blair	Ada Blair, High Point	I-A 1929	— —
9	Brentwood	Mrs. Verta Coe, High Point	I-A 1931	— —
20	Cloverdale	M. L. Patrick, High Point	I-A 1930	— —
15	Elm Street	Mrs. Allene Schroder, High Point	I-A 1929	— —
18	Emma Blair	Emma Blair, High Point	I-A 1929	— —
11	Johnson St.	Ivey Paylor, High Point	I-A 1929	— —
16	Ray Street	Mrs. R. F. Johnson, High Point	I-A 1929	— —
14	Oak Hill	Mrs. Kathryn W. Shipman, High Point	I-A 1929	— —
39	Senior High	D. P. Whitley, High Point	— —	I-AA* —
34	Junior High	M. T. Lambeth, High Point		
	HALIFAX:			
14	Aurelian Springs	V. E. White, Littleton	NS	II-A 1926
3	Calvary	Mary Long Daniel, Littleton, R.	NS	— —
2	Darlington	Mrs. Ethel M. Hux, Halifax, R.	NS	— —
1	Dawson	Dorothy Sexton, Scotland Neck	NS	— —
2	Hardrawee	Nannie B. Burt, Enfield	NS	— —
10	Hobgood	W. M. Beasley, Hobgood	NS	II-B 1933
3	Hollister	Mrs. Nannie H. Smith, Hollister	NS	— —
2	New Hope	Mrs. Teresa P. Burchette, Thelma	NS	— —
2	Ringwood	Minnie Hart, Enfield	NS	— —
1	Roseneath	Mrs. Ione Cotton, Scotland Neck	NS	— —
21	Scotland Neck	C. G. Maddrey, Scotland Neck	NS	II-A —
5	South Rosemary	Gerald O. James, Roanoke Rapids	NS	— —
2	Tillery	Mrs. Edith P. Ball, Tillery	NS	— —
	ENFIELD:			
14	Enfield	H. M. Lynch, Enfield	NS	I-B —
	ROANOKE RAPIDS:			
10	Central	Amanda Tillman, Roanoke Rapids		
8	Clara Hearne	Elisabeth Tait, Roanoke Rapids		
8	Rosemary	Mary Lowder, Roanoke Rapids	II-A 1934	— —
9	Vance Street	Thelma Daughtry, Roanoke Rapids		
47	Roanoke Rapids	C. W. Davis, Roanoke Rapids		I-AA* —
	WELDON:			
4	Halifax	Thelma Elliott, Weldon	NS	— —
7	Weldon	Katrine Wiggins, Weldon	— —	II-A —
9	Weldon	Ida May Cheatham, Weldon	II-A 1927	— —
	HARNETT:			
9	Anderson Creek	H. L. Kendall, Bunnlevel, R. 1	NS	II-B 1938
24	Angier	J. O. Wood, Angier	II-B 1936	II-A 1925
15	Benhaven	R. Hal Smith, Olivia	II-A 1931	II-A 1927
20	Boone Trail	Owen Odum, Coats	II-B 1936	II-A 1929
5	Buckhorn	J. H. Taylor, Fuquay Springs, R. 1	NS	— —
12	Buie's Creek	L. H. Campbell, Buie's Creek	II-B 1935	I-A* —
5	Bunnlevel	C. H. Hood, Bunnlevel	NS	— —
22	Coats	J. T. Jerome, Coats	NS	II-A 1925
26	Dunn	E. G. Bourne, Dunn	II-A 1929	II-A 1922
38	Erwin	D. T. Stutts, Erwin	II-A 1926	II-A 1925
12	LaFayette	G. T. Proffit, Kipling	II-B 1936	II-A 1925
20	Lillington	J. A. Walker, Lillington	II-A 1929	II-A 1921
3	Long Branch	Mrs. Rochelle J. Pope, Dunn	NS	— —
8	Mary Stuart	Percy Hudson, Dunn, R. 5	NS	— —
4	Oak Dale	Mrs. Fannie Lee Altman, Dunn	NS	— —
3	Oak Ridge	Fannie Belle Smith, Fuquay Springs, R. 1	NS	— —

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	HAYWOOD:					
3	Allen's Creek	W. L. McCracken, Waynesville	NS		—	—
19	Bethel	J. C. James, Waynesville, R. 1	II-A	1935	II-A	1924
5	Cecil	Thomas Erwin, Canton, R. 2	NS		—	—
8	Central	Mrs. Ona P. Ferguson, Waynesville	NS		—	—
16	Clyde	C. C. Hansen, Clyde	II-A	1930	II-A	1925
13	Crabtree	S. E. Connatser, Clyde	NS		II-B	1938
7	Cruso	Paul Grogan, Canton, R. 2	NS		—	—
3	Delwood	Mrs. Grover Clark, Waynesville	NS		—	—
6	East Waynesville	Claud Rogers, Waynesville, R. 1	II-B	1928	—	—
15	Fines Creek	Fred L. Safford, Clyde, R. 1	NS		II-A	1929
11	Haselwood	Horace Francis, Waynesville	II-A	1927	—	—
5	Lake Junaluska	Norval Rogers, Maggie	NS		—	—
5	Maggie	Herman Duckett, Waynesville, R. 2	NS		—	—
8	Rock Hill	J. J. Boyd, Waynesville, R. 2	NS		—	—
3	Saunook	Elene Fisher, Waynesville	NS		—	—
2	Spring Hill	Gay Chambers, Canton, R. 2	NS		—	—
23	Waynesville	C. E. Weatherby, Waynesville	II-A	1926	II-A	—
	CANTON:					
9	Beaverdam	W. P. Barbee, Canton	NS		—	—
21	High	R. J. Reveley, Canton	—	—	II-A	—
7	Morning Star	L. J. Blackwell, Canton	NS		—	—
19	North Canton	H. F. Whitehead, Canton	II-A	1928	—	—
9	Patton	C. F. Owen, Canton	NS		—	—
14	Penn. Ave.	J. H. Moore, Canton	II-A	1928	—	—
	HENDERSON:					
9	Balfour	J. M. Foster, Balfour	II-B	1929	—	—
3	Bat Cave	Mrs. H. H. Garren, Bat Cave	NS		—	—
16	Dana	C. F. Jervis, Hendersonville	II-A	1936	II-A	1930
16	East Flat Rock	Bessie Steedman, East Flat Rock	II-A	1926	—	—
16	Edneyville	T. A. Cathey, Edneyville	II-A	1932	II-A	1928
13	Etowah	R. W. Jones, Hendersonville	II-B	1930	II-A	1929
8	Flat Rock	E. L. Justus, Flat Rock	NS		II-A	1927
13	Fletcher	N. A. Melton, Hendersonville	II-A	1927	II-A	1928
3	Fruitland	Victor E. Rector, Hendersonville	NS		—	—
16	Mills River	A. M. Foster, Horse Shoe	II-A	1928	II-A	1924
8	Tuxedo	Mrs. J. O. Bell, Tuxedo	II-A	1936	—	—
9	Valley Hill	Mrs. J. L. Redden, Hendersonville	II-B	1936	—	—
	HENDERSONVILLE:					
15	Hendersonville	L. K. Singley, Hendersonville	—	—	I-A*	—
20	Rosa Edwards	Mrs. A. E. Jones, Hendersonville	II-A	1926	—	—
	HERTFORD:					
23	Ahoskie	F. M. Tucker, Ahoskie	NS		II-A	1921
1	Como	Florrie Ferguson, Como	NS		—	—
8	Harrellsville	S. R. Moore, Jr., Harrellsville	NS		II-B	1926
13	Murfreesboro	M. T. Moye, Murfreesboro	NS		II-A	1926
3	Winton	Mrs. L. L. Harvin, Winton	NS		—	—
	HOKE:					
3	Antioch	G. H. Rowell, Red Springs, R. 1	NS		—	—
2	Antioch (Indian)	Kinlaw Jacobs, Red Springs, R. 1	NS		—	—
4	Ashemont	R. A. Smoak, Aberdeen, R.	NS		—	—
21	Hoke County	J. F. Lowrance, Raeford	II-A	1926	II-A	—
1	Macedonia (Indian)	Martha L. Sanderson, Red Springs, R. 3	NS		—	—
3	Mildouson	W. S. Morgan, Lumber Bridge	NS		—	—
5	Rockfish	J. P. Temple, Rockfish	NS		—	—

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	HYDE:			
11	Engelhard	M. W. Weaver, Engelhard	NS	II-A 1929
6	Fairfield	Robert Littrell, Fairfield	NS	NS
1	New Lake	Mrs. J. L. Griffin, Leechville	NS	— —
5	Ocracoke	G. W. Rhodes, Ocracoke	NS	NS
5	Sladesville	H. C. Triplett, Scranton	NS	NS
11	Swan Quarter	P. B. Britton, Swan Quarter	NS	II-A 1926
	IREDELL:			
3	Amity	Spencer M. Johnson, Cleveland, R. 2	NS	— —
9	Brawley	B. L. Kiser, Mooresville, R. 2	NS	NS
13	Celeste Henkel	W. Conrad York, Troutman	II-B 1931	II-A 1934
15	Central	W. C. Grose, Statesville, R. 6	NS	II-A 1936
2	Clark	E. T. Troutman, Statesville, R. 3	NS	— —
17	Cool Springs	B. M. Madison, Cleveland, R. 2	NS	II-A 1923
3	Ebenezer	Emeline Hanna, Statesville, R. 4	NS	— —
21	Harmony	J. H. Gentry, Harmony	II-A 1931	II-A —
2	Joyner	R. L. Fincannon, Harmony	NS	— —
8	Monticello	J. C. Stikeleather, Statesville, R. 6	II-B 1927	— —
5	Mt. Mourne	C. W. Kipka, Mooresville, R. 3	NS	— —
3	Oakdale	Mrs. Louis Evans, Statesville	NS	— —
2	Oak Ridge	Mrs. Pearl R. Henderson, Mooresville, R.	NS	— —
3	Olin	Lester Hollar, New Hope	NS	— —
13	Presbyterian Orphanage	R. G. Calhoun, Barium Springs	NS	II-A —
13	Scotts	R. L. Bradford, Jr., Scotts	NS	II-A 1923
12	Sharon	C. M. Cook, Statesville, R. 6	II-B 1928	II-A 1925
4	Shepherds	Wm. A. Hethcox, Mooresville	NS	— —
21	Troutman	R. S. Shore, Troutman	II-A 1927	II-A 1923
19	Union Grove	H. C. Little, Union Grove	NS	II-A 1926
5	Wayside	J. Taft White, Statesville, R. 3	NS	— —
4	West Glow	Rex C. Weisner, Olin	NS	— —
	MOORESVILLE:			
16	Central	J. F. Donnelly, Mooresville	— —	I-A —
11	Park View	Ada B. Viele, Mooresville	II-A 1928	— —
17	South	Mary Greenlee, Mooresville	II-A 1928	— —
	STATESVILLE:			
13	Avery Sherrill	Bernice Turner, Statesville	II-A 1929	— —
15	Davie Avenue	Clyde Fields, Statesville	II-A 1925	— —
15	Mulberry Street	Sarah Rutledge, Statesville	II-A 1925	— —
17	Statesville	J. W. Wheeler, Statesville	— —	II-A —
	JACKSON:			
3	Addie	Howard Crawford, Cullowhee	NS	— —
3	Balsam	John Crawford, Cullowhee	NS	— —
2	Balsam Grove	T. F. Middleton, Tuckaseegee	NS	— —
2	Barker's Creek	Mrs. Lois Martin, Whittier, R.	NS	— —
4	Beta	W. V. Cope, Sylva	NS	— —
1	Cane Creek	A. C. Dillard, Cullowhee	NS	— —
3	Cashiers	J. E. Brown, Cashiers	NS	— —
12	Cullowhee	C. A. Hoyle, Cullowhee	II-B 1926	II-A —
5	Dillsboro	Alliney H. Bryson, Cullowhee	NS	— —
1	Dix Creek	Mrs. Louise Hyatt Edwards, Whittier, R.	NS	— —
1	Double Springs	Marie Moody, Erastus	NS	— —
2	East Fork	Hoyle Deitz, Gay	NS	— —
3	East La Porte	Belsora Holden, Speedwell	NS	— —
2	Gay	Mrs. Stella Bryson, Green's Creek	NS	— —
14	Glenville	F. S. Griffin, Cullowhee	NS	II-A 1929
2	Green's Creek	Mrs. Demeries Cowan, Green's Creek	NS	— —

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	JACKSON:					
4	John's Creek	G. C. Cooper, Sylva	NS		—	—
1	Oak Ridge	Marie Dills, Cullowhee	NS		—	—
2	Olivet	David Pruett, Glenville	NS		—	—
1	Pleasant Grove	Mrs. Madge D. Merrill, Cashiers	NS		—	—
3	Qualla	Mrs. Alberta Monteith, Sylva	NS		—	—
1	Rock Bridge	Cornelius Deita, Wolf Mountain	NS		—	—
2	Rocky Hollow	L. J. Smith, Cullowhee	NS		—	—
1	Sol's Creek	Mrs. Lucy M. Brown, Argura	NS		—	—
22	Sylva	F. L Watson, Sylva	II-B	1925	II-A	1922
1	Tennessee Gap	Effie Matthews, Argura	NS		—	—
3	Tuckaseegee	Mrs. Maude C. Ensley, Sylva	NS		—	—
13	Webster	Paul Buchanan, Webster	NS		II-A	1925
1	Weyehutta	D. M. Hooper, Tuckaseegee	NS		—	—
3	Willets	S. J. Phillips, Sylva, R.	NS		—	—
1	Wolf Creek	Mrs. Lucy H. Crawford, Wolf Mountain	NS		—	—
2	Zion Hill	R. O. Higdon, Gay	NS		—	—
	JOHNSTON:					
11	Archer Lodge	S. T. Liles, Clayton	NS		II-A	1928
27	Benson	N. G. Woodlief, Benson	NS		II-A	1922
7	Brogden	W. Thurman Boyette, Smithfield	NS		—	—
6	Chapel	J. Alton White, Kenly	NS		—	—
22	Clayton	O. B. Welch, Clayton	NS		II-A	—
25	Cleveland	Geo. B. Strickland, Clayton	NS		II-A	1931
4	Corbett-Hatcher	Mrs. Rena P. Blackburn, Selma	NS		—	—
19	Corinth-Holders	E. C. Cunningham, Zebulon	NS		II-A	1928
46	Four Oaks	J. T. Hatcher, Four Oaks	NS		II-A	1924
13	Glendale	E. E. Crawford, Kenly	NS		II-A	1926
17	Kenly	J. Burke Long, Kenly	II-B	1936	II-A	1923
25	Meadow	C. H. Aderholdt, Benson	NS		II-A	1927
15	Micro	L. J. Worthington, Micro	NS		II-A	1926
14	Pine Level	T. A. Little, Pine Level	NS		II-A	1932
23	Princeton	M. P. Young, Princeton	NS		II-A	1925
27	Selma	O. A. Tuttle, Selma	NS		II-A	—
30	Smithfield	A. G. Glenn, Smithfield	NS		II-A	—
13	Wilson's Mills	S. R. Cotton, Wilson'sMills	NS		II-A	1926
	JONES:					
12	Comfort	F. S. Cantrell, Comfort	NS		II-B	1936
10	Maysville	W. B. Moore, Maysville	NS		II-B	1929
11	Pollocksville	E. F. King, Pollocksville	II-B	1928	II-A	1924
15	Trenton	A. B. Johnson, Trenton	II-B	1936	II-A	1923
	LEE:					
14	Broadway	F. E. Howard, Broadway	II-B	1931	II-A	1925
10	Deep River	C. J. Crutchfield, Moncure	NS		II-B	1934
19	Greenwood	W. H. Keller, Lemon Springs	II-B	1936	II-A	1930
17	Jonesboro	H. L. Stone, Jonesboro	II-B	1928	II-A	—
	SANFORD:					
20	McIver	Margaret John, Sanford	II-A	1928	—	—
21	Sanford	E. R. Smith, Sanford	—	—	II-A	—
	LENOIR:					
18	Contentnea	H. H. Bullock, Kinston, R. 1	II-A	1927	II-A	1925
13	Deep Run	A. R. Munn, Deep Run	II-A	1930	II-A	—
21	La Grange	L. R. McCall, La Grange	II-A	1927	II-A	—
12	Moss Hill	D. B. Teachey, Jr., Kinston, R. 4	II-B	1936	II-A	1927
11	Pink Hill	W. C. Cox, Pink Hill	II-A	1929	II-B	1936

Number Teachers and Principals	COUNTY AND CITY UNITS Name of School	Principal and School Address	Classification and Date			
			Elementary		High School	
	LENOIR:					
13	Southwood	Geo. Warren, Kinston	II-A	1927	II-A	1928
13	Wheat Swamp	W. H. Dry, La Grange, R. 1	II-B	1930	II-A	1931
	KINSTON:					
21	Grainger	J. P. Booth, Kinston	—	—	II-A	—
14	Harvey	Scotia Hobgood, Kinston	II-A	1929	—	—
16	Lewis	Ruby Bruton, Kinston	II-A	1929	—	—
	LINCOLN:					
14	Asbury	Betty Coon, Lincolnton	II-A	1936	—	—
5	Crouse	Jos. Benj. Boyles, Crouse	NS		—	—
3	Hickory Grove	Mrs. Kathryn Seagle Bangle, Lincolnton, R.	NS		—	—
6	Howards Creek	C. Fred Carpenter, Lincolnton, R. 2	NS		—	—
6	Iron Station	Victor G. Shuford, Lincolnton, R.	NS		—	—
4	Laboratory	W. M. Glenn, Lincolnton	NS		—	—
4	Long Shoals	Richard U. Shuford, Lincolnton, R.	NS		—	—
6	Love Memorial	Virgil White, Vale, R.	NS		—	—
3	Machpelah	Frank E. Abernethy, Stanley, R. 1	NS		—	—
13	North Brook No. 1	J. Harlan Heafner, Lincolnton	NS		II-A	1928
7	North Brook No. 2	B. L. Heavner, Vale, R.	NS		—	—
7	North Brook No. 3	W. A. Hull, Cherryville, R.	NS		—	—
2	Oak Grove	Mrs. Mary Katherine M. Yoder, Lincolnton, R. 2	NS		—	—
12	Rock Springs	J. E. Ramsey, Denver	NS		II-A	1925
3	Triangle	D. Olin Rudisill, Stanley, R. 1	NS		—	—
13	Union	J. Frank Turner, Jr., Vale	II-B	1936	II-A	1932
	LINCOLNTON:					
6	Academy St.	Nelle Shellem, Lincolnton	NS		—	—
5	Aspen St.	Neal Roseman, Lincolnton	NS		—	—
10	Grammar	Kathryn Heim, Lincolnton	NS		—	—
18	Lincolnton	S. R. Lowder, Lincolnton	—	—	II-A	—
	MACON:					
1	Academy	Mrs. Bess N. Stewart, Dillard, Ga., R. 1	NS		—	—
2	Allison-Watts	Mrs. Pearl H. Corbin, Otto	NS		—	—
2	Aquone	Mary Elmore, Aquone	NS		—	—
1	Beecher	Evelyn Kinsland, Nantahala	NS		—	—
1	Buck Creek	Mrs. Myrtle F. Keener, Gneiss	NS		—	—
2	Burningtown	Jessie Ramsey, Tellico	NS		—	—
1	Camp Branch	Mrs. Fleta G. Mason, Nantahala	NS		—	—
2	Clarks Chapel	Mary Strain, Franklin, R. 2	NS		—	—
2	Cowee	Mrs. A. L. Ramsey, Franklin, R. 3	NS		—	—
1	Ellijay	Jack Carpenter, Cullasaja	NS		—	—
26	Franklin	G. L. Houk, Franklin	II-A	1926	II-A	1921
1	Gold Mine	J. B. Brendle, Franklin, R. 4	NS		—	—
1	Harmony	Mrs. Marie G. Roper, Franklin, R. 3	NS		—	—
2	Hickory Knoll	Jack Sloan, Franklin, R. 2	NS		—	—
2	Higdonville	Sanford Smith, Higdonville	NS		—	—
11	Highlands	O. F. Summer, Highlands	NS		II-B	1932
2	Holly Springs	Mrs. Eunice Siler, Franklin	NS		—	—
3	Iotla	Chas Norton, Franklin, R. 3	NS		—	—
2	Kyle	Lolita Dean, Kyle	NS		—	—
2	Liberty	May McCoy, Leatherman	NS		—	—
1	Lower Tesenta	Blanche Vinson, Franklin, R. 2	NS		—	—
3	Maple Springs	Mattie Wilkes, Franklin	NS		—	—
1	Marshburns	S. A. Bryson, Cullasaja	NS		—	—
1	Morgans	Ralph V. Angel, Franklin	NS		—	—
1	Mt. Grove	Lucile Kimsey, Franklin, R. 2	NS		—	—
1	Mt. View	Zelma Jenkins, Dillard, Ga., R. 1	NS		—	—

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	MACON:			
2	Mulberry	Myrtle Vinson, Tryphosa	NS	— —
5	Nantahala	Mrs. Paul Grist, Flats	NS	NS
2	Oak Dale	Nora Moody, Franklin, R. 3	NS	— —
3	Oak Grove	Ray N. Moses, Etna	NS	— —
2	Oak Ridge	C. S. Tilley, Franklin, R. 4	NS	— —
1	Olive Hill	Grace Wilkes, Franklin	NS	— —
2	Otto	Beatrice Mosley, Otto	NS	— —
2	Pine Grove	T. T. Love, Franklin	NS	— —
2	Rainbow Springs	Mrs. Martha C. Shields, Rainbow Springs	NS	— —
2	Salem	Mrs. Pearl P. Stewart, Franklin	NS	— —
2	Scaly	Grace Carpenter, Scaly	NS	— —
4	Slagle	Glen Patton, Franklin, R. 1	NS	— —
3	Union	Frank Flemming, Franklin, R. 2	NS	— —
1	Upper Tesenta	Pauline Cabe, Franklin, R. 2	NS	— —
1	Walnut Creek	Norman West, Franklin	NS	— —
2	Watauga	Mrs. Lola Kiser, Franklin	NS	— —
	MADISON:			
14	Beech Glen	W. S. Burleson, Ivy	NS	II-B 1930
2	Big Laurel	Mrs. Mary Franklin, Marshall, R. 3	NS	— —
3	Bright Hope	Clive Whitt, English	NS	— —
2	Bull Creek	Glen Jarvis, Mars Hill, R.	NS	— —
3	California Creek	Elma Carter, Mars Hill, R.	NS	— —
6	Center	Roy Young, Marshall, R. 2	NS	— —
1	Doe Branch	Howard Haynie, Barnard	NS	— —
4	Foster Creek	Axtley Hunter, Flag Pond, Tenn., R. 1	NS	— —
2	Grape Vine	Grant McDaris, Marshall, R. 2	NS	— —
1	Highland	Mrs. Agnes Price, Barnard	NS	— —
12	Hot Springs	Roscoe Phillips, Hot Springs	II-A 1930	II-B 1931
2	Ivy Ridge	Alvin Hill, Flag Pond, Tenn., R. 1	NS	— —
1	Keener	Rickman Fleming, Joe	NS	— —
2	Laurel Valley	Nancy Anderson, Mars Hill, R.	NS	— —
1	Little Creek	Oval Ramsey, Mars Hill	NS	— —
2	Long Branch	Albun Buckner, Marshall, R. 2	NS	— —
2	Lower Big Pine	Bernard Brigman, Worley	NS	— —
3	Lower Little Pine	Myrtle L. Elmore, Marshall, R. 1	NS	— —
20	Marshall	Guy B. Rhodes, Marshall	NS	II-A 1923
15	Mars Hill	E. B. Bailey, Mars Hill	NS	II-A 1926
3	Meadow Fork	Jack V. Joyce, Joe	NS	— —
1	Oak Grove	Bessie Roberts, Marshall, R. 2	NS	— —
2	Piney Grove	Lina Ponder, Marshall, R. 1	NS	— —
1	Poplar Gap	Mrs. Coro W. Stines, Joe	NS	— —
3	Revere	P. N. McDevitt, Marshall, R. 3	NS	— —
2	Rice	Winston Rice, Marshall, R. 3	NS	— —
1	Rice's Cove	Tressalee Barnett, Marshall, R. 3	NS	— —
2	Roaring Fork	Mrs. Verna Blankenship, Bluff	NS	— —
1	Sandy Mush	Auburn Wyatt, Leicester, R. 1	NS	— —
2	Spill Corn	Fowler Wallin, Marshall, R. 3	NS	— —
14	Spring Creek	R. E. Meadows, Spring Creek	II-B 1930	II-A 1930
1	Stackhouse	Mrs. Jessie Laws, Walnut	NS	— —
3	Upper Big Pine	Sam J. Peek, Big Pine	NS	— —
2	Upper Little Pine	Minnie Rice, Marshall, R. 1	NS	— —
14	Walnut	E. D. Wilson, Walnut	II-A 1927	II-A 1924
3	Walnut Creek	Warren Ramsey, Marshall, R. 2	NS	— —
16	White Rock	H. W. Cook, Marshall, R. 3	II-A 1936	II-B 1933
	MARTIN:			
10	Bear Grass	T. O. Hickman, Williamston, R.	NS	II-B 1933

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	MARTIN:					
8	Everetts	C. R. Simpson, Everetts	NS		—	—
7	Farm Life	C. B. Martin, Williamston, R.	NS		II-B	1933
2	Gold Point	Harold F. Brown, Robersonville, R.	NS		—	—
6	Hamilton	B. B. Castellow, Hamilton	NS		—	—
2	Hassell	G. S. Haislip, Hassell	NS		—	—
14	Jamesville	J. T. Ussle, Jamesville	NS		II-A	1925
13	Oak City	H. M. Ainsley, Oak City	II-B	1925	II-A	1924
19	Robersonville	L. W. Anderson, Robersonville	II-A†	1938	II-A	1923
25	Williamston	D. N. Hix, Williamston	II-A	1926	II-A	—
	McDOWELL:					
4	Dysartville	Richard Shaw, Dysartville	NS		—	—
16	Glenwood	Chas. L. Norwood, Nealsville	II-A	1931	II-A	1924
11	Nebo	Stanly Livingston, Nebo	NS		II-B	1923
12	North Cove	E. V. Gouge, Marion, R. 3	NS		II-B	1938
24	Old Fort	S. A. McDuffie, Old Fort	II-A	1927	II-A	1922
17	Pleasant Garden	W. A. Young, Marion, R. 4	II-A	1927	II-A	1927
	MARION:					
12	Clinchfield	Ruth Greenlee, Marion	II-A	1926	—	—
9	East Marion	Mamie Stacey, Marion	II-A	1926	—	—
6	Eugene Cross	Mrs. Garland Williams, Marion	NS		—	—
25	Marion	Zeb B. Vance, Marion	II-A	1929	II-A	—
6	West Marion	Pauline Tipton, Marion	NS		—	—
	MECKLENBURG:					
11	Bain	H. H. Scott, Matthews, R. 3	II-B	1930	II-A	1926
23	Berryhill	W. D. Loy, Charlotte, R. 4	II-A	1927	II-A	1927
4	Clear Creek	H. B. Thompson, Matthews, R. 2	NS		—	—
12	Cornelius	H. M. Young, Cornelius	II-B	1926	II-A	1922
11	Davidson	C. L. Ives, Davidson	II-A	1936	I-B	1922
19	Derita	Marvin N. Hunter, Derita	II-B	1928	II-A	1927
7	Hickory Grove	C. D. Wilson, Matthews, R. 3	II-B	1930	—	—
13	Hoskins	Jack R. Melton, Charlotte, R. 5	II-A	1929	—	—
21	Huntersville	C. R. Stroupe, Huntersville	NS		II-A	1925
5	Kendall	Mattie Murray, Paw Creek	NS		—	—
16	Long Creek	T. S. Hood, Huntersville, R. 1	NS		II-A	1925
16	Matthews	C. L. Pearce, Matthews	II-B	1926	II-A	1924
4	Nevin	Mrs. Margaret B. McConnell, Charlotte, R. 9	NS		—	—
12	Newell	C. A. Hough, Newell	II-B	1931	II-A	1926
4	Oakdale	W. H. Brown, Charlotte, R. 9	NS		—	—
18	Oakhurst	Melvin H. Taylor, Charlotte	II-A	1926	II-A	1926
20	Paw Creek	J. G. Barnette, Charlotte, R. 6	II-A	1929	II-A	1924
11	Pineville	W. E. Derrick, Pineville	II-B	1926	II-A	1924
3	Providence	Edmonia Blakeney, Matthews, R. 1	NS		—	—
10	Sharon	W. G. Lowry, Pineville	NS		II-A	1929
6	Steele Creek	F. L. Stroupe, Pineville, R. 1	II-B	1933	—	—
23	Thomasboro	Geo. B. Coon, Charlotte, R. 5	II-B	1929	II-A	1938
6	Woodlawn	Mrs. Lucile C. Boylston, Charlotte	II-B	1930	—	—
	CHARLOTTE:					
40	Alexander Graham, Jr.	A. M. Elliott, E. Morehead St.	—	—	I-AA*	—
50	Central High Sr.	E. H. Garinger, Elisabeth Ave.	—	—		
26	Piedmont Jr.	J. M. Dunlap, E. Tenth St.	—	—		
16	Bethune	Gay Willis, 9th & Graham Sts.	I-A	1926	—	—
24	H. P. Harding	J. R. Hawkins, Irvin Ave.	—	—	I-AA	—
25	Charlotte Technical	F. T. Selby, Pegram Street	—	—	I-AA	—
26	Dilworth	Ursula Blankenship, E. Park Avenue	I-B	1926	—	—
8	Eastover	Daphne Ransom, Cherokee Rd.	I-B	1937	—	—

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	MECKLENBURG:			
24	Elizabeth	Hattie Alexander, Travis Ave. & Fifth St.	I-A 1927	— —
28	First Ward	Addie Hinson, 9th and Brevard Sts.	I-B 1928	— —
6	Glenwood	Mrs. Edith C. Werts, Clay Avenue	I-A† 1938	— —
13	Lawyers Road	Mrs. E. H. Burch, Central Ave.	I-B 1937	— —
16	Myers Park	Florence Jamison, Radcliffe Ave.	I-B 1929	— —
3	North Charlotte	Mattie McNinch, N. Caldwell Ext.	NS	— —
6	Parks Hutchison	Mrs. Pattie B. McGee, Hutchison Ave.	I-A† 1938	— —
14	Plaza Road	Mrs. E. S. Brown, Plaza Road	I-B 1926	— —
8	Seversville	Mrs. Nettie Wearn, Savona Ave.	II-A 1928	— —
1	Sunshine	Mrs. Oris O'Daniel, N. Cecil St.	NS	— —
7	Zeb Vance	Nelle Mann, W. Third St.	II-A 1926	— —
26	Villa Heights	W. R. Garrison, Catawba Ave.	II-A 1928	— —
8	Wesley Heights	Lucille Boylan, Summit Ave.	I-A† 1938	— —
16	Wilmore	Ellen Brice, W. Blvd.	I-B 1927	— —
	MITCHELL:			
1	Altapass	Ethel Rose, Spruce Pine	NS	— —
2	Bandana	G. D. Wilson, Bakersville	NS	— —
1	Beans Creek	Louetta Youngblood, Ewart	NS	— —
25	Bowman	A. V. Nolan, Bakersville	II-A 1926	II-A 1924
9	Bulsdean	J. Dont Street, Bulsdean	NS	— —
1	Chestnut Grove	Mrs. Ora T. McKinney, Spruce Pine	NS	— —
1	Estatoe	Elmira Byrd, Estatoe	NS	— —
6	Glen Ayre	Colonel Bennett, Bakersville, R. 1	NS	— —
1	Gouge's Creek	Trula Collis Queen, Spruce Pine	NS	— —
27	Harris	J. B. Deyton, Spruce Pine	II-A 1926	II-A 1924
3	Hawk	T. C. Jones, Bakersville	NS	— —
6	Ledger	Frank Young, Bakersville, R. 1	NS	— —
3	Poplar	Park Griffith, Relief	NS	— —
1	Sparks	Walter Thomas, Mica	NS	— —
1	Sunshine	Helen Twiggs, Spruce Pine	NS	— —
14	Tipton Hill	Mrs. Cerema P. Yelton, Tipton Hill	II-B 1935	II-A 1929
1	Wiseman	Edna Washburn, Mica	NS	— —
	MONTGOMERY:			
13	Biscoe	V. R. White, Biscoe	II-B 1934	II-A 1925
22	Candor	T. N. Frye, Candor	II-A 1927	II-A 1924
3	Eldorado	Moses Holmes, Eldorado	NS	— —
4	Ether	R. G. Davis, Steeds	NS	— —
3	Flint Hill	R. J. Elliott, Troy, R.	NS	— —
17	Mt. Gilead	H. A. Nanney, Mt. Gilead	II-A 1928	II-A 1922
2	Onvil	B. E. Johnson, Candor, R.	NS	— —
2	Pekin	L. P. Hendrix, Mt. Gilead, R.	NS	— —
2	Piney Grove	Ollie Nall, Allreds	NS	— —
15	Star	D. W. Sanders, Star	II-B 1929	II-A 1925
27	Troy	F. R. Richardson, Troy	II-A 1929	II-A 1921
3	Uwharrie	H. O. Satterfield, Uwharrie	NS	— —
3	Wadeville	C. G. Beaman, Jr., Troy	NS	— —
	MOORE:			
15	Aberdeen	L. J. Dawkins, Aberdeen	II-A 1936	II-A 1923
2	Acorn Ridge	Flossie Lineberry, Spies	NS	— —
15	Cameron	R. F. Lowry, Cameron	II-A 1935	II-A 1936
23	Carthage	B. E. Beasley, Carthage	II-B 1930	II-A —
1	Dover	Maude Maness, Steeds	NS	— —
4	Eagle Springs	G. Titus Rogers, Eagle Springs	NS	— —
8	Elise Academy	E. A. West, Hemp	II-B 1936	II-A 1927
11	Highfalls	W. G. Coltrane, Highfalls	NS	II-B 1937

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	MOORE:					
2	Melton	Mrs. Maggie U. Hill, Eagle Springs	NS		—	—
2	Moody	T. Roy Phillips, Steeds	NS		—	—
1	Needham's Grove	Valdah Deaton, Steeds	NS		—	—
9	Sandhill Farm Life	W. L. Kiser, Carthage, R. 3	NS		II-B	—
14	Vass-Lakeview	A. M. Calhoun, Vass	NS		II-A	1924
14	West End	J. F. Sinclair, West End	NS		II-A	1928
	PINEHURST:					
16	Pinehurst	W. L. Cunningham, Pinehurst	II-B	1934	I-B	1925
	SOUTHERN PINES:					
3	Primary	Jessie M. Dwight, Southern Pines	I-B	1936	—	—
16	Southern Pines	Frank W. Webster, Southern Pines	—	—	I-A*	1923
	NASH:					
16	Bailey	C. U. Williams, Bailey	II-A	1927	II-A	1926
13	Benvenue	C. B. Honeycutt, Rocky Mount, R. 3	II-B	1928	II-A	1925
10	Castalia	W. C. Hopkins, Castalia	II-B	1935	II-B	1927
17	Coopers	E. C. Pearce, Nashville, R. 2	II-A	1935	II-A	1933
7	Ferrells	A. G. Hamrick, Middlesex, R. 2	NS		—	—
5	Griffins	Z. H. Rose, Nashville, R. 1	NS		—	—
3	Macedonia	W. L. Winkler, Nashville, R. 1	NS		—	—
14	Middlesex	Needham G. Bryan, Middlesex	II-B	1926	II-A	1923
5	Momeyer	J. C. Shore, Nashville, R. 2	NS		—	—
8	Mt. Pleasant	S. R. Murray, Bailey, R. 3	NS		—	—
19	Nashville	A. S. Ballard, Nashville	II-A	1926	II-A	1923
4	Oak Level	A. H. Braswell, Castalia	NS		—	—
1	Orphanage	Alma Broughton, Middlesex, R.	NS		—	—
15	Red Oak	E. C. Jernigan, Red Oak	II-A	1928	II-A	—
5	Rocky Mt. Mills	Mrs. Mary W. James, Rocky Mount	NS		—	—
3	Salem	Mrs. J. A. Leonard, Nashville	NS		—	—
5	Sharpsburg	Mrs. Russell Baker, Sharpsburg	NS		—	—
22	Spring Hope	M. V. Parrish, Spring Hope	II-A	1925	II-A	1923
6	Stanhope	H. D. Richardson, Spring Hope, R. 1	NS		—	—
11	Whitakers	H. A. Hendrix, Whitakers	NS		II-A	1924
9	Williford	T. D. Carpenter, Rocky Mount, R. 1	II-B	1927	—	—
	ROCKY MOUNT:					
9	Bassett	Mrs. Charlotte Thorpe, Rocky Mount	II-A	1929	—	—
9	Battle	Mrs. J. H. Herbert, Rocky Mount	II-A	1928	—	—
16	Edgemont	Fannie Gorham, Rocky Mount	II-A	1928	—	—
38	High	I. E. Ready, Rocky Mount	—	—	I-AA*	—
13	West	Embra Morton, Rocky Mount	II-A	1928	—	—
9	Wilkinson	Bessie McDearman, Rocky Mount	II-A	1928	—	—
	NEW HANOVER:					
7	Bradley Creek	Dale K. Spencer, Wilmington	II-B	1934	—	—
8	Cornelius Harnett	Mrs. Manley Williams, Wilmington	I-A†	1938	—	—
8	Delgado	C. G. Berry, Wilmington	NS		—	—
8	Forest Hills	Katherine VonGlahn, Wilmington	II-A†	1938	—	—
16	Hemenway	Sue Boon, Wilmington	II-A	1925	—	—
20	Isaac Bear	Annie W. Herring, Wilmington	II-A	1934	—	—
4	Myrtle Grove and Carolina Beach	Madge Woods, Wilmington	NS		—	—
56	New Hanover	T. T. Hamilton, Wilmington	—	—	I-AA*	—
5	Sunset Park	Mrs. Marion Shuffler, Wilmington	NS		—	—
29	Tileston	J. W. Grise, Wilmington	II-A	1926	—	—
13	William Hooper	Arline Kimball, Wilmington	II-A	1930	—	—
11	Winter Park	I. A. McCary, Wilmington	II-A	1934	—	—
8	Wrightsboro	Nellie Fentress, Wilmington	II-A	1934	—	—

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			Elementary	High School
	NORTHAMPTON:			
14	Conway	T. J. Jessup, Conway	II-B 1934	II-A 1926
12	Gaston	B. H. Johnson, Garysburg	NS	II-B 1936
13	Jackson	T. G. Britt, Jackson	NS	II-A 1927
3	Lasker	W. M. Futrell, Lasker	NS	— —
2	Milwaukee	Gertrude Spencer, Milwaukee	NS	— —
2	Pendleton	Mrs. Leon Blythe, Pendleton	NS	— —
12	Rich Square	B. G. Short, Rich Square	NS	II-A —
14	Seaboard	T. R. Everett, Seaboard	NS	II-A 1922
8	Severn	W. S. Clarke, Severn	NS	II-B 1929
13	Woodland	V. R. Brantley, Woodland	NS	II-A 1923
	ONSLOW:			
1	Catherine Lake	Mrs. W. G. Petteway, Catherine Lake	NS	— —
18	Dixon	C. Bruce Hunter, Dixon	NS	II-A 1928
1	Gurganus	Hosea Brown, Richlands	NS	— —
1	Harris Creek	Mrs. Catherine Hargett, Jacksonville	NS	— —
2	Haw Branch	Bertha Rhodes, Richlands	NS	— —
19	Jacksonville	E. L. Key, Jacksonville	II-B 1934	II-A 1922
2	Nine Mile	Pauline Gornto, Verona	NS	— —
1	Padgett	Arline Blake, Maple Hill	NS	— —
22	Richlands	B. B. C. Kesler, Richlands	NS	II-A 1922
2	Sand Hill	Penie Bryan, Richlands	NS	— —
1	Springfield	Mrs. Hattie C. Horne, Richlands	NS	— —
12	Swansboro	J. B. Mitchell, Swansboro	NS	II-A 1931
1	Sycamore	Julia Provost, Richlands	NS	— —
11	White Oak	L. B. Farnell, Jacksonville	NS	II-B 1928
	ORANGE:			
12	Aycock	Mrs. V. L. Warren, Hillsboro, R. 2	II-B 1934	II-B 1930
5	Caldwell	H. R. Nettles	NS	— —
9	Carrboro	Mrs. L. R. Sturdivant, Carrboro	II-B† 1938	— —
10	Efland	O. G. Thompson, Efland	II-B† 1938	II-B 1927
26	Hillsboro	G. A. Brown, Hillsboro	II-A 1929	II-A 1923
4	Murphy	Mrs. S. A. Bowden, Durham, R. 1	NS	— —
4	Orange Grove	G. C. McBane, Hillsboro, R. 3	NS	— —
3	St. Mary's	Mrs. E. R. Dowdy, Hillsboro	NS	— —
6	West Hillsboro	Mrs. R. H. Claytor, Hillsboro	NS	— —
4	White Cross	Mrs. J. P. Jones, Chapel Hill	NS	— —
	CHAPEL HILL:			
14	Elementary	W. J. Boger, Jr., Chapel Hill	I-A 1934	— —
9	High	A. W. Honeycutt, Chapel Hill	— —	I-A* —
	PAMLICO:			
12	Alliance	L. A. Bruton, Alliance	NS	II-A 1923
9	Arapahoe	R. A. Haddock, Arapahoe	NS	II-B 1923
11	Hobucken	H. D. Epting, Hobucken	NS	II-B 1925
10	Oriental	T. J. Collier, Oriental	NS	II-A 1923
12	Stonewall	J. J. Lents, Stonewall	II-B 1935	II-A 1922
	PASQUOTANK:			
16	Central	Ralph W. Holmes, Elizabeth City, R. 2	II-A 1930	II-A 1928
5	Newland	Marion C. Holland, Elizabeth City, R. 4	NS	NS
12	Weeksville	H. L. Swain, Weeksville	II-A 1931	II-A 1925
	ELIZABETH CITY:			
17	High	Edgar E. Bundy, Elizabeth City	— —	II-A —
13	Primary	Mrs. George Winslow, Elizabeth City	II-B 1936	— —
15	S. L. Sheep	Hattie Harney, Elizabeth City		

Number Teachers and Principals	COUNTY AND CITY UNITS Name of School	Principal and School Address	Classification and Date Elementary	 High School
	PENDER:			
12	Atkinson	G. W. Harriett, Atkinson	II-B 1930	II-A 1923
21	Burgaw	E. M. Thompson, Burgaw	II-A 1925	II-A —
13	Long Creek-Grady	Paul B. Potter, Rocky Point	II-B 1931	II-A 1925
2	Maple Hill	Mrs. Louise G. Dees, Maple Hill	NS	— —
17	Penderlea	D. H. Holliday, Willard	NS	II-A 1938
3	Rocky Point	Mrs. R. W. Southerland, Rocky Point	NS	— —
8	Topsail	O. C. Burton, Hampstead	NS	II-B 1923
	PERQUIMANS:			
1	Ballahack	Ruth Hurdle, Hertford, R. 2	NS	— —
7	Hertford	Mary E. Sumner, Hertford	II-B 1928	— —
3	New Hope	Mrs. W. E. Dail, New Hope	NS	— —
12	Perquimans Co. High	F. T. Johnson, Hertford	— —	II-A 1925
10	Perquimans Grammar	Rupert Ainsley, Hertford	NS	— —
1	White Hat	Johnnie White, Hertford	NS	— —
	PERSON:			
12	Allensville	S. B. Satterwhite, Roxboro, R.	NS	II-A 1930
15	Bethel Hill	L. S. Cannon, Woodsdale	II-A 1936	II-A 1928
9	Bushy Fork	J. L. Hester, Roxboro, R.	II-B† 1938	— —
6	Ca-Vel	Mrs. Madoline C. Trowbridge, Roxboro	NS	— —
3	Cunningham	Lucy L. Green, Semora, R.	NS	— —
2	East Roxboro	Mrs. Elizabeth F. Duncan, Roxboro	NS	— —
14	Helena	R. C. Garrison, Timberlake	NS	II-A 1924
9	Hurdle Mills	J. B. Currin, Roxboro	NS	II-A 1932
2	Indian School	E. L. Wehrenberg, Woodsdale	NS	— —
6	Longhurst	Mrs. Huldah H. Winstead, Roxboro, R.	NS	— —
9	Mt. Tirzah	E. B. Isley, Roxboro	NS	II-B 1937
5	Olive Hill	H. D. Young, Roxboro	NS	— —
29	Roxboro	J. W. Gaddy, Jr., Roxboro	II-A 1936	II-A 1925
	PITT:			
11	Arthur	J. W. Webster, Belle Arthur	NS	NS
23	Ayden	W. M. Jenkins, Ayden	II-B 1935	II-A —
16	Belvoir	H. H. Deaton, Greenville, R. 4	NS	II-A 1934
16	Bethel	G. N. Noble, Bethel	II-B 1928	II-A 1924
24	Chicod	Newman Lewis, Greenville, R. 3	NS	II-A 1931
9	Falkland	J. T. Lewis, Falkland	II-A† 1938	— —
21	Farmville	J. H. Moore, Farmville	II-A 1935	II-A —
12	Fountain	John Guy, Fountain	II-A 1928	II-A 1926
14	Grifton	H. C. Oglesby, Grifton	NS	II-A 1921
17	Grimesland	J. P. McBryde, Grimesland	II-B 1937	II-A 1931
10	Pactolus	Hyatt Forrest, Pactolus	NS	NS
12	Stokes	G. P. Carr, Stokes	II-B 1936	II-A 1928
22	Winterville	C. D. Ward, Winterville	II-A 1928	II-A —
	GREENVILLE:			
18	Greenville High	V. M. Mulholland, Greenville	— —	I-AA* —
10	Third Street	Eva Keeter, Greenville	I-B† 1938	— —
13	Training	Frances Wahl, Greenville	I-B† 1938	— —
7	West Greenville	Agnes Fullilove, Greenville	II-A 1926	— —
	POLK:			
18	Green's Creek	A. A. Atkins, Campobello, S. C., R. 1	II-B 1935	II-A 1925
9	Mill Spring	W. H. McDonald, Mill Spring	NS	— —
16	Stearns	J. M. Andrews, Columbus	II-A 1934	II-A —
10	Sunny View	G. E. Gibbs, Mill Spring, R. 2	NS	NS

Number Teachers and Principals	COUNTY AND CITY UNITS Name of School	Principal and School Address	Classification and Date Elementary	 High School
	POLK:			
	TRYON-SALUDA:			
3	Lynn	D. W. B. Coon, Tryon	NS	— —
12	Saluda	J. G. Michael, Saluda	NS	I-B 1925
15	Tryon	M. B. Caldwell, Tryon	II-A 1927	I-B 1925
	RANDOLPH:			
7	Balfour	W. T. Nau, Asheboro	II-B† 1938	— —
2	Bethel	Allen Prevost, Asheboro, R. 1	NS	— —
10	Coleridge	C. A. Cox, Coleridge	NS	NS
1	Cross Roads	Treva Richardson, Seagrove, R. 1	NS	— —
3	Central Falls	Waldo C. Cheek, Asheboro	NS	— —
3	Cedar Falls	Geo. T. Gunter, Asheboro	NS	— —
1	Davis	Herbert R. Cox, Bennett	NS	— —
13	Farmer	W. H. Dewar, Farmer	NS	II-A 1926
12	Franklinville	H. M. Hackney, Franklinville	NS	II-A 1926
10	Gray's Chapel	Glenn Robertson, Liberty	NS	II-B 1931
17	Liberty	W. E. Powell, Liberty	II-B 1932	II-A 1923
1	Mt. Pleasant	Ruth Kearns, Asheboro, R. 2	NS	— —
1	Mt. Olivett	Mrs. Nellie S. Teague, Seagrove, R. 1	NS	— —
3	New Hope	T. W. Ward, Denton	NS	— —
6	New Market	A. M. Primm, Sophia	NS	— —
2	Poplar Ridge	Lillian Myers, Trinity, R. 1	NS	— —
7	Providence	Robert Ayers, Climax	NS	NS
25	Randleman	H. H. Hamilton, Randleman	II-A 1930	II-A 1924
20	Ramseur	R. C. White, Ramseur	NS	II-A 1923
1	Rocky Mt.	W. C. Macon, Asheboro, Star R.	NS	— —
13	Seagrove	J. M. Green, Seagrove	NS	II-A 1928
9	Staley	G. R. Motsinger, Staley	NS	II-B 1936
25	Trinity	F. D. McLeod, Trinity	II-B 1934	II-A 1924
6	Tabernacle	Mrs. Mary Walker, Asheboro, R. 2	NS	— —
2	Trogdon	Loula Andrews, Seagrove, R. 1	NS	— —
2	Ulah	Mrs. C. A. Hylton, Randleman, R. 2	NS	— —
2	Union	Caesar Phillips, Pisgah	NS	— —
2	Worthville	Mrs. Ruby W. Garner, Asheboro	NS	— —
	ASHEBORO:			
13	Asheboro	Alma J. Lassiter, Asheboro	— —	II-A —
17	Fayetteville St.	Mrs. Gilbert Councilman, Asheboro	II-A 1927	— —
10	Park Street	Donna Lee Loflin, Asheboro	II-B† 1938	— —
	RICHMOND:			
8	Cordova	Mrs. W. C. Nichols, Rockingham, R. 4	II-A 1925	— —
3	Covington	Emma Ewing, Ellerbe, R. 1	NS	— —
2	Crosland	Nellie L. Rushin, Rockingham, R. 1	NS	— —
29	Ellerbe	R. F. Little, Ellerbe	NS	II-A 1923
9	Hoffman	M. A. Powers, Hoffman	NS	II-A 1929
2	Ledbetter	Mrs. D. L. Culberson, Rockingham	NS	— —
2	Norman	Mrs. Marvin Green, Norman	NS	— —
1	Osborne	Mrs. Helen W. Gibbons, Hamlet	NS	— —
3	Peachland	Mrs. A. W. McKay, Cognac	NS	— —
7	Pee Dee	A. J. Flanagan, Rockingham	II-B 1935	— —
4	Roberdell	Mamie Monroe, Rockingham	NS	— —
24	Rohanen	Mrs. Robert McKenzie, Rockingham	II-A 1931	— —
2	Zion	Mrs. Nettie B. McIntosh, Roberdell	NS	— —
	HAMLET:			
6	Fayetteville St.	Margaret Crowell, Hamlet	II-A 1936	— —
24	Hamlet Ave.	W. L. Hatiwanger, Hamlet	II-A 1926	I-AA* —
9	Pansy Fetner	Rena Tillman, Hamlet	II-A 1926	— —

Number Teachers and Principals	COUNTY AND CITY UNITS Name of School	Principal and School Address	Classification and Date Elementary		High School	
	RICHMOND:					
	ROCKINGHAM:					
13	Grammar	Bessie Terry, Rockingham	II-A	1925	—	—
5	Great Falls	Frances O'Daniel, Rockingham	II-B	1927	—	—
24	Rockingham	Kate Finley, Rockingham	—	—	I-AA*	—
	ROBESON:					
13	Allenton	J. N. Walker, Lumberton, R. 5	NS		II-A	1931
13	Barnesville	W. B. Taylor, Barnesville	NS		II-B	1932
13	Barker-Ten Mile	D. B. Oliver, Lumberton	NS		II-A	1925
2	Centenary	Mary Stewart, Rowland, R.	NS		—	—
10	East Lumberton	Mrs. Janie C. Hargrave, Lumberton	NS		—	—
25	Fairmont	B. E. Littlefield, Fairmont	II-A	1926	II-A	1923
2	Liberty	Mrs. Mary B. Bracy, Rowland, R.	NS		—	—
7	Long Branch	J. P. Powers, Lumberton, R.	NS		—	—
3	Lumber Bridge	Cecil Harmond, Lumber Bridge	NS		—	—
13	Maxton	R. M. McGirt, Maxton	II-A	1936	II-A	1923
2	McDonald	R. L. Shirley, McDonald	NS		—	—
17	Orrum	C. H. McGregor, Orrum	NS		II-A	1923
12	Parkton	R. C. Dorsett, Parkton	NS		II-A	1923
3	Pembroke	Mrs. Bessie Biddell, Pembroke	NS		—	—
13	Philadelphus	E. W. Morgan, Red Springs	NS		II-A	1922
14	Rowland	L. H. Williamson, Rowland	II-B	1934	II-A	—
13	Smiths	J. W. King, Lumberton, R. 5	NS		II-A	1931
3	Smyrna	Mrs. Marguerite Leggett, Lumberton	NS		—	—
7	South Robeson	J. W. George, Fairmont	NS		—	—
22	St. Pauls	E. R. Franklin, St. Pauls	II-A	1928	II-A	—
3	West Lumberton	Mrs. Beatrice M. Culbreth, Lumberton, R.	NS		—	—
2	White Pond	Dosie Watson, Fairmont, R.	NS		—	—
	INDIAN:					
5	Ashpole Center	Lonnie H. Oxendine, Pembroke, R.	NS		—	—
5	Barker-Ten Mile	Theodore Maynor, Pembroke	NS		—	—
1	Bethel Hill	Bessie O. Ransom, Pembroke	NS		—	—
3	Burnt Swamp	E. B. Sampson, Pembroke, R.	NS		—	—
5	Deep Branch	Wayne Maynor, Pembroke, R.	NS		—	—
10	Fairmont	Bradford Lowry, Lumberton	NS		II-B	1935
10	Green Grove	Carlee S. Lowry, Pembroke	NS		NS	
2	Harpers Ferry	Thomas H. Oxendine, Pembroke, R.	NS		—	—
2	Hollywood	Ancil Sanderson, Rowland, R. 1	NS		—	—
2	Hopewell	Ausout Lowry, Pembroke	NS		—	—
1	Little Zion	W. Q. A. Lowry, Pembroke	NS		—	—
	Magnolia	Frank Epps, Lumberton, R.	NS		—	—
1	New Bethel	Ruby C. Dial, Fairmont	NS		—	—
4	Oxendine	James E. Chavis, Pembroke	NS		—	—
7	Pembroke Normal	J. R. Lowery, Pembroke	—	—	II-A	—
13	Pembroke	Kermit Lowry, Pembroke	NS		—	—
2	Philadelphus	Claudie Oxendine, Pembroke	NS		—	—
7	Piney Grove No. 1	Calvin Lowry, Lumberton	NS		—	—
3	Piney Grove No. 2	W. G. Revels, Pembroke, R.	NS		—	—
15	Prospect	Clifton Oxendine, Pembroke	NS		II-B	1932
2	Rennert	John H. Sampson, Pembroke	NS		—	—
2	Smyrna	Sterling P. Lowry, Lumberton, R.	NS		—	—
1	Turnout	Andrew Carl Lowry, Pembroke	NS		—	—
13	Union Chapel	Martin L. Lowry, Pembroke	NS		NS	
3	White Hill	Woodrow Sampson, Pembroke	NS		—	—
	LUMBERTON:					
9	Grammar	Mrs. J. H. Barrington, Lumberton	II-A	1935	—	—
14	Primary	Bunch Rowland, Lumberton				
13	High	J. N. Roberson, Lumberton	—	—	I-A*	—

Number Teachers and Principals	COUNTY AND CITY UNITS Name of School	Principal and School Address	Classification and Date Elementary		Classification and Date High School	
	ROBESON:					
	RED SPRINGS:					
9	Elementary	Annie Belle DeVane, Red Springs	II-A	1929	—	—
8	High	A. C. Stephenson, Red Springs	—	—	II-A	1923
	ROCKINGHAM:					
18	Bethany	O. M. Staton, Reidsville, R. 4	II-A	1928	II-A	1925
7	Happy Home	James Allan Lewis, Ruffin, R. 2	II-A†	1938	—	—
7	Huntsville	John Wagoner, Stokesdale, R.	NS		—	—
19	Mayodan	E. F. Duncan, Mayodan	II-A	1928	II-A	1932
7	Monroeton	Wm. G. Smith, Reidsville, R. 2	NS		—	—
16	Ruffin	E. M. Macon, Ruffin	II-B	1926	II-A	1925
7	Sadler	Marvin Gunn, Reidsville, R. 5	NS		—	—
22	Stoneville	Benj. W. Brock, Stoneville	II-A	1928	II-A	1923
18	Wentworth	Mason D. Field, Wentworth	II-B	1933	II-A	1925
9	Williamsburg	Reid Staton, Reidsville, R. 1	NS		—	—
	LEAKSVILLE:					
11	Burton Grove	Homer Vernon, Leaksville	II-B	1928	—	—
23	Draper	A. S. Daniels, Draper	II-A	1927	—	—
20	Graded	H. M. Bowling, Leaksville	NS		—	—
28	High	C. H. Weatherly, Leaksville	—	—	II-A	—
11	Lakeside	Mrs. Elnora H. Anderson, Leaksville	NS		—	—
6	North Spray	Mrs. Frances E. Fagge, Leaksville	NS		—	—
9	Spray	Mrs. H. D. Voss, Leaksville	NS		—	—
	MADISON:					
9	Elementary	Sarah Lee Brock, Madison	II-A	1928	—	—
8	High	J. C. Lassiter, Madison	—	—	II-A	1922
4	Intelligence	Mrs. Ruth M. Wilson, Madison	NS		—	—
	REIDSVILLE:					
11	Franklin St.	Jerome Douglas, Reidsville	II-A	1927	—	—
18	High	C. C. Lipscomb, Reidsville	—	—	I-AA	—
10	Lawsonville Ave.	K. B. Hook, Reidsville	NS		—	—
6	North End	E. C. Anderson, Reidsville	NS		—	—
7	South End	Orene B. Hollowell, Reidsville	NS		—	—
	ROWAN:					
6	Bostian	R. J. Roberts, Landis	NS		—	—
26	China Grove	Curtis Bivens, China Grove	II-A	1928	II-A	—
15	Cleveland	W. T. Long, Cleveland	II-A	1930	II-A	1927
5	Dukeville	Ethan H. Shive, Salisbury, R. 3	NS		—	—
12	East Spencer	B. W. Miller, East Spencer	NS		II-A	1926
3	Ellis	H. A. Clodfelter, Salisbury, R. 1	NS		—	—
8	Enochville	Homer McCreary, China Grove, R.	II-B†	1938	—	—
7	Faith	C. H. Trexler, Salisbury, R. 6	II-A†	1938	—	—
17	Granite Quarry	E. C. Staton, Granite Quarry	II-B	1934	II-A	1926
7	Hurley	Mrs. W. K. Myers, Salisbury, R. 1	II-A†	1938	—	—
4	Kiser	Arthur Smith, China Grove	NS		—	—
29	Landis	T. F. Bostian, Landis	II-A	1929	II-A	1924
6	Morgan	R. Lee Trexler, Salisbury, R. 5	NS		—	—
15	Mt. Ulla	J. W. Byers, Mt. Ulla	II-B†	1938	II-A	1927
4	Park	Turner T. Crater, China Grove	NS		—	—
5	Patterson	Mrs. Kate E. Cutting, China Grove	NS		—	—
33	Rockwell	G. Ray Brown, Rockwell	NS		II-A	1926
3	Shaver	E. J. Honeycutt, Richfield	NS		—	—
27	Spencer	G. T. Windell, Spencer	II-A	1930	II-A	—
16	Woodleaf	C. A. Furr, Woodleaf	II-B	1928	II-A	1926
2	Yadkin	Mrs. Mary F. Bost, Salisbury	NS		—	—

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	ROWAN:			
	SALISBURY:			
14	A. T. Allen	Annie E. Bostian, Salisbury	I-A 1929	— —
32	Boyden	Julia Wharton Groves, Salisbury	— —	I-AA* —
13	Frank B. John	Ann Sherwood, Salisbury	I-A 1929	— —
9	Henderson	Martha Johnston, Salisbury	I-A 1929	— —
22	Wiley	Sue Nash, Salisbury	I-A 1929	— —
	RUTHERFORD:			
8	Alexander	L. S. MacDonald, Forest City	NS	— —
7	Avondale	Fred L. Barkley, Avondale	II-B 1936	— —
4	Bostic	Rex Long, Bostic	NS	— —
11	Caroleen	R. G. Bridges, Caroleen	II-A 1925	— —
21	Cliffside	H. C. Beatty, Cliffside	II-A 1929	II-A 1923
13	Cool Springs	C. C. Erwin, Forest City	— —	II-A —
17	Ellenboro	Curtis Price, Ellenboro	II-A 1928	II-A 1926
22	Forest City	Morgan Cooper, Forest City	II-A 1928	— —
7	Gilkey	Lowell Glover, Gilkey	II-B 1934	— —
4	Golden Valley	Floyd Harrill, Bostic, R. 2	NS	— —
5	Green Hill	M. C. Hoyle, Rutherfordton, R.	NS	— —
16	Harris	Hugh Hardin, Harris	II-A 1931	II-A 1928
7	Henrietta-Caroleen	Roland Morgan, Forest City	— —	II-A 1923
8	Henrietta	Foster Powell, Henrietta	II-A 1926	— —
2	Hicks Grove	Bess Well, Mooresboro, R. 1	NS	— —
10	Hollis	Glenard Warlick, Hollis	II-B 1936	II-B 1927
10	Lake Lure	Fred C. Sams, Lake Lure	NS	II-B 1936
13	Mt. Vernon	Laxton Hamrick, Forest City, R. 2	II-B 1934	II-A 1926
5	Oakland	Lionel Smith, Rutherfordton, R.	NS	— —
8	Ruth	Worth Lewis, Rutherfordton, R.	II-A 1930	— —
17	Rutherfordton-Spindale	C. A. Denson, Rutherfordton	— —	II-A 1925
13	Rutherfordton	W. R. Hill, Rutherfordton	II-A 1926	— —
5	Shiloh	Miles Hampton, Forest City, R. 1	NS	— —
16	Spindale	Paul H. Huss, Spindale	II-A 1926	— —
9	Sunshine	C. W. Harrill, Bostic, R. 2	NS	II-B 1931
14	Union Mills	W. E. Sweatt, Union Mills	II-A 1934	II-A 1930
	SAMPSON:			
2	Autryville	R. L. Freeman, Autryville	NS	— —
16	Clement	J. R. Ferguson, Autryville	NS	II-A 1928
3	Concord	J. D. A. Autry, Clinton, R. 1	NS	— —
11	Franklin	R. R. Walker, Kerr	NS	II-A 1924
9	Garland	J. A. Temple, Garland	NS	II-A 1932
12	Halls	P. E. Jones, Clinton, R. 3	NS	II-B 1929
14	Herring	H. H. Simpson, Clinton, R. 1	II-B 1935	II-A 1928
1	Holly Grove (Indian)	Leopal Hunt, Clinton, R. 2	NS	— —
9	Ingold	G. B. Teachey, Ingold	NS	II-B 1925
3	McDaniel	C. L. Mitchell, Roseboro, R. 1	NS	— —
11	Mingo	C. G. Griffin, Dunn, R. 1	NS	II-A 1929
3	New Bethel (Indian)	M. H. Randolph, Clinton, R. 1	NS	— —
12	Newton Grove	W. G. Johnston, Newton Grove	NS	II-A 1928
12	Piney Grove	J. P. Harmon, Faison, R. 1	NS	II-A 1927
13	Plain View	L. B. Taylor, Dunn, R. 6	NS	II-A 1927
17	Roseboro	H. P. Naylor, Roseboro	NS	II-A 1922
15	Salemburg	A. L. Pollock, Salemburg	II-B 1929	II-A 1921
1	Shiloh (Indian)	Joseph Brewington, Godwin, R. 1	NS	— —
7	Taylors Bridge	O. B. Bass, Clinton, R. 2	NS	NS
10	Turkey	J. M. Hunter, Turkey	NS	II-B 1928
10	Westbrook	J. L. Deans, Dunn, R. 6	NS	II-B 1929

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	SAMPSON:					
	CLINTON:					
17	Elementary	Mrs. Gussie D. Barker, Clinton	II-A	1933	—	—
10	High	B. E. Lohr, Clinton	—	—	II-A	—
	SCOTLAND:					
12	Gibson	B. B. Robinson, Gibson	NS		I-B	1923
9	Laurel Hill	V. C. Mason, Laurel Hill	II-B	1934	—	—
31	Laurinburg	W. H. McNairy, Laurinburg	II-A	1936	I-A	—
5	Sneads Grove	Fulton Thomasson, Laurel Hill	NS		—	—
10	Wagram	Z. V. Cockerham, Wagram	II-A	1937	II-B	1934
	STANLY:					
13	Aquadale	J. P. Lowder, Norwood, R. 1	NS		II-A	1936
12	Badin	P. M. Dulin, Badin	II-A	1935	I-B*	—
8	East Albemarle	L. P. Beck, Badin	II-B	1935	—	—
11	Endy	W. A. Murray, Albemarle, R. 4	NS		II-B	1936
12	Millingport	R. Lee Wiggins, Albemarle, R. 3	NS		II-A	1935
16	New London	L. A. Price, New London	II-B	1933	II-A	1926
19	Norwood	C. J. Scott, Norwood	II-A	1930	II-A	1923
21	Oakboro	Geo. H. Hill, Oakboro	II-A	1929	II-A	1923
12	Richfield	F. H. Hunter, Richfield	II-A	1931	II-A	1928
10	Ridgecrest	C. L. Barnhardt, Oakboro	NS		II-B	1937
17	Stanfield	L. S. Summer, Stanfield	II-B	1931	II-A	1925
	ALBEMARLE:					
17	Central	Mrs. B. C. Parker, Albemarle	I-B†	1938	—	—
10	Efird	J. W. Swaringer, Albemarle	II-A	1934	—	—
22	High	A. B. Gibson, Albemarle	—	—	I-AA*	—
7	West Albemarle	Leo Hough, Albemarle	NS		—	—
9	Wiscassett	H. C. McFadyen, Albemarle	II-B	1934	—	—
	STOKES:					
2	Capella	Erma W. Hicks, King	NS		—	—
5	Danbury	V. C. Ramey, Danbury	NS		—	—
3	Dillard	R. N. Hunt, Pine Hall	NS		—	—
1	Flat Rock	Martha P. Morris, Pinnacle	NS		—	—
12	Francisco	J. D. Parker, Francisco	NS		II-B	1934
12	Germanton	Jessie C. Carson, Jr., Germanton	II-A	1936	II-A	1926
1	Haw Pond	Randie M. Lewis, King	NS		—	—
20	King	C. M. Felts, King	II-A	1934	II-A	1922
12	Lawsonville	H. D. Lassiter, Lawsonville	NS		II-B	1935
5	Meadows	I. W. Singletary, Walnut Cove	NS		—	—
1	Moores	Hallie I. Spencer, Sandy Ridge	NS		—	—
2	Palmyra	Emma Mullican, Germanton	NS		—	—
10	Pine Hall	R. J. Gibson, Pine Hall	NS		II-B	1935
12	Pinnacle	Odell Neal, Pinnacle	NS		II-A	1925
14	Reynolds	Toler Haynes, Westfield	NS		II-A	1931
18	Sandy Ridge	K. E. Brown, Sandy Ridge	NS		II-A	1935
20	Walnut Cove	R. M. Green, Walnut Cove	NS		II-A	1922
2	Young	W. Y. Davenport, Lawsonville	NS		—	—
	SURRY:					
15	Beulah	M. G. Stanley, Mt. Airy, R. 6	NS		II-B	1931
3	Cooke	H. E. Taylor, Pilot Mountain, R. 2	NS		—	—
19	Copeland	A. F. Graham, Dobson, R. 2	II-A	1931	II-A	1926
28	Dobson	A. H. Wolfe, Dobson	II-A	1931	II-A	1923
6	Eldora	Geo. A. Fulk, Ararat	NS		—	—
20	Elkin	J. Mark McAdams, Elkin	II-A	1929	II-A	1924
17	Flat Rock	A. P. Phillips, Mt. Airy, R. 2	NS		II-A	1929

Number Teachers and Principals	COUNTY AND CITY UNITS Name of School	Principal and School Address	Classification and Date Elementary	 High School
	SURRY:			
21	Franklin	E. P. McLeod, Mt. Airy	II-B 1931	II-A 1929
4	Greenhill	Evan R. Ray, Mt. Airy	NS	— —
1	Holly Springs	Mrs. Ethel C. Flippin, Mt. Airy, R. 1	NS	— —
6	Little Richmond	J. Lee Thompson, Dobson	NS	— —
11	Lowgap	Chas. E. Hiatt, Lowgap	NS	II-B 1932
1	McMickle	Arlene Hayes, Mt. Airy, R. 6	NS	— —
16	Mountain Park	J. Sam Gentry, Mountain Park	NS	II-A —
7	North Elkin	Paul G. Lewis, State Road	NS	— —
20	Pilot Mountain	Marvin H. Shore, Pilot Mountain	II-B 1927	II-A 1925
3	Rockford	Spencer M. Norman, Rockford	NS	— —
3	Sheltontown	Martha Collins, Mt. Airy, R. 2	NS	— —
10	Shoals	L. A. Matthews, Pinnacle, R. 2	NS	NS
6	Siloam	Bruce Matthews, Siloam	NS	— —
12	Westfield	M. C. Minor, Westfield	NS	II-A 1930
13	White Plains	Hoyle S. Broome, White Plains	NS	II-A 1927
3	Zephyr	Roy B. Blackwelder, Elkin, R. 1	NS	— —
	MT. AIRY:			
7	Bannertown	Mrs. G. C. Hauser, Mt. Airy	NS	— —
19	High	H. M. Finch, Mt. Airy	— —	I-AA* —
15	North Main	Mrs. Mabel Foy, Mt. Airy	I-A 1925	— —
21	Rockford St.	Sarah E. Merritt, Mt. Airy	I-A 1925	— —
	SWAIN:			
7	Alarka	R. F. Lancaster, Alarka	NS	— —
13	Almond	E. J. Carter, Almond	II-A 1934	II-A 1928
1	Brush Creek	Mrs. Vinnie Dean Marr, Parrish	NS	— —
17	Bryson City	Mary Vann O'Briant, Bryson City	II-A 1927	— —
1	Conley's Creek	Mrs. Maud Sutton, Whittier	NS	— —
1	Dorsey	Ralph J. Dean, Dorsey	NS	— —
1	Epps Springs	V. V. Johnson, Bryson City	NS	— —
1	Fairfax	Rex A. Meadows, Bushnell	NS	— —
1	Fairview	Fred Duvall, Bushnell	NS	— —
1	Fontana	Mrs. Fred Duvall, Fontana	NS	— —
1	Fontana Mine	Mrs. Cara Collins, Fontana	NS	— —
1	Forney	Ines Martin, Bryson City	NS	— —
1	Hewitts	Lee Clampitt, Bryson City	NS	— —
1	Hightower	Blanche Stockton, Needmore	NS	— —
1	Judson	Mrs. Esther Burnette, Judson	NS	— —
1	Kirkland's Creek	Mrs. Hasel Conley, Bryson City	NS	— —
1	Land's Creek	Mrs. Mary Bumgarner, Whittier	NS	— —
1	Noland	Mrs. Lenna Fox Cole, Bryson City, R.	NS	— —
4	Proctor	L. N. Hickerson, Proctor	NS	NS
2	Round Hill	A. L. Smiley, Bryson City, R. 1	NS	— —
1	Silvermine	Della Byrd, Wesser	NS	— —
2	Smokemont	Cowan Wikle, Smokemont	NS	— —
11	Swain County High	J. L. Dennis, Bryson City	— —	II-A —
1	White Oak	Mrs. Grace Gregory, Lauada	NS	— —
7	Whittier	V. B. Cooper, Whittier	NS	— —
2	Bushnell	Wade Gass, Bushnell	NS	— —
	TRANSYLVANIA:			
24	Brevard	R. T. Kimsey, Brevard	II-A 1927	II-A 1923
2	Balsom Grove	Maxine Moore, Balsom Grove	NS	— —
1	Cedar Mountain	N. L. Ponder, Brevard, R. 2	NS	— —
2	Connestee	S. P. Verner, Brevard	NS	— —
2	Lake Toxaway	C. S. McCall, Lake Toxaway	NS	— —
3	Little River	J. P. Ammons, Penrose	NS	— —
1	Montvale	Elsie C. Morgan, Oakland	NS	— —

Number Teachers and Principals	COUNTY AND CITY UNITS Name of School	Principal and School Address	Classification and Date	
			Elementary	High School
1	Old Toxaway	Vera Whitmire, Rosman	NS	— —
2	Penrose	Fleet Freeman, Brevard	NS	— —
5	Pisgah Forest	Annie May Patton, Brevard	NS	— —
2	Quebec	L. C. Case, Jr., Lake Toxaway	NS	— —
15	Rosman	E. F. Tilson, Rosman	II-A 1927	II-A 1923
2	Selica	Mrs. Lucille V. Trantham, Brevard	NS	— —
2	Silversteen	T. C. Henderson, Lake Toxaway	NS	— —
	TYRRELL:			
19	Columbia	W. T. Crutchfield, Columbia	II-A 1934	II-A 1925
5	Gum Neck	Lewis L. Combs, Columbia, R.	NS	NS
1	Ft. Landing	Rose Bateman, Columbia, R.	NS	— —
1	Pleasant View	Mrs. Rachel Combs Spencer, Columbia, R.	NS	— —
1	Gum Neck Down Road	Mrs. Lois Selby, Columbia, R. 3	NS	— —
	UNION:			
6	Alton	R. C. Hargett, Wingate	NS	— —
19	Benton Heights	J. Howard Williams, Monroe	II-A 1927	II-A 1930
6	Beulah	Spence Helms, Monroe	NS	— —
5	Fairfield	J. R. Helms, Marshville, R. 3	NS	— —
13	Fairview	S. I. Smith, Monroe, R. 2	NS	II-A 1937
16	Indian Trail	O. W. Broome, Indian Trail	II-B 1934	II-A 1926
12	Jackson	W. F. Robinson, Lancaster, S. C., R. 1	NS	II-A 1932
4	Lanes Creek	John McG. Graves, Pageland, S. C., R. 2	NS	— —
24	Marshville	E. E. Marsh, Jr., Marshville	II-A 1925	II-A 1923
14	Mineral Springs	S. M. Kale, Mineral Springs	NS	II-A 1923
18	New Salem	M. B. Liles, Monroe	II-A 1932	II-A 1928
14	Prospect	W. M. Hunt, Monroe, R. 4	II-B 1934	II-A 1924
5	Shiloh	J. B. Eubanks, Monroe, R. 2	NS	— —
2	Stephenson	Mrs. Fronie H. Smith, Monroe, R. 2	NS	— —
15	Union	Ray A. Yandle, Monroe, R. 1	NS	II-A 1926
18	Unionville	D. S. Davis, Unionville	NS	II-A 1924
14	Waxhaw	W. S. Hamilton, Waxhaw	II-B 1934	II-A 1924
5	Weddington	Mrs. K. T. Miller, Waxhaw	NS	— —
10	Wesley Chapel	R. E. Howard, Monroe, R. 5	NS	II-B 1934
14	Wingate	C. M. Preslar, Wingate	II-B 1929	II-A —
	MONROE:			
15	High	R. W. House, Monroe	— —	I-A* —
11	John D. Hodges	W. R. Kirkman, Monroe	II-A 1925	— —
3	North Monroe	Elisabeth Stevens, Monroe		
	VANCE:			
13	Aycock	W. C. Poe, Henderson, R. 1	II-A 1930	II-A 1928
13	Dabney	B. A. Scott, Jr., Henderson, R. 3	NS	II-A 1926
11	Middleburg	E. O. Young, Jr., Middleburg	NS	II-A 1928
8	Townsville	D. E. Gay, Townsville	NS	II-B 1930
12	Zeb Vance	R. C. Young, Kittrell, R.	II-A 1928	II-A 1926
	HENDERSON:			
6	Central	Mrs. R. J. Jones, Henderson	NS	— —
6	Clark Street	Agnes Moore, Henderson	II-A 1936	— —
16	High	W. D. Payne, Henderson	— —	II-A —
9	Jr. High	A. C. Hoover, Henderson	NS	— —
8	N. Henderson	Mrs. Mary M. Crawford, Henderson	NS	— —
9	S. Henderson	Marial Gary, Henderson	NS	— —
6	West End	Sue Kelly, Henderson	II-B† 1938	— —
	WAKE:			
21	Apex	J. M. Hough, Apex	II-B 1925	II-A 1922
23	Cary	M. B. Dry, Cary	II-A 1925	II-A —

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	WAKE:					
2	Falls of Neuse	Mrs. Clara C. Hall, Neuse	NS		—	—
24	Fuquay Springs	W. E. Fleming, Fuquay Springs	II-B	1925	II-A	1927
22	Garner	L. W. Umstead, Garner	II-A	1927	II-A	1924
13	Green Hope	G. M. Beavers, Morrisville, R. 1	II-B	1928	II-A	1928
8	Holly Springs	G. P. Cullipher, Holly Springs	NS		II-B	1931
21	Knightdale	Thomas L. White, Knightdale	II-A	1927	II-A	1927
18	Millbrook	R. A. Pope, Millbrook	II-A	1927	II-A	1924
5	Mt. Auburn	W. L. Bridgers, Raleigh, R. 2	NS		—	—
7	Mt. Vernon-Goodwin	Beaman Kelly, Raleigh, R. 4	II-B	1930	—	—
13	Rolesville	G. W. Jordan, Wake Forest, R. 2	II-A	1927	II-A	1935
6	Swift Creek	Mrs. E. L. Shearon, Raleigh, R. 3	NS		—	—
6	Vance	R. E. Beasley, Raleigh, R. 3	NS		—	—
23	Wake Forest	Randolph Benton, Wake Forest	II-A	1930	II-A	1924
24	Wakelon	E. H. Moser, Zebulon	II-A	1928	II-A	—
22	Wendell	E. T. Boyette, Wendell	II-A	1925	II-A	1922
3	West Wake	Mrs. Ethel Smith Maynard, Apex	NS		—	—
9	Willow Springs	Lloyd Thayer, Willow Springs	II-A	1929	—	—
	RALEIGH:					
4	Barbee	Mary Holman, Raleigh	NS		—	—
7	Boylan Heights	Mrs. Herman Senter, Raleigh	II-A	1929	—	—
7	Elisa Pool	Bernice Dennison, Raleigh	NS		—	—
8	Fred Olds	Mary Page, Raleigh	II-B	1935	—	—
18	Hayes-Barton	Myrtle Underwood, Raleigh	II-B	1934	—	—
34	Hugh Morson	G. H. Arnold, Raleigh	—	—	II-A	—
8	Lewis	Sallie Blackwell, Raleigh	II-A	1934	—	—
9	Methodist Orphanage	J. O. Sanderson, Raleigh	NS		II-A	1936
22	Murphey	Emma D. Conn, Raleigh	II-A	1934	—	—
35	Needham Broughton	Paul A. Reid, Raleigh	—	—	II-A	—
14	Thompson	Elizabeth Holman, Raleigh	II-A	1934	—	—
15	Wiley	Mrs. M. B. Sherwood, Raleigh	II-B	1934	—	—
	WARREN:					
6	Afton-Elberon	I. B. Jackson, Warrenton	NS		—	—
4	Drewry	Walter L. Wilson, Manson, R.	NS		—	—
1	Ines	Mrs. Alton Pridgen, Macon, R.	NS		—	—
24	John Graham	Paul W. Cooper, Warrenton	II-A	1934	II-A	—
16	Littleton	G. E. Crawley, Littleton	II-B	1934	II-A	—
10	Macon	Curtis Crissman, Macon	NS		II-A	—
14	Norlina	John H. Cowles, Norlina	II-B	1934	II-A	1922
2	Vaughn	Mrs. Myrtice H. Pierce, Vaughn	NS		—	—
4	Wise	T. H. Sledge, Wise	NS		—	—
	WASHINGTON:					
4	Cherry	A. W. Davenport, Creswell	NS		—	—
16	Creswell	A. T. Brooks, Creswell	NS		II-A	1924
8	Hampton	Katherine Brandon, Plymouth	NS		NS	
11	Plymouth	R. B. Trotman, Plymouth	II-A	1934	II-A	1923
12	Roper	D. E. Poole, Roper	NS		II-A	1926
	WATAUGA:					
3	Bamboo	Roy Dotson, Boone	NS		—	—
11	Bethel	C. M. Dickson, Sugar Grove	NS		II-B	1933
11	Blowing Rock	W. W. Williams, Blowing Rock	NS		II-B	1929
22	Boone	E. S. Christenbury, Boone	NS		II-A	—
1	Bradshaw	Ruby Whitesides, Finely	NS		—	—
1	Castle	D. L. Bingham, Boone	NS		—	—
1	Cook	Mrs. Reka Shoemake, Boone	NS		—	—
1	Cool Springs	Dewey Mitchell, Blowing Rock	NS		—	—

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	WATAUGA:					
2	Cool Springs	Clyde Henson, Vilas	NS		—	—
21	Cove Creek	S. F. Horton, Sugar Grove	NS		II-A	1925
5	Deep Gap	D. C. Thompson, Boone	NS		—	—
5	Elk	Mack Cowles, Boone	NS		—	—
2	Foscoe	Mrs. Susan Triplett, Shulls Mills	NS		—	—
2	Grandfather	Ruby Castle, Banner Elk	NS		—	—
4	Green Valley	Albert Michael, Boone	NS		—	—
2	Howard's Creek	C. G. Hodges, Boone	NS		—	—
1	Kellerville	Carrie Harmon, Beech Creek	NS		—	—
2	Liberty Hill	Sam G. Austin, Sugar Grove	NS		—	—
1	Lower Elk	Mary Winkler, Triplett	NS		—	—
6	Mabel	Herman Heafner, Mabel	NS		—	—
2	Miller	Tom Jackson, Brookside	NS		—	—
1	Mt. Paron	I. J. Bingham, Boone	NS		—	—
1	Oak Grove	Mrs. Annie Walker, Boone	NS		—	—
1	Penley	Mrs. Belle Greene, Blowing Rock	NS		—	—
2	Pottertown	A. E. Morets, Boone	NS		—	—
1	Presnell	Mrs. Susie B. Henson, Beech Creek	NS		—	—
5	Rich Mt.	Maude Perry, Sherwood	NS		—	—
1	Riverview	Elisabeth Taylor, Boone	NS		—	—
1	Rominger	Ford Henson, Rominger	NS		—	—
2	Rutherwood	Mrs. Louise Miller, Boone	NS		—	—
3	Silverstone	Mrs. Hazel Mast, Mabel	NS		—	—
2	Stony Fork	Mrs. Lola T. Morets, Stony Fork	NS		—	—
6	Valle Crucis	Mrs. Howard Edmisten, Valle Crucis	NS		—	—
2	Valley Mt.	Ernie C. Triplett, Matney	NS		—	—
1	Windy Gap	George Harmon, Sugar Grove	NS		—	—
2	Winebarger	Olin G. Winebarger, Zionville	NS		—	—
	WAYNE:					
7	Belfast	T. Threatt, Goldsboro, R. 2	II-B	1935	—	—
16	Brogden	C. M. Billings, Dudley	II-A	1928	II-A	1929
14	Eureka	M. L. Rowland, Eureka	II-A	1928	II-A	1932
31	Grantham	Leon V. Couch, Goldsboro, R. 1	II-B	1935	II-A	1936
4	Indian Springs	W. L. Creel, Seven Springs	NS		—	—
20	Mount Olive	J. C. Stabler, Mount Olive	II-A	1934	II-A	—
14	Nahunta	C. R. Lewis, Pikeville, R. 3	II-B	1926	II-A	1929
18	New Hope	C. W. Twiford, Goldsboro, R. 4	NS		II-A	1938
17	Pikeville	B. K. Miller, Pikeville	II-A	1926	II-A	1922
15	Rosewood	H. C. Bowers, Goldsboro, R. 1	II-A	1928	II-A	1924
13	Seven Springs	R. L. McDonald, Seven Springs	NS		II-A	1926
3	Smith's Chapel	J. F. Perry, Mt. Olive	NS		—	—
	FREMONT:					
13	Elementary	Laura Gibbs, Fremont	II-A	1925	—	—
	High	Randolph Chandler, Fremont	—	—	II-A	—
	GOLDSBORO:					
31	High	Burt P. Johnson, Goldsboro	—	—	I-AA*	—
10	Virginia St.	Mary Moore, Goldsboro	II-A	1928	—	—
26	William St.	Louise Dowtin, Goldsboro				
11	Walnut St.	Allie Freeman, Goldsboro				
	WILKES:					
2	Arbor	S. C. Hutchinson, Wilkesboro, R.	NS		—	—
3	Austin	Mrs. Ethel DeJournette, Thurmond	NS		—	—
4	Benham-Cool Springs	Coy Durham, Lomax	NS		—	—
1	Big Ivey	Mrs. Nora B. Miller, Walsh	NS		—	—
1	Blue Ridge	Mrs. Vera J. West, Benge	NS		—	—
4	Boomer	G. J. Earp, Boomer	NS		—	—

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			Elementary	High School
	WILKES:			
1	Brier Creek	Beatrice Sebastian, Roaring River	NS	— —
1	Buck	Mrs. Addie Jones, Cricket	NS	— —
1	Burke	John McGrady, N. Wilkesboro	NS	— —
1	Cane Creek	R. L. Whitley, N. Wilkesboro	NS	— —
1	Cherry Grove	Myrtle Smithey, Gilreath	NS	— —
3	Clingman	Everette Elledge, N. Wilkesboro	NS	— —
1	Concord	Mrs. Blanche McNeill, Crickett	NS	— —
1	Congo	Mrs. Nettie Whittington, Wilkesboro, R.	NS	— —
2	Dehart	J. H. Wood, N. Wilkesboro, R.	NS	— —
2	Dennyville	J. R. Calloway, Ronda	NS	— —
3	Double Creek	Nilta Sebastian, Absbers	NS	— —
7	Ferguson	G. E. Tester, Ferguson	NS	NS
2	Flint Hill	U. M. Myers, Hays	NS	— —
1	Friendship	Mrs. Verna J. Royal, McGrady	NS	— —
1	Gilreath	Mrs. Bertha Hodges, Gilreath	NS	— —
1	Goshen	Mrs. Frankie Williams, Wilkesboro	NS	— —
2	Harmon	John Van Caudill, Wilkesboro, R.	NS	— —
2	Hendrix	John H. Barnett, Hendrix	NS	— —
1	High Rock	Annie Howell, Boomer	NS	— —
2	Joynes	Carl Church, Joynes	NS	— —
1	Lewis	Mrs. Nellie R. Day, Union Grove	NS	— —
1	Little Elkin	Mrs. Ella Anthony, Ronda	NS	— —
1	Loggins	Ruby Wyatt, Vannoy	NS	— —
1	Lovelace	Bertha McBride, Ronda	NS	— —
4	Maple Springs	E. L. Colvard, Purlear, R.	NS	— —
20	Millers Creek	R. V. Day, Millers Creek	NS	II-A 1931
1	Miller (Millers Creek Dist.)	Mrs. Bettie T. Nichols, Millers Creek	NS	— —
1	Mine Ridge	Mrs. Vallie C. Cockerham, Roaring River	NS	— —
5	Moravian Falls	Z. K. Dickson, Moravian Falls	NS	— —
1	Mt. Crest	Lillian Linney, Gilreath	NS	— —
1	Mt. Pisgah	Mrs. Katie Felts, N. Wilkesboro, R.	NS	— —
12	Mt. Pleasant	S. E. Matthews, Champion	NS	II-A 1931
2	Mt. Sinai	M. P. Mastin, N. Wilkesboro, R.	NS	— —
10	Mulberry	G. F. Miller, N. Wilkesboro	NS	— —
19	Mt. View	L. W. Teague, Hays	NS	II-A 1931
2	New Life	Clara Hutchinson, Absbers	NS	— —
1	Oak Grove	Mrs. Mae Whittington, Purlear	NS	— —
2	Oakwoods	Mrs. Valeria Foster, N. Wilkesboro	NS	— —
1	Osborneville	Mrs. Demie Prevette, Union Grove	NS	— —
1	Parker	Margaret Earnhardt, Gilreath	NS	— —
1	Piney Grove	Mrs. Carol Baker, Pores Knob, R.	NS	— —
2	Piney Ridge	Mrs. Florence Vannoy, Purlear	NS	— —
4	Pleasant Hill	E. R. Settle, Ronda	NS	— —
3	Pleasant Ridge	R. S. Guyer, State Roads	NS	— —
1	Plum Ridge	Carlos Prevette, Union Grove	NS	— —
2	Roaring Gap	Carl Cockerham, Roaring River	NS	— —
14	Roaring River	C. P. Farmer, Roaring River	NS	II-B 1933
1	Rock Springs	Nannie Caudill, McGrady	NS	— —
13	Ronda	E. R. Spruill, Ronda	NS	II-A 1927
1	Shady Grove	Nola Howard, Cycle	NS	— —
1	Shepherd	R. C. Osborn, Vannoy	NS	— —
2	Sherman	Mrs. Nellie S. Billings, Reddies River	NS	— —
1	Somers	Della Bumgarner, Wilkesboro	NS	— —
2	Spurgeon	Sherman Sebastian, N. Wilkesboro, R.	NS	— —
1	Stony Hill	Mrs. Fannie Yates, Parsonsville	NS	— —
2	Stony Ridge	Bessie Mae Norman, Lomax	NS	— —
2	Summit	D. C. Whittington, Wilkesboro, R.	NS	— —
2	Temple Hill	C. E. Burchette, Ronda	NS	— —

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	WILKES:			
9	Traphill	W. H. Davis, Traphill	NS	II-A 1923
6	Union (Cricket)	Ralph L. Beshears, Cricket	NS	— —
1	Union (Ronda)	Mrs. Loro Shore, N. Wilkesboro, R.	NS	— —
1	White Oak	Robert Teague, Purlear	NS	— —
2	Whittington	G. E. Vannoy, Reddies River	NS	— —
24	Wilkesboro	T. E. Story, Wilkesboro	NS	II-A 1923
1	Windy Gap	Florence Mathis, N. Wilkesboro, R.	NS	— —
	N. WILKESBORO:			
28	N. Wilkesboro	Paul S. Cragan, N. Wilkesboro	I-A 1926	I-A* —
	WILSON:			
5	Buckhorn	R. C. Folk, Kenly, R. 3	NS	— —
4	Bullock's	J. G. Boykin, Bailey, R. 1	NS	— —
15	Gardner's	Gordon Boswell, Wilson, R. 4	NS	II-A 1928
4	Lamm's	E. W. Joyner, Wilson, R. 1	NS	— —
13	Lee Woodard	S. E. Teeter, Black Creek	NS	II-B 1924
16	Lucama	H. B. Mayo, Lucama	NS	II-A —
5	New Hope	Mrs. Lelia Rhodes, Wilson, R. 1	NS	— —
15	Rock Ridge	C. A. Boswell, Wilson, R. 2	NS	II-A 1923
14	Saratoga	W. J. Barefoot, Wilson, R. 3	NS	II-A 1929
2	Scott's	Mrs. Ruth Hyatt, Wilson, R. 2	NS	— —
5	Sims	Garland Hamrick, Sims	NS	— —
10	Stantonsburg	J. B. Henson, Stantonsburg	NS	II-B 1929
6	St. Mary's	L. A. Waters, Lucama	NS	— —
	ELM CITY:			
21	Elm City	J. S. Whiteside, Elm City	NS	II-A 1924
4	Town Creek	Mrs. Vance Page, Elm City	NS	— —
	WILSON:			
35	Chas. L. Coon	S. G. Chappell, Wilson	— —	II-A —
17	Hearne	Mrs. C. L. Coon, Wilson	II-A† 1938	— —
13	Winstead	T. A. Gray, Wilson	NS	— —
15	Woodard	Mrs. Edwina Lovelace, Wilson	II-A† 1938	— —
	YADKIN:			
19	Boonville	Albert Martin, Boonville	II-A 1934	II-A 1922
16	Courtney	Ray T. Moore, Yadkinville	NS	II-A 1929
15	East Bend	L. H. Todd, East Bend	NS	II-A —
11	Fall Creek	Johnson H. Steelman, East Bend, R. 1	II-B† 1938	— —
5	Forbush	D. D. Martin, Yadkinville	NS	— —
22	Jonesville	L. S. Weaver, Jonesville	NS	II-A 1929
23	West Yadkin	W. N. Ireland, Jr., Hamptonville	NS	II-A 1936
13	Yadkinville	R. H. Crater, Yadkinville	NS	II-A 1924
	YANCEY:			
1	Bakers Creek	Lucy Evans, Cane River	NS	— —
18	Bald Creek	R. M. Proffitt, Bald Creek	NS	II-A 1923
1	Banks Creek	Ottis Gibbs, Cane River	NS	— —
2	Bee Branch	Friel Young, Day Book	NS	— —
14	Bee Log	Hope Buck, Bee Log	NS	II-B 1930
1	Big Creek	Mrs. Bill Atkins, Sioux	NS	— —
1	Boonford	Edith Robinson, Boonford	NS	— —
1	Blue Rock	Sarrah Smith, Newdale	NS	— —
17	Burnsville	B. M. Tomberlin, Burnsville	II-B 1931	II-A 1927
2	Busick	Edith Huskins, Busick	NS	— —
2	Celo	Idyle Butner, Celo	NS	— —
14	Clearmont	F. W. Howell, Green Mt.	NS	II-A 1926
4	Deyton Bend	Clyde Young, Green Mt.	NS	— —
2	Double Island	Maphra Byrd, Londay	NS	— —

Number Teachers and Principals	COUNTY AND CITY UNITS Name of School	Principal and School Address	Classification and Date	
			Elementary	High School
	YANCEY:			
1	Elk Shoal	Daphne Holcombe, Cane River	NS	— —
1	Hall's Chapel	Alice McPeters, Celo	NS	— —
2	Harvard	Jos. M. Robinson, Celo	NS	— —
1	Horton Creek	Lola Byrd, Paint Gap	NS	— —
1	Indian Creek	Sam J. Byrd	NS	— —
2	Little Creek	J. H. McIntosh, Ramseytown	NS	— —
2	Locust Creek	J. W. Hoover, Hamrick	NS	— —
1	Lost Cove	Clar Boone Byrd, Popular	NS	— —
15	Micaville	Chas. Hubbard, Burnsville	NS	II-A 1928
1	Mine Fork	Ola Edwards, Day Book	NS	— —
5	Pensacola	Dawson Briggs, Pensacola	NS	— —
1	Piney Hill	Dale Honeycutt, Higgins	NS	— —
1	Prices Creek	Ila Phillipps, Paint Gap	NS	— —
1	7 Mile Ridge	Jos. S. Young, Busick	NS	— —
1	Shoak Creek	Mrs. Teril Young, Windom	NS	— —
1	White Oak Flats	Daphne Butner, Butch	NS	— —
1	Windom	Elizabeth Hughes, Windom	NS	— —

PRIVATE SECONDARY INSTITUTIONS

County	High School	Principal and School Address	Accredited Class	Date
Alleghany	Glade Valley	E. B. Eldredge, Glade Valley	II-A	
Buncombe	Acad. of St. Genevieve	Mother Regina Stelling, Asheville	I-A*	
	Asheville School	David R. Fall, Asheville School	I-A*	
	Asheville Farm School	Arthur M. Bannerman, Farm School	I-A	1928
	Christ School	David P. Harris, Arden	I-A*	1928
	Montreat College	Margaret Spencer, Montreat	I-A*	
	Piagah Indus. Inst.	E. C. Waller, Candler	NS	
Caldwell	Patterson School	Glenn E. Deason, Legerwood	II-B	1938
Cumberland	Falcon	J. O. Humphies, Falcon	NS	
Forsyth	Salem Academy	Mary A. Weaver, Winston-Salem	I-A*	
Gaston	Belmont Abbey	Rev. Cuthbert E. Allen, Belmont	I-A*	1924
	Sacred Heart Academy	Sister M. Columba, Belmont	I-A*	1927
Guilford	Oak Ridge Institute	T. O. Wright, Oak Ridge	I-A*	
Henderson	Asheville Agr.	Mrs. M. M. Jasperson, Fletcher	I-B	1936
	Fassifern	J. R. Sevier, Hendersonville	I-A*	
	Blue Ridge	J. R. Sandifer, Hendersonville	I-A*	
Iredell	Mitchell Academy	Mrs. W. B. Ramsey, Statesville	II-B	1923
Madison	Dorland Bell	Ruth I. Taylor, Hot Springs	II-A	1932
Sampson	Pineland School and Edwards Military Inst.	Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Jones, Salemburg	I-A*	
Stanly	Pfieffer Jr. College	Edward W. Seay, Misenheimer	II-B	1922
Union	Wingate Jr. College	C. C. Burris, Wingate	I-B	
Wake	Peace	W. C. Pressly, Raleigh	I-A*	
	St. Mary's School	Mrs. Ernest Cruikshank, Raleigh	I-A*	
Watauga	Valle Crucis	Mrs. Emily T. Hopkins, Valle Crucis	II-B	1927

STATE SUPPORTED SECONDARY INSTITUTIONS

County	High School	Principal and School Address	Accredited Class	Date
Wake	School for Blind	H. C. Griffin, Raleigh	I-A*	1923

* Member Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

NEGRO PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND PRINCIPALS

NOTE.—* In case of Negro schools means approved by the Southern Education Association.

Number Teachers and Principals	COUNTY AND CITY UNITS Name of School	Principal and School Address	Classification and Date	
			Elementary	High School
	ALAMANCE:			
1	Arches Grove	Mabel Hasel, Burlington	NS	— —
1	Bowden	Lillie B. Johnson, Graham, R. 2	NS	— —
2	Byrds	Mary Richmond, Cedar Grove	NS	— —
1	Cedar Cliff	Elisa C. Holt, Graham, R. 1	NS	— —
1	Crawford	Mary J. Holt, Burlington	NS	— —
1	Ellington	Dorothy Griffin, Graham	NS	— —
2	Elon	Sallie Fitzgerald, Elon College	NS	— —
1	Fogleman	Pluma L. Foster, Box 671, Burlington	NS	— —
8	Graham	Don Spaulding, Graham	NS	II-A 1937
1	Gravelly Hill	Bessie Miller, Burlington	NS	— —
3	Green Level	J. W. Albright, Burlington	NS	— —
1	Halls	Suella S. Hayes, Elon College	NS	— —
1	Haw River	Zola Black, Graham	NS	— —
1	Loys	Julia H. Pettway, Snow Camp, R. 2	NS	— —
1	McCray	Merle B. McRae, Box 31, Burlington	NS	— —
5	Mebane	Dempsey Pettway, Jr., Mebane	NS	— —
1	Morrows Grove	Fannie B. Kirk, Graham, R. 2	NS	— —
2	North Mebane	Zora K. Dillard, Mebane, R. 3	NS	— —
1	Oaks	Victoria Wade, Mebane, R. 4	NS	— —
1	Patillo	Mary M. Glover, Burlington	NS	— —
11	Pleasant Grove	L. E. Borden, Mebane, R. 3	NS	II-A 1934
1	Rock Creek	Margaret Hasel, Burlington	NS	— —
1	Shady Grove	Katherine Dillard, Liberty	NS	— —
1	Springdale	Frances Johnson, Box 874, Burlington	NS	— —
2	Swepsonville	T. R. Worth, Haw River, R. 1	NS	— —
1	Thompson	Maggie McKoy, Burlington	NS	— —
1	Union Ridge	Laura E. Sellars, Burlington	NS	— —
2	Unity	H. H. Faucette, Mebane, R. 1	NS	— —
1	Woods Chapel	Ava Holt, Graham, R. 1	NS	— —
	BURLINGTON:			
10	Alamance Training	J. F. Gunn, Burlington	NS	— —
3	Dilla Plane	C. J. Johnson, Jr., Burlington	NS	— —
2	Foundary	C. J. Johnson, Jr., Burlington	NS	— —
13	Jordan Sellars	C. J. Johnson, Jr., Burlington	— —	II-A 1930
	ALEXANDER:			
13	Happy Plains	R. W. Johnson, Taylorsville	NS	II-B 1938
	ALLEGHANY:			
1	Cherrylane	Mrs. Hermie Watkins, Sparta	NS	— —
1	Gap Civil	Mrs. Annie McMillan, Sparta	NS	— —
1	Glade Creek	Byrdia Kilpatrick, Ennice	NS	— —
	ANSON:			
1	Allen	Nora McCormick, R. 1, Wadesboro	NS	— —
9	Ansonville	J. A. Blount, Ansonville	NS	II-B 1938
2	Bennett	Harriet Little, R. 1, Wadesboro	NS	— —
3	Bethel	Stanley Jones, R. 3, Wadesboro	NS	— —
3	Brown Creek	J. H. Cowan, Box 15, Wadesboro	NS	— —
2	Cedar Hill	Robt. Hilliard, R. 2, Wadesboro	NS	— —
2	Coxe-Bennett	John Covington, R. 1, Wadesboro	NS	— —
1	Cribb's Creek	Mary R. Lilly, 307 Salisbury St., Wadesboro	NS	— —
2	Deep Creek	Geo. Williams, Box 1, Wadesboro	NS	— —
2	Dunlap	Mary DeVane, R. 3, Wadesboro	NS	— —

Number Teachers and Principals	COUNTY AND CITY UNITS Name of School	Principal and School Address	Classification and Date Elementary	 High School
	ANSON:			
1	Fall Branch	Pauline Tillman, 17 Lodge St., Wadesboro	NS	— —
2	Garris Grove	Susey Massey, Box 393, Wadesboro	NS	— —
2	Green Hill	Lucille Crump, R. 3, Wadesboro	NS	— —
1	Gum Springs	Gertrude Dargan, 17 Lodge St., Wadesboro	NS	— —
1	Hamilton	Nonie Ratcliff, R. 2, Peachland	NS	— —
8	Henry Grove	J. C. Hillian, Box 214, Lilesville	NS	NS
2	Horne's	Agnes Matthews, R. 1, Lilesville	NS	— —
2	Hough	Talmade Bennett, 439 Salisbury St., Wadesboro	NS	— —
3	Ingram	Reece Sinclair, R. 1, Lilesville	NS	— —
3	Little	C. B. Reid, R. 3, Wadesboro	NS	— —
3	Long Pine	N. L. Massey, R. 3, Wadesboro	NS	— —
2	Niven	J. H. Long, 16 Ballard, Wadesboro	NS	— —
2	Parson's Grove	Venetta Bostick, R. 3, Wadesboro	NS	— —
2	Peachland	Ernest Dixon, B. 142, Peachland	NS	— —
2	Pee Dee	Effie Capel, 309 Salisbury St., Wadesboro	NS	— —
2	Piney Woods	Walter McDaniels, R. 3, Wadesboro	NS	— —
3	Polkton	J. H. Justice, Polkton	NS	— —
1	Poplar Hill	Ines Moss, R. 1, Polkton	NS	— —
1	Poplar Springs	Elizabeth Mitchell, R. 2, Polkton	NS	— —
2	Red Hill	H. D. Fleming, Box 5, Wadesboro	NS	— —
3	Salem	G. W. Perry, Wadesboro	NS	— —
1	Saren	Geneva Gamble, R. 1, Polkton	NS	— —
1	Savannah	Johnsie Deberry, R. 1, Lilesville	NS	— —
2	Shady Grove	Barbara Ledbetter, Pee Dee	NS	— —
1	Thomas	Lena Smith, R. 2, Polkton	NS	— —
1	Union	Ida Massey, 439 Salisbury St., Wadesboro	NS	— —
1	Wall Town	Minnie Cole, R. 1, Pee Dee	NS	— —
2	White Store	Leonard Sturdivant, R. 1, Wadesboro	NS	— —
	MORVEN:			
3	Cairo	----------	NS	— —
1	Cool Springs	----------	NS	— —
3	Gatewood	----------	NS	— —
3	McFarlan	----------	NS	— —
5	Morven	J. H. Floyd, Morven	NS	— —
4	White Pond	----------	NS	— —
	WADESBORO:			
22	Anson Training	J. R. Faison, Wadesboro	II-B 1936	I-A 1930
1	Flat Rock	Martha Crockett, Wadesboro	NS	— —
	ASHE:			
1	Bristol	Thelma Jenkins, Jefferson	NS	— —
1	Clifton	Freida Lee Henderson, Clifton	NS	— —
1	Creston	Oddie J. Cox, Creston	NS	— —
1	Crumpler Institute	Rachel Richardson, Crumpler	NS	— —
1	Pine Swamp	John McKin, Fleetwood	NS	— —
1	Mount Olive	Emma Henderson Boyden, Grassy Creek	NS	— —
	AVERY:			
1	Elk Park	Annie A. Hicks, Frank	NS	— —
	BEAUFORT:			
18	Aurora	S. W. Snowden, Aurora	NS	— —
5	Bath	----------, Bath	NS	— —
11	Belhaven	----------, Belhaven	NS	— —
6	Chocowinity	Julia B. Moore, Chocowinity	NS	— —
15	Pantego	J. C. Bias, Pantego	NS	II-A 1930
1	Pinetown	----------, Pinetown	NS	— —

Number Teachers and Principals	COUNTY AND CITY UNITS Name of School	Principal and School Address	Classification and Date Elementary	 High School
	BEAUFORT:			
3	Ransomville	....., Bath, R.	NS	— —
	WASHINGTON:			
2	Big Swamp	Carrie Venters, Respass St.	NS	— —
1	Keyesville	Nellie W. Dawson, 300 W. 8th St.	NS	— —
1	Pine Level	Emma S. Grimes, 728 N. Gladden St.	NS	— —
3	Peyton	T. I. Long, 702 N. Gladden St.	NS	— —
2	River Road	Edna Wimberley, 548 Blount St.	NS	— —
21	Washington	P. S. Jones, 848 Pierce St.	NS	II-A 1926
1	Tranters Creek	Katie W. Bailey, R. 2, Box 246	NS	— —
1	Gorham	Alice B. Bailey, R. 2, Box 249	NS	— —
	BERTIE:			
2	Ashland	Jas. T. Mountain, Colerain	NS	— —
2	Aulander	C. F. Wilder, Aulander	NS	— —
1	Avoca	Sarah J. Capehart, Merry Hill	NS	— —
3	Carter-Bond	William S. Bell, Windsor	NS	— —
2	Cherrys	Robert Taylor, Colerain	NS	— —
2	Chowotic	Rev. L. T. Bond, Windsor	NS	— —
1	Clarks	Polly Holly, Lewiston	NS	— —
6	Colerain	D. L. Simons, Colerain	NS	— —
1	Conicanary	Brusie Taylor Faison, Aulander	NS	— —
1	Easons Grove	W. E. Bennett, Aulander	NS	— —
17	G. C. White	G. C. White, Powellsville	NS	II-A 1931
1	Haw Branch	Bertha Hayes, Windsor	NS	— —
1	Holly Grove	Annie R. Watford, Colerain	NS	— —
4	Indian Woods	Grady G. Rice, Winsdor	NS	— —
4	Kelford	Theophilus M. Garris, Kelford	NS	— —
2	Kings	Mollie P. Holly, Windsor	NS	— —
6	Lewiston	John B. Bond, Lewiston	NS	— —
1	Luella	Christine Moore, Lewiston	NS	— —
1	Maloney	Mildred L. Spivey, Windsor	NS	— —
3	Merry Hill	John P. Law, Merry Hill	NS	— —
2	Merry Meta	Rida V. Taylor, Windsor	NS	— —
2	Mt. Aratat	Lucy Mitchell, Windsor	NS	— —
1	Mt. Hermon	Rale B. Cherry, Windsor	NS	— —
2	Mt. Olive	Ethel L. Walton, Lewiston	NS	— —
1	Penders	Maude C. Powell, Lewiston	NS	— —
1	Perrys	Selena C. Cherry, Colerain	NS	— —
3	Piney Wood Chapel	Lawrence M. Jackson, Ahoskie	NS	— —
1	Pleasant Oak	Otelia B. Boone, Windsor	NS	— —
1	Powells	Alice Sharrock, Lewiston	NS	— —
2	Red Hill	Zetella Watson, Windsor	NS	— —
2	Rock Hill	David Taylor, Merry Hill	NS	— —
1	Rocky Branch	Virginia D. Hudgins, Aulander	NS	— —
1	Rogers	Lucile White, Aulander	NS	— —
5	Roxobel	P. A. Bishop, Roxobel	NS	— —
2	Sams Chapel	Ethel B. White, Windsor	NS	— —
1	Spellers Grove	Lessie M. Speller, Windsor	NS	— —
1	Springfield	Rachel A. Luton, Windsor	NS	— —
2	Spring Hill	Brodie L. Boone, Lewiston	NS	— —
3	St. Francis	Mary A. Bond, Windsor	NS	— —
2	St. Luke	George W. Cooper, Merry Hill	NS	— —
2	Weeping Mary	George E. Peele, Lewiston	NS	— —
3	Woodard	William D. Lassiter, Windsor	NS	— —
14	W. S. Etheridge	W. S. Etheridge, Windsor	NS	II-A 1931
2	Wynns Grove	Zebedee Raynor, Colerain	NS	— —

Number Teachers and Principals	COUNTY AND CITY UNITS Name of School	Principal and School Address	Classification and Date	
			Elementary	High School
	BLADEN:			
1	Abbottsburg	Fannie L. Sheridan, Abbottsburg	NS	— —
1	Bakers Creek	Carrie Shepard, Bladenboro, R. 2	NS	— —
2	Baltimore	D. L. Williams, Council, R. 1	NS	— —
1	Beatty	Eliza Beebe, Lagoon	NS	— —
1	Bethel	Mary Robeson, Tar Heel	NS	— —
8	Bladenboro	T. M. Reynolds, Bladenboro	NS	— —
1	Browns Creek	Georgia McDowell, Elizabethtown	NS	— —
3	Carvers Creek	C. J. Barber, Council, R. 1	NS	— —
14	Clarkton	J. W. Moore, Clarkton	NS	II-A 1936
1	Colly	Mary McKoy, Elizabethtown	NS	— —
8	East Arcadia	J. W. Groves, Acme	NS	NS
1	Ellis Creek	Dorothy McLaurin, Elizabethtown	NS	— —
1	Georgia	Mamie Brown, Elizabethtown	NS	— —
1	Hammonds Creek	J. F. McLaurin, Elizabethtown	NS	— —
1	Kerr	Sallie Underwood, Currie, R. 2	NS	— —
1	Lessene	Sarah Murphy, Dublin	NS	— —
1	Lisbon	Ruth Allison, Elizabethtown	NS	— —
1	Lyon	Maggie Murphy, Kelly	NS	— —
1	Maggie McDowell	Grimes, Tar Heel, R. 1	NS	— —
1	Marshburn	Catherine Williams, Elizabethtown	NS	— —
1	Miller Chapel	Lessie McLaurin, Garland, R. 1	NS	— —
2	Miller	R. M. Johnson, St. Paul, R. 2	NS	— —
1	Moore Swamp	Celya Grady, Kelly	NS	— —
1	Mt. Elam	Frankie Shaw, Parkersburg	NS	— —
2	Mt. Olive	Clarence McDonald, Clarkton	NS	— —
1	Murphy Bridge	Virginia Beaufort, Tomahawk	NS	— —
2	Nat Moore	J. D. Raiford, Kelly, R. 2	NS	— —
2	New Hope	L. L. Ramseur, Council, R. 2	NS	— —
1	New Light	A. C. Smith, White Oak	NS	— —
1	Persimmon Branch	Lucile Newkirk, Elizabethtown	NS	— —
4	Porterville	C. M. McCall, Clarkton, R. 3	NS	— —
2	Red Hill	A. R. McMillan, Council, R. 1	NS	— —
1	Saints Rest	Mary Sanders, Elizabethtown, R. 3	NS	— —
1	Shaw	Mamie McDowell, Elizabethtown	NS	— —
2	Spring Branch	B. E. Merrick, St. Pauls	NS	— —
2	Tar Heel	H. E. Brown, Tar Heel	NS	— —
12	Training School	R. D. Tynes, Elizabethtown	NS	II-A 1931
1	Turnbull	Henrietta Hinton, Fayetteville, R. 5	NS	— —
3	Whites Creek	Alton Ellison, Clarkton, R. 1	NS	— —
1	White Oak	Beatrice Johnson, White Oak	NS	— —
	BRUNSWICK:			
1	Battle Royal	Beatrice Hynes, Leland	NS	— —
2	Bell Swamp	Sarah Moore, Winnabow	NS	— —
11	Brunswick Training	A. C. Caviness, Southport	NS	II-A 1929
2	Cedar Grove	Abraham McCoy, Supply	NS	— —
2	Chapel Road	E. O. Gandy, Leland	NS	— —
1	La Savannah	Alberta Robinson, Shallotte	NS	— —
2	Leland	Lillian Austin, Leland	NS	— —
3	Longwood	C. S. Greene, Longwood	NS	— —
1	Marsh Branch	Isadora Powell, Southport	NS	— —
2	Navassa	Hallie Bryant, Navassa	NS	— —
3	North West	H. B. Greene, Leland	NS	— —
3	Phoenix	Bertha Berrye, Phoenix	NS	— —
2	Pine Level	Hattye Willis, Bolivia	NS	— —
3	Piney Grove	Alva Morris, Bolivia	NS	— —
3	Royal Oak	Mattie B. Smith, Supply	NS	— —
1	Shallotte "A"	J. M. Monroe, Shallotte	NS	— —

Number Teachers and Principals	COUNTY AND CITY UNITS Name of School	Principal and School Address	Classification and Date	
			Elementary	High School
	BRUNSWICK:			
1	Shallotte "B"	Blanche Miller, Shallotte	NS	— —
2	Town Creek	Gladys Baldwin, Winnabow	NS	— —
1	Waccamaw	Alice Gore, Ash	NS	— —
1	Zion Hill	Florence Williams, Bolivia	NS	— —
	BUNCOMBE:			
3	Black Mountain	Albert Reynolds, Asheville	NS	— —
1	Leicester	Grace F. Francis, Asheville	NS	— —
7	Shiloh	J. C. Daniels, Biltmore	NS	— —
4	South Asheville	B. T. Beatty, Asheville, R. 2	NS	— —
2	Swannanoa	James T. Sapp, Swannanoa	NS	— —
2	Weaverville	Monnie Jones, Alexander	NS	— —
	ASHEVILLE:			
13	Ashland Ave.	Mrs. Rita H. Lee, Asheville	NS	— —
5	Burton St.	Mrs. Hattie H. Love, Asheville	NS	— —
15	Hill St.	J. H. Michael, Asheville	NS	— —
12	Livingston St.	Mrs. Rachel S. Battle, Asheville	NS	— —
13	Mountain St.	A. E. Manley, Asheville	NS	— —
22	Stephens-Lee	A. E. Manley, Asheville	— —	I-AA 1925*
	BURKE:			
1	Corpening	Emily Carson, Morganton	NS	— —
1	Connelly	W. C. Carson, Morganton	NS	— —
2	Drexel	Nettie Scott, Morganton	NS	— —
1	Maple Grove	W. P. Anderson, Connelly Springs	NS	— —
1	Mission	Jo Kennedy, Morganton	NS	— —
2	Willow Tree	Rovena O'Neil, Morganton	NS	— —
	GLEN ALPINE:			
4	McAlpine	S. H. Travis, Morganton	NS	— —
1	Rock Hill	Mrs. Lillie B. Newby, Morganton	NS	— —
1	Rosenwald	Bessie Corpening, Bridgewater	NS	— —
1	Shiloh	Mrs. Mamie Crisp, Morganton	NS	— —
	MORGANTON:			
12	Morganton	P. E. Corpening, Morganton	NS	II-A 1930
	CABARRUS:			
2	Belle Fort	Johnny Green, Concord	NS	— —
2	Bell's Mission	Mildred L. Miller, 89 Cline St., Concord	NS	— —
3	Bethpage	Booker Wilson, Salisbury	NS	— —
2	Cedar Grove No. 2	Janie Young, Concord, R. 1	NS	— —
1	Cedar Grove No. 10	Cleomis Clay, Concord, R. 4	NS	— —
1	Dry	Mildred Morris, Box 24, Concord	NS	— —
2	Ebeneser	Isabelle Henderson, Midland, R. 1	NS	— —
2	Harrisburg	Mary E. Scott, 114 Ring St., Concord	NS	— —
1	Meadow View	Lucille Wyke, Concord, R. 2	NS	— —
2	Morehead	Annie Sanders, Concord	NS	— —
2	Mt. Pleasant	Carrie Wilson, 17 S. Ga. Ave., Concord	NS	— —
1	Oak Grove	Mamie Taylor, S. Ga. Avenue, Concord	NS	— —
1	Pleasant Grove	Ethel L. Williams, Harrisburg, R. 2	NS	— —
2	Rock Hill	Sallie C. Weaks, Concord, R. 1	NS	— —
4	Shankletown	Marion E. Woods, 132 S. Ga. Ave., Concord	NS	— —
3	Silver Dale	James Hawkins, Concord	NS	— —
	CONCORD:			
21	Logan	E. L. James, Concord	NS	I-A 1930
	KANNAPOLIS:			
15	Centerview	W. L. Reid, Kannapolis	NS	II-A 1938

Number Teachers and Principals	COUNTY AND CITY UNITS Name of School	Principal and School Address	Classification and Date Elementary	 High School	
	CALDWELL:				
1	Adako	Elisa Johnson, Adako	NS	—	—
1	Dula Town	Atha Dula, Lenoir	NS	—	—
1	Franklin	Daisy Fergerson, Collettaville	NS	—	—
1	Granite Falls	Flora G. Neal, Granite Falls	NS	—	—
2	Harper Town	Annie S. Harper, Lenoir, R. 4	NS	—	—
2	Kings Creek	Costella Corpening, Lenoir	NS	—	—
1	Mars Hill	Mary S. Watts, Morganton, R. 3	NS	—	—
1	Warrior	Zalia Cannon, Lenoir	NS	—	—
	LENOIR:				
9	Friedman	J. J. Spearman, Lenoir	NS	II-A	1937
3	West End	Ione Carson, Lenoir	NS	—	—
	CAMDEN:				
2	Colored	L. E. Sugg, Camden	NS	—	—
2	Ivy Neck	C. H. Barco, Belcross	NS	—	—
8	Rosenwald	M. C. Calloway, South Mills	NS	NS	
3	Sawyer's Creek	J. E. Barnard, Belcross	NS	—	—
3	Troutman	Josephus Lamb, Shiloh	NS	—	—
2	Urcham	N. G. Perry, Shiloh	NS	—	—
	CARTERET:				
11	Beaufort	J. M. Hodge, Beaufort	NS	II-A	1928
1	Bogue	Viola Parker, Newport, R.	NS	—	—
1	Mansfield	Nellie L. Ward, Newport	NS	—	—
1	Merrimon	Ethel F. Whittington, Merrimon	NS	—	—
7	Morehead City	Jas. W. Campbell, Morehead City	NS	NS	
1	Newport	Mary E. Price, Newport	NS	—	—
1	North River	Nettie H. Tate, Beaufort, R.	NS	—	—
3	Stella	N. C. Calhoun, Stella	NS	NS	
1	Wildwood	Louise S. Lassiter, Wildwood	NS	—	—
	CASWELL:				
1	Anderson	Olivia F. Dodson, Burlington, R.	NS	—	—
2	Beulah	Ruby L. Hanes, Blanche, R. 1	NS	—	—
2	Blackwell	Dorothy M. Bowe, Ruffin, R. 1	NS	—	—
1	Blanche	Mrs. Gaylee B. Lowery, Blanche	NS	—	—
1	Camp Springs	James E. Brown, Elon College, R. 1	NS	—	—
1	Camp Springs Branch	Vivian L. Brown, Elon College, R.	NS	—	—
1	Dailey	Florence P. Casino, Blanche, R. 1	NS	—	—
1	Dameron	Keyron W. Lanier, Mebane, R. 3	NS	—	—
2	Estelle	L. W. Compton, Milton, R. 1	NS	—	—
2	Fitch	John F. Harroway, Yanceyville, R.	NS	—	—
1	Hamer	Lois L. Currie, Blanche, R. 1	NS	—	—
1	Hightowers	Mary E. Dodson, Yanceyville, R. 1	NS	—	—
1	Hyco	Mrs. Agnes B. McRae, Mebane, R. 3	NS	—	—
2	Jones	Vivian B. Pickard, Pelham, R. 1	NS	—	—
1	Leasburg	Ida Fitts Simmons, Leasburg	NS	—	—
1	Leasburg Branch	Alverado B. Johnson, Leasburg	NS	—	—
2	Locust Hill	Bessie M. Nance, Yanceyville, R. 1	NS	—	—
2	Milton	Mrs. Mattie P. Freeman, Milton	NS	—	—
3	New Ephesus	Mrs. Alice W. Poole, Ruffin	NS	—	—
1	New Hope	Lillian L. Gaddy, Blanche, R. 1	NS	—	—
1	Oliver	Mrs. Lena McMillan, Mebane, R. 3	NS	—	—
1	Osmond	Mrs. Elisabeth H. Smith, Semora, R.	NS	—	—
1	Park Springs	Mrs. Clara A. Stanley, Danville, Va., R. 4	NS	—	—
2	Pelham	Mrs. Essie B. Wise, Pelham	NS	—	—
2	Pelham Branch	Mrs. Matilda W. Wilson, Danville, Va., R. 1	NS	—	—
1	Pleasant Grove	Louise Wilmer, Yanceyville, R.	NS	—	—

Number Teachers and Principals	COUNTY AND CITY UNITS Name of School	Principal and School Address	Classification and Date Elementary		High School	
	CASWELL:					
2	Prospect	Ella B. Vaughn, Yanceyville	NS		—	—
1	Prospect Hill	Thomas L. Brown, Prospect Hill	NS		—	—
1	Providence	Mrs. Evelyn A. Hunt, Danville, Va.	NS		—	—
1	Purley	Mrs. Carolun A. Turner, Danville, Va.	NS		—	—
1	Ridgeville	Wilphria C. Carrington, Ridgeville	NS		—	—
1	River Bend	Mrs. Juanita D. Jones, Ringgold, Va.	NS		—	—
1	Sellars	Amanda C. Borden, Yanceyville, R.	NS		—	—
2	Semora	Hattie L. Jeffers, Blanche, R. 1	NS		—	—
3	Semora Branch	Mrs. Ella M. Whitworth, Milton	NS		—	—
1	Stephens	Beatrice Bigelow, Leasburg, R. 1	NS		—	—
1	Stoney Creek	Carrie R. Blackwell, Reidsville, R. 1	NS		—	—
2	Sweet Gum	Booker T. McCallum, Mebane, R. 3	NS		—	—
1	Topnot	Clara B. Penn, Leasburg, R.	NS		—	—
1	Trinity	Mrs. Sadie M. Edgerton, Reidsville	NS		—	—
1	Trinity	Mrs. Annie D. Jeffries, Reidsville, R. 1	NS		—	—
1	Walnut Cove	Grace V. Gilreath, Elon College, R. 2	NS		—	—
1	Williamston	Zelma E. Belton, Blanche, R. 1	NS		—	—
14	Yanceyville	N. L. Dillard, Yanceyville	NS		II-A	1934
	CATAWBA:					
8	Catawba	Curtis Lewis, Catawba	NS		NS	
	HICKORY:					
18	Ridgeview	A. W. Booker, Hickory	II-B	1934	II-A	1928
	NEWTON:					
2	Conover	T. D. Murchison, Newton	NS		—	—
9	Newton	Taft Broome, Newton	NS		II-A	1936
	CHATHAM:					
1	Albright	Addo Siler, Siler City	NS		—	—
1	Baldwin	Maggie Atkins, Pittsboro	NS		—	—
2	Buck Mountain	J. P. Coefield, Pittsboro	NS		—	—
1	Clarks	Louise Durham, Merry Oaks	NS		—	—
1	Clarks	Bertha Herndon, Apex	NS		—	—
1	Fikes	J. R. Richardson, Pittsboro, R. 3	NS		—	—
3	Gees Grove	R. I. Brodie, Siler City	NS		—	—
1	Glovers	Bessie Foushee, Siler City, R. 3	NS		—	—
1	Glovers	Tamar V. Crump, Bennett	NS		—	—
9	Goldston	W. A. McLaughlin, Goldston	NS		II-B	1938
1	Gulf	Estelle McCallum, Sanford	NS		—	—
1	Hank Chapel	Cassie Ridley, Pittsboro	NS		—	—
1	Haw River	Ethel Clark, Pittsboro	NS		—	—
3	Haywood	Orion Foster, Moncure	NS		—	—
1	Hickory Grove	A. F. McCleave, Siler City	NS		—	—
2	Hickory Mountain	Alvester E. Spinks, Siler City	NS		—	—
1	Holly Oak	C. W. Powell, Apex	NS		—	—
1	Lambert	Robenia W. Thompson, Gulf	NS		—	—
2	Marsh	Lacy Marsh, Siler City	NS		—	—
3	Mitchells	Beecher Coward, Pittsboro	NS		—	—
1	Mt. Pleasant	Sallie Leach, Pittsboro	NS		—	—
2	Mt. Zion	F. T. Husband, Chapel Hill	NS		—	—
1	New Hope	Estella Council, Apex	NS		—	—
1	New Zion	Verdie McClinton, Moncure	NS		—	—
1	Paschals	Salome Marsh, Bear Creek	NS		—	—
1	Pine Hill	Celia A. Taylor, Siler City	NS		—	—
11	Pittsboro	B. J. Lee, Pittsboro, R. 2	NS		—	—
1	Rock Rest	Mae D. Cotton, Pittsboro	NS		—	—
1	Sandy Level	Beulah Claigg, Corinth	NS		—	—
1	Shiloh	Lillie F. Rogers, Pittsboro, R. 2	NS		—	—

Number Teachers and Principals	COUNTY AND CITY UNITS Name of School	Principal and School Address	Classification and Date Elementary	 High School
	CHATHAM:			
11	Siler City	S. A. Kennedy, Siler City	NS	II-A 1933
1	St. Matthews	Jeanette Richardson, Pittsboro	NS	— —
1	Strowds Mt.	Lucille Crowder, Pittsboro	NS	— —
1	Taylors	Carrie P. Alston, Bear Creek	NS	— —
1	Terrells	Lula Avont, Pittsboro, R. 2	NS	— —
2	Union Grove	Florence Peoples, Pittsboro	NS	— —
1	Webster	Vallie Alston, Siler City	NS	— —
1	Wilson	Cornelia Rives, Apex	NS	— —
	CHEROKEE:			
	(None)			
	ANDREWS:			
1	Andrews	Elsie J. Osborne, Andrews	NS	— —
	MURPHY:			
2	Texana	——————, Murphy	NS	— —
	CHOWAN:			
1	Britts	Mary Harvey, Edenton	NS	— —
1	Center Hill	Jane Edith Bonner, Edenton	NS	— —
2	Green Hall	Chas. L. Fayton, Edenton	NS	— —
2	Hudson Grove	Thelma Morris, Edenton	NS	— —
2	Warren Grove	Mrs. S. J. Etheridge, Edenton	NS	— —
3	White Oak	W. H. Creecy, Edenton	NS	— —
	EDENTON:			
10	Edenton	DeMint F. Walker, Edenton	II-B 1936	II-A 1933
4	St. John's	Simeon Griffity, Edenton	NS	— —
2	Canaan's Temple	Mrs. Laurette Coston, Edenton	NS	— —
1	Cedar Grove	Sadie Bembry, Edenton	NS	— —
1	Triangle	Elton C. Hall, Edenton	NS	— —
1	Pleasant Grove	Elisabeth Luton, Edenton	NS	— —
1	Virginia Fork	Mrs. Vivian Hawkins, Edenton	NS	— —
1	Ryan's Grove	Mrs. Mabel B. Collins, Edenton	NS	— —
	CLAY:			
1	Fires Creek	Cline E. McClure, Hayesville	NS	— —
19	Hayesville	S. B. Churchwell, Hayesville	NS	— —
2	Oak View	H. M. Moore, Hayesville	NS	— —
5	Ogden	Frank Penland, Brasstown	NS	— —
9	Shooting Creek	Harold Hedden, Hayesville	NS	— —
2	Sweetwater	Aubrey Byers, Brasstown	NS	— —
1	Upper Tusquittee	E. G. Smith, Hayesville	NS	— —
	CLEVELAND:			
1	Belwood	Charles Wilson, Shelby, R. 1	NS	— —
5	Bethware	Percy W. Welman, Kings Mountain	NS	— —
8	Boiling Springs	John Corry, Shelby	NS	— —
4	Casar	Theodore M. Pass, Kings Mountain	NS	— —
3	Dover Mill	Mildred F. Collins, Shelby, R. 5	NS	— —
10	Fallston	Mrs. Bessie L. Pass, Shelby, Box 76	NS	— —
10	Grover	L. L. Adams, Kings Mountain, R. 2	NS	— —
4	Lattimore	Eleanor L. Arnold, Shelby	NS	— —
2	Mooresboro	N. J. Pass, Jr., Shelby	NS	— —
1	No. 1 Township	Mary L. Brown, Gaffney, S. C., R. 1	NS	— —
10	No. 3 Township	Andrew Taylor, Shelby	NS	— —
14	Piedmont	A. W. Foster, Lawndale	NS	II-A 1936
9	Polkville	Barbara Welbourne, Shelby	NS	— —
10	Waco	Edward Ricks, Kings Mountain	NS	— —

Number Teachers and Principals	COUNTY AND CITY UNITS Name of School	Principal and School Address	Classification and Date Elementary	 High School
	CLEVELAND:			
	KINGS MOUNTAIN:			
10	Davidson	R. J. Davidson, Kings Mountain	NS	II-B 1935
	SHELBY:			
20	Cleveland Training	B. D. Roberts, Shelby	II-A 1936	I-B 1928
	COLUMBUS:			
1	Acme	Annie Henry, Acme	NS	— —
4	Artesia School	L. G. Muldrow, Chadbourn	NS	NS
2	Boardman	Bettie Lennon, Boardman	NS	— —
5	Bolton	F. I. McDougald, Bolton	NS	— —
7	Armour	J. D. Pridgen, Armour	NS	NS
1	Brown's Chapel	Amanda Francis, Clarkton	NS	— —
1	Bug Hill	Donnie Graham, Nakina	NS	— —
2	Camp Ground	Hosea Powell, Whiteville	NS	— —
1	Cedar Grove	Faye McCoy, Clarkton	NS	— —
2	Cerro Gordo	Fred Corbett, Cerro Gordo	NS	— —
14	Chadbourn	A. L. Williams, Chadbourn	NS	II-A 1936
2	Christian Plains	Pearson Spaulding, Hallsboro	NS	— —
1	Clarendon	Sarah Freeman, Clarendon	NS	— —
3	Delco	Geo. Jones, Delco	NS	— —
2	Diamond Branch	Sarah Harris, Whiteville	NS	— —
2	Dothan	P. E. Haynesworth, Dothan	NS	— —
2	Evergreen	W. G. Smith, Chadbourn	NS	— —
4	Fair Bluff	Wm. D. Robinson, Fair Bluff	NS	— —
7	Farmers Union	D. S. Pridgen, Whiteville	NS	II-A 1936
1	Flag Pond	Annie McCoy, Clarkton	NS	— —
1	Freeman	Annie Mitchell, Bolton	NS	— —
3	Hallsboro	H. W. Ingram, Whiteville	NS	— —
1	Hickory Hill	Andrew Ransom, Hallsboro	NS	— —
1	Honey Hill	Annie Pridgen, Whiteville	NS	— —
1	Iron Hill	Henry Powell, Tabor City	NS	— —
2	Lake Waccamaw	Shepard S. Moore, Lake Waccamaw	NS	— —
2	Liberty Hill	Jas. J. Troy, Whiteville	NS	— —
1	Mill Branch	Sarah G. Smith, Whiteville	NS	— —
3	Mt. Moriah	James R. Brown, Chadbourn	NS	— —
10	Mt. Olive	James E. Byers, Whiteville	NS	II-A 1929
1	Old Dock	Ezra Lennon, Nakina	NS	— —
2	Rose Hill	Hazel Pridgen, Whiteville	NS	— —
1	Piney Forest	Sarah G. Singletary, Whiteville	NS	— —
2	Spring Hill	Luther Wooten, Whiteville	NS	— —
4	Tabor City	J. H. Jones, Tabor City	NS	— —
11	Whiteville	G. O. Harris, Whiteville	NS	II-A 1931
1	Worley	Mabel McNeill, Cerro Gordo	NS	— —
	CRAVEN:			
1	Adams Creek	Tamah Smith, Bachelor	NS	— —
1	Bridgeton	Jennie Johnson, West and North Sts., New Bern	NS	— —
1	Bucks	Mary Kinsey, Vanceboro	NS	— —
1	Cahouque	Rosa Dunston, Cypress St., New Bern	NS	— —
1	Chapman	Sallie Hamilton, Vanceboro	NS	— —
2	Cove City	G. F. Stanley, Cove City	NS	— —
1	Craven Corner	Martha Butler, N. Harlowe	NS	— —
1	Croatan	Rebecca Whitehead, R. 4, New Bern	NS	— —
4	Dover	Geo. M. Busby, Dover	NS	— —
2	Epworth	T. L. Bynum, Vanceboro	NS	— —
1	Ewell	Gona M. Venters, Vanceboro	NS	— —
3	Godette	B. W. Wynn, N. Harlowe	NS	— —

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			Elementary	High School
	CRAVEN:			
1	Havelock	Persia M. Gibbs, R. 4, New Bern	NS	— —
1	Hickory Grove	Lilla Smith, Vanceboro	NS	— —
1	Hills Neck	Rosa Keyes, Vanceboro	NS	— —
7	James City	Walker Ryder, James City	NS	— —
2	Jumping Run	Harriett Lawrence, R., New Bern	NS	— —
1	Kings Creek	Mary Daniels, Bachelor	NS	— —
1	Melvin	Ruth Adams, R. 4, New Bern	NS	— —
12	Newbold Training	G. L. Harper, Dover	NS	II-A 1938
4	Pleasant Hill	Ansley D. Smith, 11 N. Burn St.,New Bern	NS	— —
2	Rio Grande	Edna Tucker, 33 Carroll St., New Bern	NS	— —
1	Riverdale	Sarah Edwards, R. 4, New Bern	NS	— —
2	Riverside	E. L. Brown, Grifton	NS	— —
1	Rocky Run	Araminta Garrett, R., New Bern	NS	— —
5	Vanceboro	John R. Hill, Vanceboro	NS	— —
	NEW BERN:			
29	West St.	J. T. Barber, New Bern	NS	II-A 1925
5	Duffytown	Mrs. W. B. Mumford, New Bern	NS	— —
	CUMBERLAND:			
2	Antioch	Lena A. Wood, Box 263, Fayetteville	NS	— —
2	Ashley	Mrs. Janie Gant Bugg, Fayetteville	NS	— —
2	Beaver Creek	Mrs. Ethel DeVane, Fayetteville	NS	— —
2	Blackford	Chas. H. Thigpen, Fayetteville	NS	— —
1	Carter	Mrs. Chloriena Herring, Fayetteville, R. 5	NS	— —
2	Cedar Creek	Mrs. Ethel M. Raiford, Fayetteville, R. 4	NS	— —
1	Chapel Grove	Blanche Adams, Fayetteville, Box 565	NS	— —
1	Charlotte White	Doris Allison, Fayetteville	NS	— —
1	China Grove	Mrs. Magoba Adams, Fayetteville	NS	— —
9	County Training	E. A. Armstrong, Fayetteville	— —	II-A 1936
1	Douglas	Mrs. Henrietta Moore, Fayetteville, R. 2	NS	— —
2	Eastover	Elmer P. McMillan, Fayetteville, R. 1	NS	— —
2	Flat Swamp	Lucretia Williams, Fayetteville	NS	— —
3	Gardner	Mrs. Anne C. Waddell, Fayetteville	NS	— —
2	Godwin	Nathanael McGuire, Fayetteville	NS	— —
1	Gray's Creek	Woodrow McKoy, Fayetteville, R. 6	NS	— —
2	Gum Spring	Laura T. Mitchell, Fayetteville	NS	— —
2	Hickory Shade	Mrs. Pinkey McMillan, Fayetteville, R. 1	NS	— —
2	Hope Mills	Wm. K. Fleming, Fayetteville	NS	— —
2	Lewis Chapel	Mrs. Katie M. Webb, Fayetteville	NS	— —
1	Linden	Mary Ann Dancy, Fayetteville	NS	— —
1	Lonely Hill	Margaret McKoy, Fayetteville, R. 1	NS	— —
2	Long Branch	Susie Evans, Fayetteville, R. 4	NS	— —
3	Magnolia	J. Franklin Drake, Fayetteville	NS	— —
3	Manchester	John H. Lewis, Jr., Fayetteville	NS	— —
1	McClellan	Louise Lockamy, Godwin	NS	— —
1	McLemore	Annie W. Crump, Fayetteville	NS	— —
1	McNeil	Nellie Mae Smith, Godwin	NS	— —
2	Murphy	Eva Mae Slater, Fayetteville, R. 4	NS	— —
1	Pearce's Mill	Thelma Black, Fayetteville	NS	— —
2	Savannah (C. C.)	Mrs. Eunice Sherman, Fayetteville	NS	— —
2	Savannah (71st)	Roscoe C. Simmons, Fayetteville	NS	— —
3	Shaws Meadow	Mrs. Lorena G. Coppage, Fayetteville	NS	— —
2	Simpson	Mrs. Mary B. Chavis, Fayetteville	NS	— —
1	Snow Hill	Mrs. Mabel Douglas, Fayetteville	NS	— —
1	Spring Hill	Mrs. Louretta Wood, Fayetteville, R. 4	NS	— —
1	Stedman	Velva S. McNatt, Fayetteville, R. 6	NS	— —
1	St. Mark	Mrs. Edith Dupree, Fayetteville, R. 4	NS	— —
2	St. Paul	Mrs. Meta Evans, Fayetteville	NS	— —

Number Teachers and Principals	COUNTY AND CITY UNITS Name of School	Principal and School Address	Classification and Date	
			Elementary	High School
	CUMBERLAND:			
1	South River	Mrs. Nora W. Beebe, Fayetteville	NS	— —
3	Swan's Creek	Thelmer Siler, Fayetteville	NS	— —
4	Wade	James J. Evans, Fayetteville	NS	— —
2	Willis Creek	Mrs. Martha Merrick, Fayetteville	NS	— —
	FAYETTEVILLE:			
13	E. E. Smith	A. J. Blackburn	— —	I-A 1930*
17	Newbold	J. V. Phifer	I-A 1936	— —
12	Edward Evans	Selina Melvin	NS	— —
	CURRITUCK:			
3	Coinjock	Mrs. Alice B. Brown, Coinjock	NS	— —
7	Currick Co. Tr.	Joseph L. Jones, Snowden	NS	II-A 1932
3	Gregory	Mrs. Ines Hextall Bolden, Gregory	NS	— —
3	Jarvisburg	Mrs. Ernestine W. Fulford, Jarvisburg	NS	— —
5	Moyock	Sherman J. Williams, Moyock	NS	— —
	DARE:			
4	Roanoke	S. C. Bethea, Manteo	NS	NS
	DAVIDSON:			
3	Midway	H. N. Sullivan, Lexington	NS	— —
2	New Jersey	Leander Brown, Lexington	NS	— —
2	Petersville	Frances Farrington, Lexington	NS	— —
1	Reedy Creek	Mrs. N. B. Roan, Lexington	NS	— —
1	Union Chapel	Mamye Sullivan, Lexington	NS	— —
2	Union Southmont	Ananias Evans, Lexington	NS	— —
	LEXINGTON:			
17	Dunbar	A. B. Bingham, Lexington	II-B 1934	II-A 1929
	THOMASVILLE:			
15	Church St.	E. L. Peterson, Thomasville	NS	II-B 1933
	DAVIE:			
1	Boxwood	Louise Howell, Mocksville	NS	— —
1	Cedar Creek	Rubye Hunt, Mocksville	NS	— —
1	Chinquapin	Mamie Krider, Mocksville	NS	— —
1	Jamestown	Norman Carter, Mocksville	NS	— —
1	Liberty	Fannie McCallum, Mocksville	NS	— —
1	Maine	Vallie L. Scott, Mocksville	NS	— —
6	Mocksville	G. V. McCallum, Mocksville	NS	NS
1	Mt. Zion No. 1	Gladys Walters, Mocksville	NS	— —
1	Mt. Zion No. 2	Minnie Hairston, Advance	NS	— —
2	N. Cooleemee	Mary Davis, Cooleemee	NS	— —
1	Piney Grove	Adelaide Smoot, Mocksville	NS	— —
1	Poplar Springs	Lilly Gaddy, Mocksville	NS	— —
1	St. Johns	L. M. Onque, Mocksville	NS	— —
1	Steel's Fork	Lucy Dulin, Mocksville	NS	— —
1	Turner's Grove	Esther Howard, Mocksville	NS	— —
	DUPLIN:			
6	Branche	Robt. A. Merritt, Mt. Olive	NS	NS
7	Chinquapin	G. M. James, Chinquapin	NS	NS
9	Duplin Training	J. F. E. Normile, Faison	NS	II-B 1927
7	Kenansville	J. E. Cromartie, Kenansville	NS	II-B 1933
4	Magnolia	H. E. Williams, Magnolia	NS	NS
9	Wallace	C. W. Dobbins, Wallace	NS	II-B 1938
11	Warsaw	M. S. Branch, Warsaw	NS	II-A 1928

Number Teachers and Principals	COUNTY AND CITY UNITS Name of School	Principal and School Address	Classification and Date Elementary		High School	
	DURHAM:					
2	Hampton	Mrs. Mamie Dawson, Durham	NS		—	—
15	Little River	C. B. Nixon, Durham	NS		—	—
1	Markham's Chapel	Maude Turrentine, Durham	NS		II-A	1934
5	Mill Grove	E. I. Hill, Durham	NS		—	—
2	Page	Mrs. Mabel Strudwick, Durham	NS		—	—
5	Pearsontown	F. D. Curry, Durham	NS		—	—
3	Rocky Knoll	J. M. Jones, Bahama	NS		—	—
4	Rougemont	Erwin Johnson, Durham	NS		—	—
1	Russell	Lillie M. Rogers, Durham	NS		—	—
2	Union	Mrs. Minerva Evans, Durham	NS		—	—
3	Woods	Mrs. Addie C. Gatewood, Durham	NS		—	—
	DURHAM:					
15	East End	F. D. Marshall, Durham	NS		—	—
5	East Durham	F. G. Burnett, Durham	NS		—	—
4	Hickstown	J. L. White, Durham	NS		—	—
33	Hillside Park	W. G. Pearson, Durham	—	—	I-AA*	1923
17	Jas. A. Whitted	G. A. Edwards, Durham	NS		—	—
14	Lyon Park	N. A. Cheek, Durham	II-B	1936	—	—
34	W. G. Pearson	E. D. Mickle, Durham	II-A	1936	—	—
5	Walltown	Cora T. Russell, Durham	NS		—	—
	EDGECOMBE:					
3	Acorn Hill	Etta Haywood, Tarboro	NS		—	—
6	Battleboro	R. O. Kornegay, Battleboro	NS		—	—
3	Bellamy	A. B. Whitlock, Whitakers	NS		—	—
11	Bricks	J. W. Wiley, Bricks	NS		II-A	1922
4	Chincapin	Lillian McCoy, Conetoe	NS		—	—
3	Coakley	F. W. Davis, Jr., Tarboro	NS		—	—
5	Coker	Flossie Parker, Tarboro	NS		—	—
2	Dixon	Naomi Newby, Tarboro	NS		—	—
2	Draughan	Annie Lyons, Whitakers	NS		—	—
2	Friendship	Addie Grant, Rocky Mount	NS		—	—
3	Harry Knight	Mary Perry, Tarboro	NS		—	—
3	Hester	Georgia Mullen, Pinetops	NS		—	—
2	Hickory Hill	M. B. Bulluck, Pinetops	NS		—	—
3	Hickory View	Rora B. Smith, Rocky Mount	NS		—	—
3	Keech	Geo. D. Hawkins, Tarboro	NS		—	—
3	Kingsboro	Moses Williams, Rocky Mount	NS		—	—
3	Lancaster	Marion Beasley, Pinetops	NS		—	—
3	Lawrence	Emma Grant, Tarboro	NS		—	—
3	Living Hope	Nolan Little, Macclesfield	NS		—	—
2	Logsboro	Janie Elliott, Tarboro	NS		—	—
3	Marks Chapel	Marguerite Wimberly, Battleboro	NS		—	—
1	Moores Crossing	Mary P. Mack, Tarboro	NS		—	—
2	Mt. Olive	Ines Swann, Rocky Mount	NS		—	—
2	Oak Grove	Alice Hines, Rocky Mount	NS		—	—
1	Otter Creek	Effie Saunders, Macclesfield	NS		—	—
3	Pinetops	R. B. Taylor, Pinetops	NS		—	—
1	Pitt No. 1	Emma Anthony, Macclesfield	NS		—	—
1	Pitt No. 2	Beulah Griffin, Macclesfield	NS		—	—
3	Pittman Grove	Maggie Chase, Rocky Mount	NS		—	—
4	Providence	P. B. Bulluck, Rocky Mount	NS		—	—
3	Roberson	S. A. Gilliam, Bethel	NS		—	—
1	Sparta	Mrs. L. H. Cotton, Tarboro	NS		—	—
2	St. Luke	Bertha Williams, Tarboro	NS		—	—
1	Wells	Katherine Whitley, Elm City	NS		—	—
3	Whites Chapel	Theodosia Johnson, Speed	NS		—	—
3	Willow Grove	Lula Sailman, Whitakers	NS		—	—

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	EDGECOMBE:			
3	Wimberly	Beatrice Somerville, Battleboro	NS	— —
	TARBORO:			
25	Colored	W. A. Pattillo, Tarboro	NS	I-B 1924
4	Princeville	S. V. Brown, Tarboro	NS	— —
	FORSYTH:			
2	Brookstown	W. E. Henderson, 1308 N. Jackson Ave., Winston-Salem	NS	— —
1	Brushy Fork	Mrs. Annie Rivera, 1635 E. 14th St., Winston-Salem	NS	— —
11	Carver	E. E. Hill, 1422 Hattie Ave., Winston-Salem	NS	NS
2	Clemmons	Marion Faulkner, Box 107, Winston-Salem	NS	— —
1	Hairston	Annie Beck, Rural Hall	NS	— —
1	Hope	J. C. Young, 1222 E. 14th St., Winston-Salem	NS	— —
3	Kernersville	W. R. Anderson, 700 W. 25th St., Winston-Salem	NS	— —
1	Little Yadkin	Mrs. Carrie Good, 823 Ridge Ave., Winston-Salem	NS	— —
1	Oak Grove	Carrie Rickert, 1031 Highland Ave., Winston-Salem	NS	— —
3	Old Richmond	Dollye Patterson, 111 N. Trade St., Winston-Salem	NS	— —
3	Pine Grove	J. H. Yarborough, 1009 N. Highland Ave., Winston-Salem	NS	— —
2	Reynolds	Lovie Eaton, 2312 N. Cherry St., Winston-Salem	NS	— —
3	Rural Hall	G. W. Allen, 811 Hickory St., Winston-Salem	NS	— —
3	Walkertown	Mrs. Edmonia Henderson, 1308 N. Jackson Ave., Winston-Salem	NS	— —
	WINSTON-SALEM:			
43	Atkins H. S.	J. A. Carter, Winston-Salem	— —	I-AA* 1919
23	Columbia Heights	A. H. Anderson, Winston-Salem	NS	— —
10	Columbia Heights	Mrs. Lillian Williams, Winston-Salem	NS	— —
47	Fourteenth St.	U. S. Reynolds, Winston-Salem	NS	— —
31	Kimberly Park	J. W. Paisley, Sr., Winston-Salem	NS	— —
14	Woodland Ave.	R. W. Brown, Winston-Salem	NS	— —
	FRANKLIN:			
1	Buffalo	Arthur Williams, Louisburg	NS	— —
2	Cedar Rock	Athalee White, Louisburg	NS	— —
2	Cedar St.	Readie Harris, Louisburg	NS	— —
2	Cross Roads	Maggie Fogg, Louisburg	NS	— —
2	Eagle Rock	Josephine Ridley, Louisburg	NS	— —
1	Ford's Chapel	Lucy Yarboro, Louisburg	NS	— —
13	Franklin Training	C. A. Harris, Louisburg	NS	II-A 1933
6	Gethsemane	O. W. Harris, Zebulon	NS	NS
1	Gillfield	Betty Thomas, Louisburg	NS	— —
2	Hayes	Mabel Yarborough, Louisburg	NS	— —
1	Haywoods	Mamye J. Hawkins, Kittrell	NS	— —
3	Jones Hill	Addie Perry, Spring Hope	NS	— —
2	Lettuce Hall	Zollie Hill, Franklinton	NS	— —
1	Liberty	Annie Holden, Youngsville	NS	— —
3	Little Mill	Ellen Alston, Louisburg	NS	— —
2	Little Zion	Virginia Ricks, Youngsville	NS	— —
1	Locust Grove	Joseph Strickland, Kittrell	NS	— —

Number Teachers and Principals	COUNTY AND CITY UNITS Name of School	Principal and School Address	Classification and Date	
			Elementary	High School
	FRANKLIN:			
2	Long Grove	Earlie Brodie, Louisburg	NS	— —
1	Maple Springs	Duval W. Purefoy, Youngsville	NS	— —
2	Mapleville	Carrie Young, Louisburg	NS	— —
3	Mitchell	M. E. Neil, Franklinton	NS	— —
1	Mt. Grove	Susie Rodwell, Henderson	NS	— —
1	Nib Thomas	Sarah Williams, Louisburg	NS	— —
1	Oak Grove	Lucy Simmons, Louisburg	NS	— —
1	Oak Level	Arnetta Brodie, Youngsville	NS	— —
1	Oak Ridge	Jas. McKnight, Louisburg	NS	— —
2	O'Day	Burnalle Hayes, Louisburg	NS	— —
5	Perrys	E. J. Wilson, Louisburg	NS	NS
1	Phelps	Novella Crudup, Louisburg	NS	— —
1	Pilot	Wyomia Perry, Spring Hope	NS	— —
1	Red Oak	Alice Taylor, Youngsville	NS	— —
1	Rock Springs	Euralee Alston, Louisburg	NS	— —
3	Rocky Ford	Gertie Alston, Louisburg	NS	— —
1	Royal	Euralee Smith, Louisburg	NS	— —
2	Shady Grove	Lurepena Emerson Alston, Louisburg	NS	— —
2	Walnut Grove	Elizabeth White, Louisburg	NS	— —
1	White Pine	Helen Strickland, Louisburg	NS	— —
2	Youngsville	Franklin Holt, Youngsville	NS	— —
	FRANKLINTON:			
4	Albion Academy	J. P. Mangrum, Franklinton	NS	II-A 1922
3	Concord	H. T. McFadden, Franklinton	NS	— —
2	Copeland-Perry	R. J. Campbell, Franklinton	NS	— —
2	Katesville	H. Rose Sills, Franklinton	NS	— —
1	Kinches	Ora Lee Holden, Franklinton	NS	— —
1	Mt. Olivet	T. J. Young, Franklinton	NS	— —
8	Person Graded	Carrie Hawkins, Franklinton	NS	— —
1	Wilders	M. C. Person, Franklinton	NS	— —
	GASTON:			
2	Beaver Dam	Melissa L. Mauney, Bessemer City	NS	— —
11	Belmont	C. J. B. Reid, Belmont	NS	I-B 1933
9	Bessemer City	C. B. Stewart, Bessemer City	NS	II-B 1936
1	Bethel	T. E. Grier, Mt. Holly	NS	— —
1	Cramerton	Edith C. Hall, Cramerton	NS	— —
3	Crowders Creek	Mary H. Reeves, Gastonia, R.	NS	— —
4	Dallas	C. F. Gingles, Dallas	NS	— —
1	Fancy Hill	Lula Montgomery, Dallas	NS	— —
2	Jackson Knob	Leah W. Elder, Gastonia, R.	NS	— —
9	Lincoln Academy	S. L. Parham, Jr., Kings Mountain, R.	NS	I-A* 1923
3	Lowell	E. D. Wilson, Lowell	NS	— —
3	Lucia	Annie P. Gibson, Mt. Holly	NS	— —
1	Lucky	Leona C. Simrel, Stanley	NS	— —
2	Mauney	Isabel Mauney, Bessemer City	NS	— —
5	Mt. Holly	A. M. Rollins, Mt. Holly	NS	— —
1	Mt. Zion	Edith Parker, Gaston/a, R.	NS	— —
2	Neeleys Grove	Lula C. Davis, Belmont	NS	— —
4	Pleasant Ridge	R. H. Wellman, Gastonia	NS	— —
1	Rankintown	Frensola R. Cousar, Mt. Holly	NS	— —
3	Ranlo	Dora R. Humphrey, Gastonia, R. 2	NS	— —
2	Sinai	Mabel A. Boyce, Gastonia, R.	NS	— —
2	Springfield	Verna L. Humphrey, Stanley	NS	— —
2	Trinity	Dorothy A. Webber, Gastonia	NS	— —
	CHERRYVILLE:			
9	John Chavis	W. H. Greene, Cherryville	NS	II-B 1938

Number Teachers and Principals	COUNTY AND CITY UNITS Name of School	Principal and School Address	Classification and Date	
			Elementary	High School
	GASTON:			
	GASTONIA:			
24	Highlands	I. C. Tillman, Gastonia	II-B 1936	I-A 1929
	GATES:			
2	Aerial	Laura J. Williams, Gates	NS	— —
1	Ballard	Adell Smith, Eure	NS	— —
1	Beautiful White Oak	Clara B. Drew, Gatesville	NS	— —
1	Buckland	Evelyn Hunter, Gates	NS	— —
2	Corapeake	E. W. Spence, Corapeake	NS	— —
1	Flat Branch	Willie M. Bright, Gatesville	NS	— —
10	Gates Training	T. S. Cooper, Sunbury	NS	II-A 1930
2	Hinton Grove	Ross B. Riddick, Gatesville	NS	— —
1	Hobbsville	Helen Moore, Hobbsville	NS	— —
1	Hudgins Branch	Pauline Rascoe, Sunbury	NS	— —
1	Jones	Emma Riddick, Sunbury	NS	— —
2	Kee's Fork	Wm. T. Wallace, Hobbsville	NS	— —
1	Kellogg	William Beaman, Sunbury	NS	— —
2	Middle Swamp	W. N. Douglas, Corapeake	NS	— —
1	Milley Bridge	Addie L. Hall, Gatesville	NS	— —
2	Newberry	Ruth Everrett, Gates	NS	— —
2	Reids Grove	Virginia Dunston, Gatesville	NS	— —
1	Roduco	Reba M. Riddick, Roduco	NS	— —
3	Rooks	Thelma Hall, Gates	NS	— —
1	Stoney Branch	Emma Jenkins, Gates	NS	— —
1	Willow Branch	Rosa Gibbs, Hobbsville	NS	— —
	GRAHAM:			
	(None)			
	GRANVILLE:			
1	Berry Gold	Sonny S. Davis, Stovall	NS	— —
1	Blackground	Lucretia Harris, Oxford, R.	NS	— —
1	Bragg	Mellicent G. Davis, Franklinton	NS	— —
1	Brassfield	Anna C. Ridley, Louisburg, R.	NS	— —
2	Bullock	Hattie Norwood, Oxford, R. 3	NS	— —
7	Creedmoor	G. C. Hawley, Creedmoor	NS	NS
1	Culbreth	Ludie B. Greene, Creedmoor	NS	— —
1	Gela	Nell Burwell, Oxford, R. 5	NS	— —
1	Greenfield	Alsie Crews, Oxford	NS	— —
1	Greenwood	Maud Lassiter, Virgilina, Va.	NS	— —
1	Grissom	Hattie Hicks, Oxford, R. 5	NS	— —
1	Knapp of Reeds	Addie Howard, Stem	NS	— —
1	Lyons	Patsey Bridges, Smithfield	NS	— —
1	Micheals	Olivia Taylor, Stovall	NS	— —
1	Mountain	Beatrice Wilson, Stovall	NS	— —
2	Mt. Vernon	Lorena Suitt, Stem	NS	— —
1	North Side	Verna Williams, Fayetteville	NS	— —
1	Pettiford	Lula McGee, Oxford, R. 3	NS	— —
1	Poplar Hill	Mrs. T. J. Young, Franklinton	NS	— —
2	Providence	Pearl Tilley, Oxford	NS	— —
1	Reedy Branch	Leola H. Cotton, Durham	NS	— —
3	Stovall	Frances Howard, Oxford	NS	— —
3	Tally Ho	Ruth Davis, Oxford, R. 4	NS	— —
1	Winston	Ida Johnson, Oxford	NS	— —
1	Young Zion	Carrie Pettiford, Oxford, R. 5	NS	— —
	Oxford:			
1	Antioch	Mrs. Malinda Brooks, Oxford	NS	— —
2	Belltown	B. G. Williamson, Oxford	NS	— —

Number Teachers and Principals	COUNTY AND CITY UNITS Name of School	Principal and School Address	Classification and Date Elementary	 High School
	OXFORD:			
1	Bryan's Hill	Lessie Anderson, Oxford	NS	— —
15	Colored Graded	J. W. Hall, Oxford	NS	— —
9	Colored Orphanage	Mrs. Lena G. Smith, Oxford	NS	— —
1	Cozart	Ethel Jones, Oxford	NS	— —
2	Fairport	Mrs. Mollie Peace, Oxford	NS	— —
1	Huntsville	Mrs. Mary Hicks, Oxford	NS	— —
1	Lewis	Bessie B. Jones, Oxford	NS	— —
13	Mary Potter	H. S. Davis, Oxford	NS	I-AA* 1922
2	Oak Grove	Beatrice Lassiter, Oxford	NS	— —
2	Olive Grove	Mrs. Lelia R. Short, Oxford	NS	— —
2	Salem	Mrs. Annie H. Billows, Oxford	NS	— —
	GREENE:			
2	Albrittons	Martha Parker, Snow Hill, R. 1	NS	— —
1	Arba	Mrs. Roberta Harper, Snow Hill, R. 3	NS	— —
2	Best Chapel	Mrs. J. H. Blount, Snow Hill, R. 3	NS	— —
2	Browntown	Willie Joyner, Ayden, R. 1	NS	— —
3	Friendship	H. P. Holley, Snow Hill, R. 2	NS	— —
16	Greene Co. Tr.	L. H. Smith, Snow Hill	NS	II-A 1930
2	Grimsley	J. C. Brown, Ayden, R. 1	NS	— —
3	Harpers Chapel	Mrs. Ines Chestnutt, Farmville	NS	— —
5	Hookerton	G. M. Williams, Hookerton	NS	— —
3	Invitation	Wm. Jones, Snow Hill, R. 3	NS	— —
6	Jason	J. W. Joyner, Snow Hill, R. 3	NS	— —
3	Knox	Mrs. Vivian Moore, Farmville	NS	— —
3	Lindell	Mrs. Maude Williams, Stantonsburg	NS	— —
2	Patricks Chapel	Isaac Jordon, Farmville	NS	— —
4	Pauls Chapel	Mrs. Narcissus Evans, Walstonburg	NS	— —
4	Red Hill	G. W. Joyner, Hookerton	NS	— —
1	Shine	Ruth Hill, Snow Hill, R. 3	NS	— —
3	Watery Branch	Mary Joyner, Hookerton, R. 1	NS	— —
5	Zacharish	Raymond Morris, Walstonburg	NS	— —
	GUILFORD:			
2	Bass' Chapel	Mattie Roberts, Greensboro	NS	— —
2	Beulah	Mrs. Mattie Moffit, Liberty	NS	— —
8	Brown Summit	M. M. Daniels, Brown Summit	NS	NS
2	Climax	Mrs. Mary Manly, Greensboro	NS	— —
3	East White Oak	Mrs. Nannie Bynum, Greensboro	NS	— —
6	Florence	J. Earl Whitley, High Point, R. 1	NS	NS
6	Goshen	F.B. Morris, Greensboro, R. 2	NS	NS
8	Gibsonville	C. O. Howell, Gibsonville	NS	NS
2	Jackson	Mrs. Margaret Beavers, Greensboro	NS	— —
4	Mt. Zion	Mrs. B. J. Avery, Greensboro	NS	— —
1	North Washington	Mrs. Eunice Cotton, Greensboro	NS	— —
2	Oak Springs	Gonsalo D. Tillman, Greensboro	NS	— —
2	Oak Ridge	Ada M. Tonkins, Summerfield	NS	— —
4	Poplar Grove	Mrs. Beatrice Jones, Greensboro	NS	— —
7	Sedalia	Mrs. Beatrice Coles, Greensboro	NS	NS
6	Summerfield	C. M. Winchester, Summerfield	NS	NS
3	John W. Woody	G. P. Franklin, Guilford	NS	— —
	GREENSBORO:			
27	Dudley	J. A. Tarpley, Greensboro	— —	I-AA* 1927
8	Jacksonville	Mrs. Gladys Wood, Greensboro	NS	— —
4	Jonesboro	J. S. Leary, Greensboro	NS	— —
5	Charles H. Moore	Willie Green, Greensboro	NS	— —
17	J. C. Price	A. H. Peeler, Greensboro	II-A 1930	— —
3	Terra Cotta	T. W. Cowan, Pomona	NS	— —

Number Teachers and Principals	COUNTY AND CITY UNITS Name of School	Principal and School Address	Classification and Date Elementary		High School	
	GREENSBORO:					
14	Washington Primary	Mrs. Mamie Scarlette, Greensboro	II-A	1930	—	—
15	Washington Grammar	W. L. Jones, Greensboro				
	HIGH POINT:					
14	Fairview	Mytrolene Graye, High Point	II-A	1930	—	—
21	Leonard St.	S. S. Whitted, High Point	II-A	1930	—	—
11	William Penn	S. E. Burford, High Point	—	—	I-A*	1922
	HALIFAX:					
2	Airlie	Donidee Thorne, Airlie	NS		—	—
3	Albert Tillery	Robert Hannon, Enfield	NS		—	—
2	Bear Swamp	Bettie Bailey, Littleton	NS		—	—
1	Bells	Ruth Taylor, Scotland Neck	NS		—	—
3	Chesnut	C. C. Clark, Tillery	NS		—	—
4	Dawson	Edwin Patterson, Scotland Neck	NS		—	—
2	Draper	C. E. Bailey, Enfield	NS		—	—
11	Eastman	W. A. Holmes, Enfield	NS		II-A	1931
3	Eden	Luther Gilliard, Enfield	NS		—	—
3	Edgewood	Gladys Williams, Littleton	NS		—	—
4	Everetts	Fred Peyton, Roanoke Rapids	NS		—	—
2	Fries	Virgil Meekins, Tillery	NS		—	—
4	Goldmine	D. A. Johnson, Littleton	NS		—	—
1	Hardee	Dorothy Hardy, Enfield	NS		—	—
2	Harrison	Margaret Fields, Enfield	NS		—	—
2	Haywood	Ruth Fields, Enfield	NS		—	—
5	Hobgood	L. A. Wilson, Hobgood	NS		—	—
4	Hollister	Willard Wooten, Hollister	NS		—	—
1	Ita	Tetrisennia Nicholson, Enfield	NS		—	—
1	Lebanon	Annie Shearin, Halifax	NS		—	—
2	Light Neck	J. M. Daniel, Scotland Neck	NS		—	—
10	Littleton	A. L. Finch, Littleton	NS		—	—
1	Log Chapel	Ruby Tillery, Enfield	NS		—	—
2	London	Johnston Harris, Littleton	NS		—	—
2	Mary's Chapel	Irene Shaw, Scotland Neck	NS		—	—
3	McDaniel	Fargon Berry, Enfield	NS		—	—
1	Mt. Gilbert	Carrie Anthony, Scotland Neck	NS		—	—
4	Mullens	F. P. Shields, Scotland Neck	NS		—	—
4	Norfleet	A. F. Wilder, Scotland Neck	NS		—	—
2	Piney Grove	Iowa Johnston, Roanoke Rapids	NS		—	—
2	Pleasant Grove	Frankie B. Myrick, Roanoke Rapids	NS		—	—
1	Pleasant Hill	Viola Pittman, Roanoke Rapids	NS		—	—
5	Print	C. J. Jones, Littleton	NS		—	—
2	Quanquay	Maude Exum, Roanoke Rapids	NS		—	—
4	Sam's Head	Leonidas Haywood, Palmyra	NS		—	—
15	Scotland Neck	Arthur Dees, Scotland Neck	NS		II-A	1936
2	Shady Grove	Julius Shields, Tillery	NS		—	—
1	Silver Hill	Mary Wilkins, Enfield	NS		—	—
2	Spell Branch	Louise Myrick, Enfield	NS		—	—
3	Springfield	Dandee Clark, Littleton	NS		—	—
2	St. Luke	Addie Clark, Littleton	NS		—	—
1	Tabron	Lillie Brown, Littleton	NS		—	—
1	Terrapin	Alice Williams, Airlie	NS		—	—
2	Ward	V. M. Ancrum, Enfield	NS		—	—
1	Weavers	Alice Williams, Littleton	NS		—	—
3	Weymon	P. D. Hardy, Enfield	NS		—	—
1	Whitakers Chapel	Mollie Collins, Enfield	NS		—	—
3	White Oak	C. G. Avent, Enfield	NS		—	—
1	Whites Cross Road	N. L. Smith, Scotland Neck	NS		—	—

Number Teachers and Principals	COUNTY AND CITY UNITS Name of School	Principal and School Address	Classification and Date	
			Elementary	High School
	HALIFAX:			
	ENFIELD:			
11	Enfield	Montera Davis, Enfield	NS	— —
	ROANOKE RAPIDS:			
14	John A. Chaloner	D. P. Lewis, Roanoke Rapids	NS	II-A 1934
	WELDON:			
2	Allen's Grove	Mrs. Leona Pittman, Weldon	NS	— —
2	Diololia	Mrs. Florence Arrington, Weldon	NS	— —
3	Halifax	W. B. Davis, Weldon	NS	— —
14	Halifax Training	E. G. Hubert, Weldon	NS	II-A 1931
1	Little Zion	Sadie Hawkins, Weldon	NS	— —
3	Pea Hill	Jas. Johnson, Weldon	NS	— —
5	Tillery's Chapel	Julian Lyon, Weldon	NS	— —
2	Twilight	Mrs. Susie Matthews, Weldon	NS	— —
2	White Hill	Ruth Edwards, Weldon	NS	— —
	HARNETT:			
4	Angier	John Campbell, Angier	NS	— —
4	Beaver Dam	Chas. E. Forte, Erwin, R. 1	NS	— —
2	Bethlehem	L. F. Thorne, Fuquay Springs	NS	— —
4	Cedar Grove	John Humphrey, Lillington	NS	— —
1	Chalybeate	Cassie E. Spence, Chalybeate Springs	NS	— —
1	Chapel Hill	Beatrice Speed, Broadway	NS	— —
3	Coats	Henry M. Stuart, Coats	NS	— —
1	Cokesbury	Mary M. Williams, Fuquay Springs, R. 1	NS	— —
1	Creeksville	C. L. Walker, Manchester	NS	— —
1	Davis Chapel	Ida M. Wright, Erwin, R. 1	NS	— —
1	Duncan	Anne D. Drane, Holly Springs, R. 1	NS	— —
3	Erwin	Clinton D. Crowe, Erwin	NS	— —
22	Harnett Training	J. T. Turner, Dunn	NS	II-A 1926
5	Johnsonville	Freeman Ledbetter, Pineview	NS	NS
2	Killingsford	Nellie D. Byrdsol, Erwin, R. 1	NS	— —
1	Maple Grove	Raeford Sampson, Dunn, R. 4	NS	— —
1	McKay	Carrie B. McKoy, Lillington	NS	— —
3	McLean's Chapel	Lesley H. Parker, Lillington	NS	— —
1	Mineral Springs	Louise B. McLean, Jonesboro	NS	— —
1	Mt. Carmel	Mabel W. Ray, Over Hills	NS	— —
3	Mt. Pisgah	Victor Blackburn, Erwin, R. 1	NS	— —
4	Norrington	H. M. DeVane, Lillington, R. 2	NS	— —
2	Murchison	Lake Erie Ferguson, Olivia	NS	— —
2	Paradise	Mary Watson, Broadway	NS	— —
3	Ridgeway	J. E. Marks, Jonesboro, R. 3	NS	— —
2	Rowland	Lucius Hampton, Coats, R. 1	NS	— —
2	Seminole	Wilma S. Prince, Jonesboro	NS	— —
2	Smith Grove	Petie Massey, Dunn	NS	— —
1	Turlington	Helen Byrdsol, Coats, R.	NS	— —
2	Walker	Mary McLean, Lillington	NS	— —
12	Shawtown	J. S. Spivey, Lillington	NS	II-A 1924
	HAYWOOD:			
3	Waynesville	Thomas Kilgore, Waynesville	NS	— —
	CANTON:			
2	Reynolds	Bartholomew Martin, Canton	NS	— —
	HENDERSON:			
1	Brickton	Mary Hanberry, Fletcher	NS	— —
1	Edneyville	Edna C. Bell, Edneyville	NS	— —
2	East Flat Rock	Gustava Robinson, E. Flat Rock	NS	— —

Number Teachers and Principals	COUNTY AND CITY UNITS Name of School	Principal and School Address	Classification and Date Elementary	 High School
	HENDERSON:			
	HENDERSONVILLE:			
10	Colored	W. M. Robinson, Hendersonville	NS	NS
	HERTFORD:			
19	Ahoskie	H. D. Cooper, Ahoskie	NS	— —
1	Archertown	Earl Brown, Ahoskie	NS	— —
2	Ben Lewis	Amanda Cherry, Cofield	NS	— —
3	Brown	Ida Scott, Ahoskie	NS	— —
3	Catherine Haynes	Lavinia Harrell, Winton	NS	— —
2	Court House	Cora Ramsaw, Winton	NS	— —
2	Everett	Fannie Vaughan, Murfreesboro	NS	— —
½	Harrellsville	Percy Lassiter, Harrellsville	NS	— —
3	Mapleton	Hattie Everett, Ahoskie	NS	— —
3	Mill Neck	Edgar Harrell, Franklin, Va	NS	— —
2	Mt. Sinai	Dallas Spruill, Como	NS	— —
7	Murfreesboro	Geo. T. Rouson, Murfreesboro	NS	— —
2	New Hope	Josephine Valentine, Harrellsville	NS	— —
2	Pleasant Plains	Ardelle Garrett, Ahoskie	NS	— —
4	Sign Board	E. T. Gatling, Cofield	NS	— —
3	St. Johns	Mollie Watson, Cofield	NS	— —
3	Star College	Dounia Hill, Ahoskie	NS	— —
4	Union	Theo. Hall, Ahoskie	NS	— —
2	Vaughantown	Gladys Lawrence, Murfreesboro	NS	— —
2	Walden	Mrs. Fannie Sawyer, Ahoskie	NS	— —
17	Waters Training	H. C. Freeland, Winton	II-A 1934	II-A 1925
1	Watford Grove	Ila Butler, Ahoskie	NS	— —
1	White Oak	Virginia Jones, Winton	NS	— —
	HOKE:			
1	Ashley Heights	Estella Graham, Ashley Heights	NS	— —
4	Bowmore	W. C. Campbell, Maxton	NS	— —
2	Bridges Grove	Garfield Coleman, Shannon	NS	— —
2	Buffalo	Joseph McLaughlin, Red Springs	NS	— —
4	Burlington	Jas. H. Chalmers, Red Springs	NS	— —
1	Cedar Grove	Ida B. Leggette, Raeford	NS	— —
1	Edinburg	Mary McLaughlin, Red Springs	NS	— —
3	Freedom	Alexander Geddie, Raeford	NS	— —
2	Friendship	Fred Anders, Raeford	NS	— —
2	Frye's	Carrie Adams, Vass, R. 2	NS	— —
1	Evergreen	Docia Treadwell, Vass, R. 2	NS	— —
4	Laurel Hill	G. R. Harrington, Lumber Bridge	NS	— —
1	Lilly's Chapel	Hancie M. Shipman, Maxton	NS	— —
1	McFarland	Elisa M. Bannerman, Raeford	NS	— —
2	Millsides	John Mumford, Red Springs	NS	— —
2	New Hope	L. V. Evans, Timberland	NS	— —
2	Peachmont	Ida McDuffie, Raeford	NS	— —
1	Piney Bay	Lillian D. Gleaves, Red Springs	NS	— —
1	Rockfish	Bertha K. Purdie, Rockfish	NS	— —
2	Shady Grove	Joseph Drake, Raeford	NS	— —
2	St. John's	Thomas McLaughlin, Red Springs	NS	— —
1	Timberland	Vera Wilkerson, Timberland	NS	— —
3	White Oak	T. V. Williams, Raeford	NS	— —
16	Upchurch	D. P. Scurlock, Raeford	NS	II-A 1934
	HYDE:			
1	California	Marietta Wilson, Swan Quarter	NS	— —
1	Car-Muir	James H. Hardy, Fairfield	NS	— —
8	County Training	O. A. Peay, Scranton	NS	II-A 1935

Number Teachers and Principals	COUNTY AND CITY UNITS Name of School	Principal and School Address	Classification and Date	
			Elementary	High School
	HYDE:			
3	Engelhard-Ridge	A. V. Slade, Engelhard	NS	— —
2	Fairfield	Johnson E. Spruill, Fairfield	NS	— —
1	Green Hill	Carrie S. Whitaker, Swan Quarter	NS	— —
1	McGowan	Margaret E. Wilkins, Swan Quarter	NS	— —
2	Middleton	Hattie E. Gibbs, Middleton	NS	— —
1	Nebraska	Henrietta Montague, Lake Landing	NS	— —
1	Rose Bay	Annie M. Bonner, Swan Quarter	NS	— —
2	Scranton	Judia A. Gray, Scranton	NS	— —
3	Slocumb	W. J. Bowser, Lake Landing	NS	— —
1	St. Lydia	Alonza Slade, New Holland	NS	— —
2	Swan Quarter	Evangeline F. Clark, Swan Quarter	NS	— —
1	Tiney Oak	Mary E. Weeks, Swan Quarter	NS	— —
	IREDELL:			
1	Ardmore	Eulalia Hall, Box 543, Statesville	NS	— —
1	Bethany	Estella Young, R. 4, Statesville	NS	— —
1	Brickyard	Sadie Hackett, Statesville	NS	— —
2	Chestnut Grove	Mrs. Mary K. Morrison, R. 5, Statesville	NS	— —
2	Coddle Creek	Quincy Davidson, Mooresville	NS	— —
1	Haywood Chapel	Margaret Harris, Statesville	NS	— —
5	Houstonville	Troy A. Johnson, Statesville	NS	NS
1	Moores Chapel	Jo Evelyn Hamm, Statesville	NS	— —
3	Morrows Chapel	Harry T. Henry, Mooresville	NS	— —
1	Mount Vernon	Mrs. Euver Lee Mangum, Statesville	NS	— —
1	New Hope	Leslie Truesdale, Statesville	NS	— —
1	New Center	Beulah M. Spann, Statesville	NS	— —
2	Neiltown	J. A. Ramseur, Mooresville	NS	— —
1	Pineville	Mildred Holt, R. 1, Statesville	NS	— —
2	Piney Grove	Mason C. Miller, R. 4, Statesville	NS	— —
2	Poplar Branch	Frances Evans, Box 41, Statesville	NS	— —
1	Rocky Creek	Fleecy M. Griffin, Statesville	NS	— —
1	Rocky Knoll	J. D. Morrison, Stony Point	NS	— —
3	Scotts	J. L. Hollowell, Statesville	NS	— —
3	South Iredell	Jas. R. Walkers, Statesville	NS	— —
2	Troutman	M. H. Harrington, Statesville	NS	— —
4	Unity	Wm. Littlejohn, Statesville	NS	— —
	MOORESVILLE:			
5	Colored	Naurice F. Woods, Mooresville	NS	NS
	STATESVILLE:			
20	Morningside	Frank A. Toliver, Statesville	NS	II-A 1930
	JACKSON:			
5	Colored Consolidated	John H. Davis, Sylva	NS	NS
	JOHNSTON:			
17	Clayton	Nixon L. Cannady, Clayton	NS	II-B 1933
13	Four Oaks	M. L. Wilson, Four Oaks	NS	— —
4	Kenly	Paul Watson, Kenly	NS	— —
7	Princeton	G. W. Bryant, Selma	NS	— —
20	Selma	Willard J. McLean, Selma	NS	II-B 1931
8	Short Journey	Eva J. Cooper, Smithfield	NS	— —
20	Smithfield	W. R. Collins, Smithfield	NS	II-A 1925
7	Wilson's Mills	Robt. L. Holt, Wilson's Mills	NS	— —
	JONES:			
11	Jones Training	J. W. Willie, Pollocksville	NS	II-A 1923
10	Trenton	C. C. Francks, Pollocksville	NS	II-B 1938

Number Teachers and Principals	COUNTY AND CITY UNITS Name of School	Principal and School Address	Classification and Date Elementary	 High School
	LEE:			
4	Broadway	F. I. Quick, Sanford	NS	— —
1	Cumnock	Georgia Turner, Cumnock	NS	— —
4	Jonesboro	R. G. Perry, Sanford	NS	— —
21	Lee Co. Training	W. B. Wicker, Sanford	II-A 1936	II-A 1929
3	McIver	J. E. McMillan, Sanford	NS	— —
2	Minter	M. Valena Wicker, Sanford	NS	— —
2	New Hope	E. V. McMillan, Sanford	NS	— —
5	Osgood	W. H. Monroe, Sanford	NS	— —
2	Poplar Springs	Eva Bland, Sanford	NS	— —
1	Tempting	Marea Bates, Sanford	NS	— —
	SANFORD:			
	(None)			
	LENOIR:			
5	Bank's Chapel	Rufus Flanagan, Kinston	NS	— —
1	Bear Creek	Beatrice Harper, LaGrange	NS	— —
3	Booker	Noah Loftin, Kinston	NS	— —
2	Brights	Essie L. Wade, Snow Hill, R. 3	NS	— —
2	Buckelsbury	Rosabelle Bryant, LaGrange	NS	— —
1	Davis	Anna M. Ray, Kinston	NS	— —
2	Dawson X Roads	Pennie Vaughn, LaGrange	NS	— —
1	Deep Bottom	Annie B. Hines, Kinston	NS	— —
2	Edwards	Aaron Moseley, Kinston	NS	— —
2	Gilbert's	Martha Edwards, Kinston	NS	— —
4	Grifton	L. E. Rasbury, Kinston	NS	— —
2	Heath's	Alexsena Wooten, Kinston	NS	— —
2	Hickory Grove	Rena B. Outlaw, Kinston	NS	— —
1	Hull Road	Sara Davis, Kinston	NS	— —
2	Jericho	Jessie M. Beasley, Kinston	NS	— —
13	LaGrange	E. B. Frink, LaGrange	NS	II-A 1935
1	Mewborn's	Edith McDowell, Kinston	NS	— —
2	Neuse	Autrey Flowers, Kinston	NS	— —
1	Parrott	Mildred Patterson, LaGrange	NS	— —
1	Pink Hill No. 1	Lucy B. Davis, Pink Hill	NS	— —
1	Pink Hill No. 2	Nellie V. Whitfield, Pink Hill	NS	— —
2	J. Run	Sarah Vaughn, LaGrange	NS	— —
4	Savannah	Simon Harvin, Kinston	NS	— —
2	Sand Hill	Bertram Hubbard, Kinston	NS	— —
3	Vine Swamp	Aaron Womack, Kinston	NS	— —
1	Washington	Ruth Jones, Kinston	NS	— —
2	Whites	Marie Caraway, Kinston	NS	— —
2	Whitleys Creek	Helena Moye, Kinston	NS	— —
2	Woodington	Helen Kornegay, Kinston	NS	— —
	KINSTON:			
16	Adkin H. S.	Wm. McElrath, Kinston	NS	II-A 1925
16	Tower Hill	Jas. H. Harper, Kinston	NS	— —
6	Tower Hill Annex	J. H. Sampson, Kinston	NS	— —
	LINCOLN:			
1	Costner's Grove	Mrs. Luch Holland, Lincolnton	NS	— —
1	Denver	Mrs. Derr McCullough, Cornelius	NS	— —
1	Ebenezer	Rosebud Link, Iron Station	NS	— —
1	Edwards Grove	Mrs. Glen T. Spencer, Vale	NS	— —
1	Georgetown	Mrs. Annie R. Loritts, Lincolnton	NS	— —
1	Liberty Hall	U. L. Whitener, Iron Station	NS	— —
4	Mitchell	A. G. Holland, Lincolnton	NS	NS
2	Mt. Vernon	R. F. Moore, Iron Station	NS	— —
2	New Elbethel	S. E. Biggers, Lincolnton	NS	— —

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	LINCOLN:			
1	Pinehurst	Rose A. Gaston, Cherryville, R. 3	NS	— —
1	Poplar Springs	Nora M. Ingram, Lincolnton	NS	— —
3	Rock Hill	G. W. Moore, Stanley	NS	— —
1	Southview	Mary A. Donnell, Lincolnton	NS	— —
1	Tucker's Grove	Victor Sumner, Lincolnton	NS	— —
	LINCOLNTON:			
6	Colored	Geo. E. Massey, Lincolnton	NS	NS
	MACON:			
5	Chapel	R. B. Watts, Franklin	NS	— —
	MADISON:			
1	Hot Springs	Mrs. J. E. Coleman, Hot Springs	NS	— —
1	Mars Hill	Mrs. Mary H. Wilson, Mars Hill	NS	— —
	MARTIN:			
2	Bear Grass	Elijah Keys, Williamston, R. 5	NS	— —
2	Bowers	J. M. Slade, Oak City, R. 1	NS	— —
4	Briggs	W. V. Ormond, Williamston	NS	— —
3	Burroughs Spring Hill	W. Vance Ormond, Jr., Williamston	NS	— —
1	Coreys	Mrs. Ella M. Stryon, Jamesville, R. 2	NS	— —
1	Cross Roads	Rebecca Everett, Robersonville, R. 1	NS	— —
4	Dardens	John S. James, Plymouth	NS	— —
3	Everetts	F. A. Modica, Robersonville	NS	— —
4	Gold Point	Don G. Chance, Robersonville	NS	— —
4	Hamilton	Mrs. E. B. Andrews, Williamston	NS	— —
1	Keys	Reuben Barnes, Williamston	NS	— —
4	Jamesville	M. L. Armistead, Jamesville	NS	— —
3	Jones	Noah W. Slade, Palmyra, R. 1	NS	— —
6	Oak City	Jas. W. Grimes, Oak City	NS	— —
11	Parmele	W. C. Chance, Parmele	NS	II-A 1929
1	Piney Woods	W. T. Alexander, Williamston	NS	— —
1	Poplar Point	Geo. T. Hill, Williamston	NS	— —
6	Robersonville	E. G. Armistead, Robersonville	NS	— —
3	Salsbury	Geo. T. Hyman, Williamston	NS	— —
2	Smithwick Creek	Annie Hassell, Williamston, R. 5	NS	— —
3	Whitehard James	Ralph A. Keys, Hobgood, R. 2	NS	— —
2	White Oak Springs	Rufus Gaither, Williamston	NS	— —
3	Williams Lower	Hester A. Haughton, Williamston	NS	— —
16	Williamston	E. J. Hayes, Williamston	NS	II-A 1931
3	Woolards	Alonza Jones, Williamston, R. 2	NS	— —
	McDOWELL:			
1	Bridgewater	Bessie Griffith, Nebo, R. 1	NS	— —
1	Dysartville	Rose Greenlee, Marion	NS	— —
4	Old Fort	B. W. Logan, Old Fort	NS	— —
1	Vein Mountain	G. F. Pead, Nebo, R. 1	NS	— —
	MARION:			
8	Hudgins	F. M. Beaver, Marion	NS	NS
	MECKLENBURG:			
8	Bear Creek	Paris McCorkle, 1111 Beatty's Ford Rd., Charlotte	NS	NS
2	Ben Salem	Willie G. Towns, 425 N. Caldwell St., Charlotte	NS	— —
3	Big Pineville	Marie Miller, 1230 Beatty's Ford Rd., Charlotte	NS	— —

Number Teachers and Principals	COUNTY AND CITY UNITS Name of School	Principal and School Address	Classification and Date Elementary	 High School
	MECKLENBURG:			
3	Billingsville	W. L. North, 511 E. Boundary St., Charlotte	NS	— —
3	Caldwell	C. E. Graham, Huntersville, R. 2	NS	— —
4	Davidson	Lorenso Poe, Davidson	NS	NS
1	Ebeneser	Fannie Hargrove, 414 Martin St., Charlotte	NS	— —
3	Grier	Besuregard Martin, 130 Martin St., Charlotte	NS	— —
3	Henderson Grove	Louise Haywood, 511 N. McDowell St., Charlotte	NS	— —
7	Huntersville	Isaac Graham, Huntersville	NS	NS
1	John's Chapel	Laura Price, 1215 Beatty's Ford Rd., Charlotte	NS	— —
1	Joe Reid	Annie H. Hailey, 2020 Oaklawn Ave., Charlotte	NS	— —
2	Jonesville	Bessie Grant, 727 Snowball St., Charlotte	NS	— —
2	Lawing	Irene Stephens, 2304 Sanders St., Charlotte	NS	— —
3	Little Hope	Bessie Jamison, 912 E. First St., Charlotte	NS	— —
2	Long Creek	R. A. Moore, 300 Flint St., Charlotte	NS	— —
2	Lytle's Grove	Eva Davidson, Huntersville	NS	— —
4	Matthews	J. H. Gamble, 2304 Booker Ave., Charlotte	NS	— —
1	Miranda	Mary Elisabeth Johnston, R. 1, Charlotte	NS	— —
3	McClintock	Junius K. Diamond, 808 S. Graham St., Charlotte	NS	— —
2	Mt. Olive	Cornelia West, 316 Carmel St., Charlotte	NS	— —
2	Murkland	R. P. Wyche, Jr., 326 W. 6th St., Charlotte	NS	— —
4	Newell	A. P. Corley, 1012 Fairmont St., Charlotte	NS	— —
2	North Charlotte	Bessie Beatty, 1021 Oaklawn Ave., Charlotte	NS	— —
2	Paw Creek-Hoskins	Susan P. Prince, 414 S. McDowell St., Charlotte	NS	— —
7	Pineville	E. A. Chisholm, 2413 Sanders St., Charlotte	NS	NS
1	Piney Grove	J. B. McCain, 612 S. McDowell St., Charlotte	NS	— —
7	Plato Price	G. E. McKeithen, 529 Beatty's Ford Rd., Charlotte	NS	— —
2	Reid	Corrie P. Chisholm, 2413 Sanders St., Charlotte	NS	— —
3	Rockwell	C. E. Moreland, 624 E. Ninth St., Charlotte	NS	— —
1	Siloame	Maggie Moore, 515 Carmel St., Charlotte	NS	— —
3	Smithville	W. C. Witherspoon, 1912 Oaklawn Ave., Charlotte	NS	— —
1	Withers	Ruth E. Alexander, R. 1, Davidson	NS	— —
3	Woodland	Vicie F. Rann, Johnson C. Smith Univ., Charlotte	NS	— —
1	Youngville	Effie Beaver, 2025 Oaklawn Ave., Charlotte	NS	— —
	CHARLOTTE:			
16	Alexander St.	Janye W. Hemphill, Cor. 12th and Alexander Sts.	NS	— —
15	Biddleville	Sterleta P. Sasso, Mattoon St.	NS	— —
21	Fairview	M. G. Davis, S. Burton St.	I-A 1936	— —
17	Isabelle Wyche	Beulah Moore, Cor. W. Hill and Poplar Sts.	NS	— —
11	Morgan	E. R. Anderson, S. Torrence St.	I-B 1936	— —
28	Myers St.	Mary A. Wyche, S. Myers St.	NS	— —
22	Second Ward High	J. E. Grigsby, Cor. 1st and Alexander Sts.	— —	I-AA 1924*
13	W. Charlotte High	C. L. Blake, Beatty's Ford Rd.	NS	— —

Number Teachers and Principals	COUNTY AND CITY UNITS Name of School	Principal and School Address	Classification and Date	
			Elementary	High School
	MITCHELL:			
1	Altapass	Maude Moore, Altapass	NS	— —
	MONTGOMERY:			
2	Biscoe	Mrs. Mary H. Wilson, Biscoe	NS	— —
4	Candor	Jas. R. Parham, Candor	NS	— —
3	Edwards	Elwood Tyson, Candor	NS	— —
4	Leaks	R. T. Hoffman, Troy	NS	— —
5	Mt. Gilead	O. F. Barnhill, Troy	NS	— —
13	Peabody H. S.	E. D. Sinclair, Troy	NS	II-A 1923
2	Pekin	Louis H. McRae, Mt. Gilead, R.	NS	— —
1	Powells	Mrs. Marietta Ryals, Troy	NS	— —
1	Star	Mrs. Vancie Carpenter, Star	NS	— —
2	St. Stephens	G. F. Bruton, Wadeville	NS	— —
3	Wadeville	J. H. Blue, Troy	NS	— —
2	Zion	Mrs. Lollie LeGrand, Mt. Gilead	NS	— —
	MOORE:			
1	Bear Creek	Ada B. Cook, Hemp, R. 2	NS	— —
2	Bellview	Elisabeth Blaylock, Hemp, R. 1	NS	— —
1	Bethlehem	Earlene Cox, Carthage, R.	NS	— —
10	Berkeley	J. F. McRae, Aberdeen	NS	II-A 1935
4	Cameron	Guthrie L. Turner, Cameron	NS	— —
1	Chelsea	Ernestine Pride, Pinehurst	NS	— —
3	Eagle Springs	Priscilla Person, Carthage	NS	— —
1	Haw Branch	John S. Person, Carthage	NS	— —
2	Longleaf	Blanche Barnes, Hemp, R. 2	NS	— —
3	Lincoln Park	W. A. Gray, Addor	NS	— —
12	Pinckney	S. G. Calvert, Carthage	NS	II-A 1930
1	Putnam	Thos. C. Jackson, Carthage	NS	— —
2	Mt. Zion	Bessie Barrett, Cameron, R. 1	NS	— —
2	Shady Grove	Tarba Tillman, Carthage, R. 3	NS	— —
2	Vass	Kate McLaurin, Vass	NS	— —
4	Vineland	S. J. McKethan, West End	NS	— —
1	Wayside	Elon L. McKenzie, Cameron, R. 1	NS	— —
1	Zion Grove	Dora G. Dowdy, Jackson Springs	NS	— —
	PINEHURST:			
13	Colored	H. O. Johnson, Pinehurst	NS	II-A 1929
	SOUTHERN PINES:			
19	W. Southern Pines	P. R. Brown, Southern Pines	NS	II-A 1930
	NASH:			
2	Avent	Lillian Leach, Nashville, R. 1	NS	— —
2	Bailey	G. S. Stokes, Middlesex	NS	— —
3	Baines	Lula Wilkins, Nashville, R. 2	NS	— —
2	Battle	Eva R. Reed, Elm City, R. 2	NS	— —
1	Carter	Mary E. G. Reid, Elm City, R. 2	NS	— —
2	Castalia	Sallie Arrington, Castalia	NS	— —
2	Cedar Grove	Rosalie Andrews, Nashville, R. 1	NS	— —
4	Convention	H. Y. Cheek, Whitakers, R. 2	NS	— —
1	Deans	Mabel Bryant, Nashville, R. 2	NS	— —
2	Devereaux	Celia Pettiford, Spring Hope, R. 2	NS	— —
4	Easonburg	Mrs. C. F. Rich, 517 W. Thomas St., Rocky Mount	NS	— —
3	Evans	Walter Grant, Nashville, R. 1	NS	— —
1	Griffins	Carrie Hines, Castalia	NS	— —
3	Hilliardston	H. E. Williams, Nashville, R. 1	NS	— —
5	Jeffreys	W. D. Burgess, 419 Atlantic Ave., Rocky Mount	NS	— —

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	NASH:					
4	Lewis Rock	Randolph Armstrong, 643 Atlantic Ave., Rocky Mount	NS		—	—
2	Macklin	Logan Penny, 407 Albemarle Ave., Rocky Mount	NS		—	—
1	Mars Hill	Rosanna Knight, Nashville, R. 1	NS		—	—
3	Middlesex	Margaret Forte, Middlesex	NS		—	—
2	Morgan	Laura S. Jones, Bailey, R. 3	NS		—	—
18	Nash Training	W. L. Greene, Nashville	II-B	1936	II-A	1929
4	Rawlins	Althea Avant, 516 E. Thos. St., Rocky Mount	NS		—	—
2	Richardson	Mattie C. Gay, R. 2, Spring Hope	NS		—	—
2	Ricks	Lucille Ricks, R. 2, Box 80, Whitakers	NS		—	—
1	Robbins	Estelle Adams, 702 Raleigh Rd., Rocky Mount	NS		—	—
4	Rocky Land	Helen G. Smith, Battleboro, R. 2	NS		—	—
2	Shady Grove	Rebecca Perry, Whitakers, R. 2	NS		—	—
2	Sharpsburg	Flossie McIntyre, 500 Gay St., Rocky Mount	NS		—	—
3	Shiloh	W. J. Pretlow, Whitakers, R. 1	NS		—	—
2	Snow Hill	Kate Battle, Nashville, R. 1	NS		—	—
11	Spring Hope	Jas. Eaton, Spring Hope	NS		II-B	1931
3	Strickland	J. S. Singleton, Spring Hope, R. 1	NS		—	—
2	Sugar Hill	Helen Tate, Wilson, R. 1	NS		—	—
2	Taybron	B. C. Battle, Middlesex, R. 2	NS		—	—
1	Taylor	H. B. Wilson, Middlesex	NS		—	—
2	Tyson	Sara W. Richardson, R. 1, Spring Hope	NS		—	—
2	Westray	Mary Williams, 831 W. Thos. St., Rocky Mount	NS		—	—
4	Whitakers	Robt. J. Johnson, Whitakers	NS		—	—
2	Williams	Buena B. Simpson, Bailey, R. 1	NS		—	—
	ROCKY MOUNT:					
16	B. T. Washington	O. R. Pope, Rocky Mount	—	—	I-AA*	1927
9	Holland	B. L. Ancrum, Rocky Mount	NS		—	—
19	Lincoln	C. T. Edwards, Rocky Mount	II-B	1934	—	—
14	O. R. Pope	W. J. Byers, Rocky Mount	NS		—	—
4	S. Rocky Mount	Mrs. Annie R. Williams, Rocky Mount	NS		—	—
	NEW HANOVER:					
3	Acorn Branch	Wm. Blount, Wilmington	NS		—	—
2	Castle Hayne	Sarah Wright, Wilmington	NS		—	—
5	East Wilmington	Essie Miller, Wilmington	NS		—	—
2	Kirkland	Elisa Johnson, Wilmington	NS		—	—
2	Masonboro	Ada McKoy, Wilmington	NS		—	—
1	Middle Sound	Mary McFarland, Wilmington	NS		—	—
2	Oak Hill	Lucille Lofton, Wilmington	NS		—	—
22	Peabody	C. H. McDonald, Wilmington	NS		—	—
38	Williston	F. J. Rogers, Wilmington	NS		I-AA*	1923
18	Williston Primary	Booker T. Washington, Wilmington	NS		—	—
2	Wrightsboro	Lula Cobb, Wilmington	NS		—	—
2	Wrightsville	Annie Webber, Wilmington	NS		—	—
	NORTHAMPTON:					
3	Allen Chapel	Geo. N. Reid, Jackson	NS		—	—
2	Antioch	Earnest B. Sugg, Rich Square	NS		—	—
1	Ash Swamp	Ethel H. Forest, Jackson	NS		—	—
1	Bethany	Mrs. E. E. Harris, Garysburg	NS		—	—
2	Branch's Chapel	Joanna Magette, Rich Square	NS		—	—
2	Brewers	L. E. Harrell, Skippers, Va	NS		—	—

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	NORTHAMPTON:				
3	Buffalo	W. H. Hill, Garysburg	NS	—	—
3	Cool Springs	E. P. Tann, Garysburg	NS	—	—
2	Concord	Martha Byrd, Pleasant Hill	NS	—	—
3	Conway	A. A. Judkins, Conway	NS	—	—
2	Cumbo	Corinne Lassiter, Rich Square	NS	—	—
1	Evergreen	Clara Wynn, Rich Square	NS	—	—
3	Faithful Band	Blanche Edwards, Pleasant Hill	NS	—	—
3	Galatia	Ruth Jacobs, Pendleton	NS	—	—
9	Garysburg	Robt. M. Earl, Garysburg	NS	II-A	1929
3	Gaston	W. H. Lewis, Roanoke Rapids	NS	—	—
2	Gumberry	Eloise Herstall, Pleasant Hill	NS	—	—
2	Holly Grove	Claude Drew, Conway	NS	—	—
6	Jackson	J. M. Lawrence, Jackson	NS	—	—
2	Jonesboro	Viola Mack, Seaboard	NS	—	—
2	Macedonia	Margaret Judkins, Pendleton	NS	—	—
2	Masons	Mary Johnson, Jackson	NS	—	—
3	Margarettsville	J. L. Pridgen, Margarettsville	NS	—	—
1	Meherrin	Novella Branch, Margarettsville	NS	—	—
2	Mt. Moriah	Callie Johnson, Garysburg	NS	—	—
2	Nebo	Bettie S. Boone, Murfreesboro	NS	—	—
2	Oak Grove	J. C. Rice, Garysburg	NS	—	—
1	Pea Hill	Helena Sykes, Elams	NS	—	—
1	Piney Grove	Ada R. Tann, Rich Square	NS	—	—
1	Polenta	Elnora Melton, Rich Square	NS	—	—
4	Potecasi	Devolia Gordon, Woodland	NS	—	—
4	Ransom	C. R. Paige, Jackson	NS	—	—
1	Roanoke	Armittie Johnson, Roxobel	NS	—	—
9	Seaboard	J. N. Gill, Seaboard	NS	II-A	1935
2	Squire	Cherry Clark, Garysburg	NS	—	—
2	Taylor's Mill	C. W. Young, Seaboard	NS	—	—
3	Vultare	J. H. Bullock, Roanoke Rapids	NS	—	—
6	Woodland	W. M. Jeffries, Rich Square	NS	—	—
6	Willis Hare	R. M. Darden, Pendleton	NS	NS	
18	W. S. Creecy	W. S. Creecy, Rich Square	NS	II-A	1924
	ONSLOW:				
1	Angola	Carrie Davis, Maple Hill	NS	—	—
1	Bear Head	Ethel Davis, Hubert	NS	—	—
2	Belgrade	Wm. James, Maysville	NS	—	—
1	Duck Creek	Al Baker, Duck Creek	NS	—	—
2	Edney Chapel	Annie R. Graham, Richlands	NS	—	—
10	Georgetown	J. W. Broadhurst, Jacksonville	NS	II-A	1933
1	Gum Branch	L. E. Park, Richlands	NS	—	—
3	Haw Branch	Albert James, Richlands	NS	—	—
2	Hawkside	Georgia Fonville, Jacksonville	NS	—	—
1	Jacksonville	Willie L. Blount, Jacksonville	NS	—	—
1	Marines	Julia Richardson, Marines	NS	—	—
2	Marshall Chapel	Agatha Lavender, Jacksonville	NS	—	—
5	Richlands	W. A. Jordon, Richlands	NS	—	—
2	Silverdale	Mary Newby, Silverdale	NS	—	—
2	Snead's Ferry	Eliza Stanford, Snead's Ferry	NS	—	—
1	Swansboro	Ruby Pollard, Swansboro	NS	—	—
1	Town Creek	W. F. Marshburn, Verona	NS	—	—
	ORANGE:				
2	Carr	Celester Jones, Cedar Grove	NS	—	—
1	Cedar Grove	Clementine Walker, Cedar Grove	NS	—	—
1	Clark's Chapel	Clara Morrow, Hillsboro	NS	—	—

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	ORANGE:					
1	Cool Springs	Minnie Forte, Chapel Hill, R. 2	NS		—	—
1	Damascus	Rosa Holloway, Chapel Hill, R. 1	NS		—	—
3	Efland	Robt. Snipe, Jr., Efland, R. 2	NS		—	—
1	Fairfield	Annie Miles, Efland	NS		—	—
1	Fairview	Julia E. Foushee, Pittsboro, R. 1	NS		—	—
1	Flat Rock	Alice Tate, Mebane, R. 3	NS		—	—
2	Gravelly Hill	W. E. Hill, Mebane, R.	NS		—	—
2	Grover	Margaret Freeland, Hillsboro, R. 2	NS		—	—
1	Harmony	Pearl Caldwell, Cedar Grove	NS		—	—
1	Harvey's Chapel	Annie Whitted, Hillsboro	NS		—	—
1	Hickory Grove	Frances Snipes, Chapel Hill	NS		—	—
1	High Point	Madeline Jones, Mebane, R. 1	NS		—	—
10	Hillsboro	C. E. Hester, Hillsboro	NS		II-A	1938
1	Jordan's Grove	Odessa Corbett, Cedar Grove, R. 2	NS		—	—
1	Merritts	Laura J. Merritt, Chapel Hill, R. 1	NS		—	—
2	Morris Grove	Jessie Benton, Hillsboro	NS		—	—
2	Piney Mt.	Wills E. Coward, Chapel Hill, R. 2	NS		—	—
1	Poplar Grove	Hassie V. Brooks, Rougemont	NS		—	—
2	Ridge Road	Alethea Burt, Hillsboro	NS		—	—
2	Sartin	Montford Lewis, Hillsboro	NS		—	—
1	St. Mary's	Margaret Ward, Rougemont	NS		—	—
1	Sunnyside	Ethel Stanfield, Chapel Hill, R. 1	NS		—	—
1	Wardsville	Lena Richardson, University	NS		—	—
2	White Oak	Richard Traynham, Cedar Grove	NS		—	—
	CHAPEL HILL:					
16	Colored	H. M. Holmes, Chapel Hill	II-B	1934	I-B	1931
	PAMLICO:					
1	Arapahoe	J. T. Cherry, Arapahoe	NS		—	—
1	Florence	I. S. Williams, Merritt	NS		—	—
2	Gatling's Creek	J. A. Dixon, Arapahoe	NS		—	—
1	Goose Creek	Hannah McDonald, Grantsboro, R.	NS		—	—
2	Holt's Chapel	W. H. Bryant, Oriental	NS		—	—
1	Keys	Ethel Patterson, Bayboro	NS		—	—
2	Maribel	Ivory Wilson, Cash Corner	NS		—	—
1	Merritt	Charlotte Lee, Merritt	NS		—	—
2	Mesic	Freddie Hall, Mesic	NS		—	—
3	Oriental	Hugh Jenkins, Oriental	NS		—	—
2	Pamlico	Cottie B. Davis, Pamlico	NS		—	—
10	Pamlico Training	W. H. Pattillo, Bayboro	NS		II-A	1936
1	Reelsboro	Mabel Lee, New Bern, R. 1	NS		—	—
1	Vandemere	W. H. Bryant, Vandemere	NS		—	—
	PASQUOTANK:					
3	Kehukee	Ellen Spellman, Weeksville, R. 1	NS		—	—
1	Little River	Erma Bias, Weeksville, R. 1	NS		—	—
5	Mill Pond	R. R. Purnell, Elizabeth City, R. 4	NS		—	—
2	Moses Temple	Olivia Hocutt, Elizabeth City, R. 2	NS		—	—
1	Mt. Zion	J. E. Armstrong, Elizabeth City, R. 1	NS		—	—
1	Palmyra	Tempy Tolbert, Elizabeth City, R. 3	NS		—	—
1	Pitts Chapel	U. G. Bembury, Elizabeth City, R. 1	NS		—	—
1	Ramoth Gilead	Mildred Burton, Elizabeth City, R. 3	NS		—	—
1	St. Mary's	Louise Riddick, Elizabeth City, R. 2	NS		—	—
1	Trincolo	Ines White, Elizabeth City, R. 2	NS		—	—
3	Union Chapel	Alfred Spellman, Elizabeth City, R.1	NS		—	—
2	Up River	T. R. Lamb, Elizabeth City, R. 4	NS		—	—
1	Whiteville Grove	Jessie Cox, Elizabeth City, R. 1	NS		—	—
1	Winslow	Caesar Shields, Weeksville, R. 1	NS		—	—

Number Teachers and Principals	COUNTY AND CITY UNITS Name of School	Principal and School Address	Classification and Date	
			Elementary	High School
	PASQUOTANK:			
	ELIZABETH CITY:			
9	Banks Street	C. F. Graves, Elizabeth City	NS	— —
17	P. W. Moore	E. A. Anderson, Elizabeth City	NS	II-A 1929
8	Training School	S. D. Williams, Elizabeth City	II-A 1934	— —
	PENDER:			
2	Atkinson	Mrs. Janie Bannerman, Atkinson	NS	— —
1	Bannerman	Geneva Moore, Burgaw	NS	— —
1	Bowden	Whilimina Lamb, Burgaw	NS	— —
11	Burgaw	C. F. Pope, Burgaw	NS	II-A 1924
2	Canetuck	Helen Foy, Currie	NS	— —
1	Clear Branch	Mrs. Carrie Ballard, Burgaw	NS	— —
1	Crooked Run	Lissette Johnson, Willard	NS	— —
1	Currie	Sabrah Holmes, Currie	NS	— —
1	Halfway Branch	Thelma Brewington, Atkinson	NS	— —
1	Harrison Creek	Mamie Hand, Rocky Point	NS	— —
1	Kelly	Helen Smith, Rocky Point	NS	— —
1	Laurel	Bettye Farrior, Willard, R. 1	NS	— —
2	Lee	Mrs. Annie Carr, Maple Hill	NS	— —
1	Lillington	Rebecca Simpson, Rocky Point	NS	— —
3	Long Creek	Wm. Parker, Rocky Point	NS	NS
1	Love Grove	Mrs. Thelma McMillan, Burgaw	NS	— —
1	Moore Place	Ruth McKnight, Burgaw	NS	— —
1	Newkirk Chapel	Ludia Dixon, Wallace, R. 3	NS	— —
1	Piney Woods	Mrs. Lillie W. Kenan, Burgaw	NS	— —
1	Player	Mrs. Avery Carr, Burgaw	NS	— —
16	Rocky Point	J. T. Daniel, Rocky Point	NS	II-A 1929
1	Rooks	Miraetta J. Bellamy, Atkinson, R. 1	NS	— —
1	Scotts Hill	Mrs. Mollie Holmes, 907 Red Cross St., Wilmington	NS	— —
1	Sloop Point	Rosabel Shaw, 1114 N. 5th St., Wilmington	NS	— —
1	Still Bluff	G. D. Fennell, Burgaw	NS	— —
1	Top Sail	Mrs. Margaret Lofton, Hampstead, R. 1	NS	— —
1	Union Chapel	Clora Ann Marshburn, R. 2, Burgaw	NS	— —
1	Vista	Mattie Bell, Hampstead	NS	— —
1	Watha	Mrs. Mary Powers, Willard	NS	— —
3	Webb	Valdosia James, Maple Hill	NS	NS
3	Willard	Mrs. Lillian Shaw, Burgaw	NS	NS
	PERQUIMANS:			
2	Bay Branch	Mary E. Newby, Winfall, R.	NS	— —
3	Bethel	Albert T. Jordan, Hertford, R. 1	NS	— —
1	Cedar Hill	Annie E. Simons, Winfall, R.	NS	— —
2	Chinquapin	Dewey Newby, Hertford	NS	— —
2	Fork Bridge	Laura M. Lowe, Hertford	NS	— —
2	Galatia	Elnora C. Nixon, Hertford, R. 3	NS	— —
12	Hertford	W. J. Thompson, Hertford	NS	II-A 1927
1	Leighs Temple	Addie M. Hoffler, Hertford, R. 3	NS	— —
1	Nicanor	Salome Brothers, Winfall	NS	— —
1	Oak Hill	Edna I. Spellman, Hertford, R. 3	NS	— —
8	Perquimans Training	King A. Williams, Winfall	NS	II-A 1934
2	Pools Grove	Martha E. Blanchard, Hertford	NS	— —
1	Saunders Bottom	Rosa E. Reid, Hertford	NS	— —
1	Willow Branch	Henry E. Daughtry, Hertford	NS	— —
1	Winslow Grove	Mrs. Cleo Z. Felton, Belvidere	NS	— —
1	Wynanoke	Mrs. Dixie B. Brothers, Winfall	NS	— —

Number Teachers and Principals	COUNTY AND CITY UNITS Name of School	Principal and School Address	Classification and Date	
			Elementary	High School
	PERSON:			
1	Adam's Chapel	Mrs. Bertha Brooks,Roxboro	NS	— —
3	Bethel Hill	Thelreg Jeffers, Roxboro	NS	— —
2	Brown Hill	Lucy A. Mason, Semora	NS	— —
1	Cedar Grove No. 1	Mary A. Thomas, Roxboro	NS	— —
1	Cedar Grove No. 2	Elma Woody, Roxboro	NS	— —
1	Elijah Grove	Clarence Lytle, Roxboro	NS	— —
2	Flat River	Roscoe Brooks, Woodsdale	NS	— —
2	Flat Woods	Willie Roberts, Timberlake, R.	NS	— —
1	Fox School	Pearl Nelson, Roxboro, R.	NS	— —
2	Harris Hill	Ruth Jeffers, Roxboro, R.	NS	— —
2	Hester's Grove	Addie Graves, Hurdle Mills	NS	— —
2	Hyco Zion	Winnie DeShaso, Woodsdale, R.	NS	— —
2	Lee Clay	Clara Mitchell, Roxboro	NS	— —
4	Lee Jeffers	Geo. W. Thomas, Roxboro, R.	NS	— —
2	McGhee	B. J. Bowman, Semora, R.	NS	— —
1	Mill Creek	Mrs. Cora Lytle, Roxboro, R.	NS	— —
1	Mt. Tirzah	Mrs. Charlotte Webb, Timberlake	NS	— —
1	Mt. Zion	Lillie Harris, Woodsdale	NS	— —
7	Olive Hill	R. L. Hairston, Roxboro	NS	— —
20	Person Training	H. L. Price, Roxboro	NS	II-A 1930
1	Pettiford	Jettie P. Williams, Hurdle Mills	NS	— —
2	Pine Hill	Sudie F. Villines, Hurdle Mills	NS	— —
2	Queen's Chapel	Mrs. O. B. King, Roxboro, R.	NS	— —
1	Salem	Hilma Satterfield, Roxboro	NS	— —
1	Siloam	Connie Hester, Timberlake	NS	— —
1	St. James	Virginia Sneed, Timberlake	NS	— —
2	Union Grove	Lottie Villines, Hurdle Mills	NS	— —
2	Winstead's Grove	O. W. Hawkins, Leasburg, R.	NS	— —
2	Woodburn	Harvey Wilson, Roxboro	NS	— —
3	Woodsdale	Ellis W. Brooks, Woodsdale	NS	— —
	PITT:			
11	Ayden	J. W. Ormond, Ayden	NS	II-B 1938
10	Bethel	John H. Carraway, Bethel	NS	NS
2	Broad Branch	Samuel M. Cox, Farmville, R. 2	NS	— —
2	Bruce	Lavenia E. Latham, Greenville, R. 1	NS	— —
1	Burney	Sudie B. Savage, Grimesland, R.	NS	— —
2	Bynum	Alfonso Winslow, Farmville, R. 2	NS	— —
1	Calico	Delon Braswell, Vanceboro, R. 1	NS	— —
1	Cedar Grove	Selena Lang, Greenville, R.	NS	— —
3	Cherry Lane	Herbert L. Skinner, Greenville, R. 5	NS	— —
2	Clark's Neck	Rosa B. Lane, Washington, R.	NS	— —
3	Clemmons	Matthew Lewis, Greenville, R. 4	NS	— —
1	Corey	Mozella T. Burney, Winterville, R.	NS	— —
10	County Training	Ollen Dupree, Grimesland	NS	II-B 1938
1	Cox	Hattie Forbes, Ayden	NS	— —
2	Dildy's	Cherry Bell, Fountain, R. 2	NS	— —
1	Ellis	Arkanna Taft, Winterville, R.	NS	— —
1	English Chapel	Laura S. Carr, Winterville, R.	NS	— —
5	Falkland	Clarence L. Bembry, Falkland	NS	— —
18	Farmville	H. B. Suggs, Farmville	NS	II-A 1934
3	Fountain	Chas. M. Suggs, Fountain	NS	— —
1	Garris	Stella Mae Dixon, Ayden, R.	NS	— —
3	Grifton	H. R. Reaves, Grifton	NS	— —
2	Haddock	Chas. M. Anderson, Winterville, R.	NS	— —
3	Harpers-Pl-Pl	Stephen A. Bowe, Ayden, R. 3	NS	— —
2	Harris	Charles C. McGlone, Stokes	NS	— —
1	Helen	Rebecca Ellington, Ayden, R. 2	NS	— —

Number Teachers and Principals	COUNTY AND CITY UNITS Name of School	Principal and School Address	Classification and Date	
			Elementary	High School
	PITT:			
1	Highsmith	Bethany H. Wilson, Bethel, R. 3	NS	— —
1	Holly Hill	Mamie E. Carney, Greenville, R. 4	NS	— —
2	Jones	Mabel D. F. Wilson, Greenville, R.	NS	— —
1	Lang	Rosa Lee Hopkins, Walstonburg, R. 3	NS	— —
1	Mills	Sara P. W. Bradley, Greenville, R. 4	NS	— —
2	Moye	Willie R. Whitfield, Farmville, R.	NS	— —
3	Mt. Zion-Shiloh	William F. King, Grifton, R. 1	NS	— —
2	Nichols	Isaac A. Artis, Bell Arthur, R.	NS	— —
1	Oak Ridge	Viola Fields, Falkland	NS	— —
3	Pactolus	Lafayette Williams, Pactolus	NS	— —
2	Paul Chapel	Lillie Williams, Greenville, R. 1	NS	— —
1	Piney Grove	Mary B. Dupree, Greenville, R. 4	NS	— —
4	Post Oak	W. H. Robinson, Stokes	NS	— —
2	Rock Spring	Susie J. Mason, Greenville, R. 1	NS	— —
2	Rogers	Harriett B. Holly, Ayden, R. 1	NS	— —
1	Running Branch	Mae Belle Dupree, Ayden, R. 1	NS	— —
3	Sallie Branch	Mattie K. Strong, Greenville, R.	NS	— —
1	Shelmerdine	Flora L. Price, Grimesland, R. 1	NS	— —
3	Shivers	Charles Revis, Greenville, R. 4	NS	— —
5	Simpson	G. R. Whitfield, Chicod	NS	— —
2	St. Peters	Elias S. Parker, Greenville, R. 5	NS	— —
1	Sweet Hope	Albert C. Hill, Grimesland, R. 3	NS	— —
2	Warren Chapel	Abner R. Bowe, Winterville, R. 2	NS	— —
1	Webb	Annie R. Ebron, Greenville, R. 5	NS	— —
1	Whitehurst	Dora Tillett, Robersonville, R. 2	NS	— —
8	Winterville	Alonza W. Douglas, Winterville	NS	— —
2	Zion Hill	Amos Mills, Winterville, R.	NS	— —
	GREENVILLE:			
17	Fleming St.	C. M. Eppes, Greenville	NS	I-A 1928
12	Fifth St.	Sadie Saulter, Greenville	NS	— —
	POLK:			
1	Coxe	Mrs. Sadie McIntire, Mill Spring, R. 3	NS	— —
1	Melvin Hill	W. E. Thompson, Campobello, S. C., R.1	NS	— —
1	Pea Ridge	W. H. Massey, Mill Spring, R. 1	NS	— —
2	Rosenwald	Georgia Ann Lyles, Mill Spring, R. 3	NS	— —
1	Stoney Knoll	Mrs Esther Wilkins, Mill Spring	NS	— —
1	Union Grove	L. W. Thompson, Jr., Landrum, S. C., R. 1	NS	— —
	TRYON-SALUDA:			
1	Saluda Colored	Lola Jackson, Saluda	NS	— —
6	Tryon Colored	LeRoy Wells, Tryon	NS	NS
	RANDOLPH:			
1	Andrews Grove	Harriett Tiller, Thomasville, R.	NS	— —
1	Craven	Flossie Brewer, Asheboro	NS	— —
4	Liberty	E. E. Grant, Liberty	NS	— —
1	Piney Ridge	R. L. Green, Seagrove, R. 1	NS	— —
1	Pleasant Hill	J. M. Caveness, Seagrove, R. 1	NS	— —
1	Poplar Springs	Ethel Green, Asheboro	NS	— —
3	Ramseur	Mrs. Effie McCoy, Asheboro	NS	— —
2	Randleman	J. O. Cranford, Randleman	NS	— —
1	Redhouse	Sara Smitherman, Farmer	NS	— —
1	Ridge Road	Mary Johnson, Staley	NS	— —
1	Staley	Lettie Foster, Liberty	NS	— —
3	Trinity	J. V. Caveness, Trinity	NS	— —
1	Trouts Chapel	Donnie Wooten, Ramseur	NS	— —
	ASHEBORO:			
10	Randolph Training	C. A. Barrett, Asheboro	NS	II-A 1930

Number Teachers and Principals	COUNTY AND CITY UNITS Name of School	Principal and School Address	Classification and Date	
			Elementary	High School
	RICHMOND:			
5	Ashley Chapel	T. H. Williams, Rockingham, R. 1	NS	— —
1	Beaver Dam	Mary Ricketts, Hamlet	NS	— —
1	Chapel Grove	Pauline Covington, Rockingham, R. 3	NS	— —
2	Cognac	Flora Williams, Rockingham	NS	— —
10	Ellerbe Col	S. B. Easterling, Ellerbe	NS	II-A 1936
2	Ellerbe Grove	Mary S Spencer, Rockingham	NS	— —
6	Hoffman	A. W. Perkins, Hoffman	NS	— —
3	Holly Grove	C. H. Stevenson, Rockingham, R. 4	NS	— —
1	Liberty-Exway	Hula M. Little, Rockingham, R. 4	NS	— —
3	Lincoln	W. C. Ellerbe, Rockingham, R. 2	NS	— —
3	Philadelphia	Leilia Jones, Hamlet	NS	— —
4	Plainview	R. W. Wilson, Norman	NS	— —
1	Pleasant Hill	Mary L. Gordon, Rockingham, R. 1	NS	— —
4	Rosenwald	H. M. Sparks, Mt. Gilead, R. 1	NS	— —
3	St. Stephens	Jas. H. Anthony, Rockingham	NS	— —
3	Snow Hill	T. F. Estes, Mt. Gilead	NS	— —
2	Washington	Pearl Martin, Hamlet	NS	— —
2	Wayman	Katie Green, Hamlet	NS	— —
	HAMLET:			
1	Cameron Grove	R. May McEachern, Hamlet	NS	— —
7	Capitol Highway	J. W. Mask, Hamlet	NS	I-B 1929
4	East Hamlet	Frederick Douglas, Hamlet	NS	— —
2	Green Chapel	Carrie Lawson, Hamlet	NS	— —
1	Morrison Grove	Tero Martin, Hamlet	NS	— —
5	Pine St	Florida Mask, Hamlet	NS	— —
	ROCKINGHAM:			
19	Rockingham	R. I. Boone, Rockingham	NS	II-A 1927
3	Sandridge	J. F. Sawyer, Rockingham	NS	— —
	ROBESON:			
1	Aaron Swamp	Gosnold Floyd, McDonald	NS	— —
2	Alma	Annette Carpenter, Maxton	NS	— —
1	Alma Branch	Maggie Brewington, Maxton	NS	— —
1	Antioch	Rosa M. McAllister, Maxton	NS	— —
4	Barnesville	G. W. Green, Barnesville	NS	— —
3	Beauty Spot	Jas. O. Scipio, Elrod	NS	— —
1	Branchville	Cora McNeill, Lumberton	NS	— —
3	Cedar Grove	Wm. L. Peppers, Lumberton	NS	— —
1	Clay Branch	Vera Greene, Fairmont	NS	— —
2	Echo	Fonnie McCray, Rowland, R. 2	NS	— —
15	Fairmont	L. E. Spencer, Fairmont	NS	II-A 1933
2	Gaddys	Sallie McQueen, Fairmont	NS	— —
2	Greenville	Esther Powell, Lumberton	NS	— —
9	Hilly Branch	L. V. Jones, Lumberton	NS	II-B 1938
1	Horn Camp	Mallory Wright, Fairmont	NS	— —
1	Hickory Bend	Cora McEachin, Red Springs, R. 2	NS	— —
1	Holy Swamp	Celestine Bryan, Lumberton	NS	— —
2	Island Grove	Kasee McRae, Maxton	NS	— —
4	John Lewis	J. F. Lemane, Fairmont	NS	— —
1	Leggette	Katie McCallum, Lumberton	NS	— —
9	Lumber Bridge	R. D. Cunningham, Lumber Bridge	NS	II-A 1933
15	Maxton	R. B. Dean, Maxton	NS	II-A 1930
6	Marietta	P. C. Turner, Marietta	NS	— —
3	McDonald	Henry Groton, McDonald	NS	— —
3	Mt. Pleasant	Robt. E. Davis, Elrod	NS	— —
1	Mt. Zion	Theresa Thompson, Lumberton	NS	— —
1	Meadows	Maggie McLeod, Lumberton	NS	— —
2	Oak Grove	Rosa McCallum, Lumberton	NS	— —

Number Teachers and Principals	COUNTY AND CITY UNITS Name of School	Principal and School Address	Classification and Date Elementary	 High School
	ROBESON:			
6	Panther's Ford	J. W. I. Tunstall, Red Springs	NS	NS
5	Parkton	Hector McKethan, Parkton	NS	— —
1	Pembroke	D. E. Woodard, Pembroke	NS	— —
3	Persimmon	Mrs. A. J. McQueen, Rowland	NS	— —
4	Piney Grove	Jas. N. Davis, Maxton	NS	— —
1	Pleasant Hill	Dora Gavin, Lumberton	NS	— —
4	Pleasant View	S. E. McKoy, St. Pauls	NS	— —
2	Pleasant Grove	Zilphia McNair, Lumber Bridge	NS	— —
1	Pleasant Meadow	Carra Floyd, Lumberton	NS	— —
1	Popes Crossing	Mary B. Payne, Lumberton	NS	— —
4	Proctorville	Wm. A. Ware, Proctorville	NS	— —
2	Providence	Bessie McNair, Elrod	NS	— —
2	Raemon	J. D. Thompson, Maxton	NS	— —
2	Red Hill	Ruth Thompson, Lumberton	NS	— —
2	Rennert	J. A. Thompson, Rennert	NS	— —
3	Rex	Q. H. Holt, Rex	NS	— —
6	Rowland	J. H. Floyd, Rowland	NS	— —
9	St. Pauls	J. E. Bryan, St. Pauls	NS	NS
1	St. Pauls (Marietta)	Maggie Hollingsworth, Marietta	NS	— —
3	Sandy Grove	S. J. DeVane, Lumber Bridge	NS	— —
2	Salem	Edward Rayford, Rowland	NS	— —
2	Seven	Washington Hawkins, Rowland	NS	— —
4	Turnout	Chesleigh Walker, Maxton	NS	— —
1	Wilson	Josephine Campbell	NS	— —
	LUMBERTON:			
11	Redstone Academy	J. H. Hayswood, Lumberton	NS	I-B 1926
8	Thompson Institute	Wm. H. Knuckles, Lumberton	NS	— —
	RED SPRINGS:			
2	Mt. Zion	Vivian Murphy, Red Springs	NS	— —
12	Red Springs Col.	J. T. Peterson, Red Springs	II-B 1934	II-A 1934
4	Shannon	G. C. Murphy, Red Springs	NS	— —
4	Snow Hill	Mrs. Mary McNeill, Red Springs	NS	— —
	ROCKINGHAM:			
1	Benaja	Nellie Neal, Reidsville, R. 2	NS	— —
2	Chapel Hill	Minnie Lindsey, Reidsville, R. 5	NS	— —
1	Danbury	Lillie Neal, Reidsville, R. 2	NS	— —
2	Elm Grove	Edward Townes, Jr., Reidsville, Box 141	NS	— —
1	Garrett Grove	Annie Vaughn, Reidsville, Box 144	NS	— —
1	Glenn	Jessie Fowlkes, Leaksville	NS	— —
2	Grooms	Alverta Crisp, 21 Ridge St., Reidsville	NS	— —
1	Gwyn	Mary Stuart, Leaksville	NS	— —
2	Haw River	Velma Neil, Reidsville, R. 2	NS	— —
2	Hickory Grove	Fannie Blackstock, Reidsville	NS	— —
2	Jones	Mary Carter, Reidsville	NS	— —
1	Latticue	Betsy Franklin, Madison, Box 272	NS	— —
3	Lawsonville	Helen Walker, 61 Ridge St., Reidsville	NS	— —
1	Locust Grove	Wyatt Fowlkes, Leaksville	NS	— —
1	Martin	Ethel L. Hamlin, R. 1, Mayodan	NS	— —
1	Paw-Paw	John Ligon, Stoneville	NS	— —
1	Poteat	Blanche King, Ruffin, R. 1	NS	— —
3	Piney Fork	Anna Foye, Leaksville, Box 153	NS	— —
2	Ruffin	Clarence Watkins, Box 222, Reidsville	NS	— —
3	Sadler	T. W. Martin, Box 363, Leaksville	NS	— —
3	Stoneville	C. L. Richardson, Stoneville	NS	— —
1	Wall	Augusta Robinson, Reidsville	NS	— —
2	Wentworth	Mary Peoples, Reidsville	NS	— —
1	Whitsett	Lillie Dobbs, Reidsville, R. 2	NS	— —

Number Teachers and Principals	COUNTY AND CITY UNITS Name of School	Principal and School Address	Classification and Date Elementary		 High School	
	ROCKINGHAM:					
1	Williamsburg	Nannie Thomas, 150 Carter St., Reidsville	NS		—	—
	LEAKSVILLE:					
2	Blue Creek	Lottie W. Whitsett, Spray	NS		—	—
15	Douglas	L. E. Boyd, Leaksville	NS		II-A	1929
2	Moir Town	John D. Chalmers, Spray	NS		—	—
1	Springfield	Rebecca Norman, Leaksville	NS		—	—
1	Sunny Home	Pauline Strong, Draper	NS		—	—
2	Sunshine	Sara B. Williamson, Draper	NS		—	—
	MADISON:					
9	Colored	Chas. DeBerry, Madison	NS		II-B	1938
1	Galloway Grove	R. E. Lowe, Madison	NS		—	—
1	Good Will	L. M. Campt, Madison	NS		—	—
1	Hayes Chapel	R. A. Witherspoon, Madison	NS		—	—
	REIDSVILLE:					
10	Branch St.	Lolla B. Powell, Reidsville	NS		—	—
2	Race Track	Bertha Carter, Reidsville	NS		—	—
19	Washington	S. E. Duncan, Reidsville	NS		I-A*	1923
	ROWAN:					
6	Aggrey Memorial	E. G. Ellis, Salisbury	NS		NS	
1	Avery	Lillian Reid, Salisbury	NS		—	—
1	Barger	Mrs. Sallie Robertson, Granite Quarry	NS		—	—
3	Bear Poplar	Wm. Wyatt, Salisbury	NS		—	—
2	China Grove	Rosalie Wyatt, Salisbury	NS		—	—
6	Cleveland	Isaiah McClain, Cleveland	NS		—	—
1	Dorsett Town	Wm. Watson, Salisbury	NS		—	—
14	Dunbar	R. E. Dalton, East Spencer	NS		II-A	1928
1	Erwin	Mabel Payden, Salisbury	NS		—	—
9	Granite Quarry	Mrs. Rose Aggrey, Salisbury	NS		—	—
1	Harts	Geneva Oglesby, Salisbury	NS		—	—
1	Hawkinstown	Mrs. Corinne Tutt, Salisbury	NS		—	—
1	Jump and Run	Mrs. Mary Biggers, Salisbury	NS		—	—
1	Knox	Mrs. Odessa Carr, Cleveland, R. 2	NS		—	—
1	Lowery	Constance Little, Salisbury	NS		—	—
1	Mill Bridge	Mrs. Adelaide Carson, Salisbury	NS		—	—
1	Mt. Ulla	Mrs. Makepeace Long, Landis	NS		—	—
1	Mt. Vernon	Anna Clark, Salisbury	NS		—	—
1	Neely	Mrs. Mary Ramseur, Salisbury	NS		—	—
4	N. Spencer	Arthur Buford, Salisbury	NS		—	—
1	Second Creek	Laura Moore, Salisbury	NS		—	—
1	Sills Creek	Winema Campbelle, Salisbury	NS		—	—
1	Sumner	Mrs. Mamie Todd, Salisbury	NS		—	—
1	Thompson	Maidie Gibson, Salisbury	NS		—	—
1	York	Ollie L. Carr, Salisbury	NS		—	—
	SALISBURY:					
8	Lincoln	C. A. Carson, Salisbury	I-B	1937	—	—
13	Monroe St.	Annie Lowery, Salisbury	I-A	1936	—	—
12	Price St.	L. H. Hall, Salisbury	—	—	I-A*	1929
	RUTHERFORD:					
1	Antioch	Eleanor Burton, Uree, R.	NS		—	—
1	Bostic	Elsie Lomax, Bostic	NS		—	—
1	Broad River	Myrtle Freeman, Harris	NS		—	—
3	Bryants	Virginia Henry, Rutherfordton	NS		—	—
1	Buck Shoals	Hester Walker, Cliffside	NS		—	—
2	Caroleen	Lottie Daniels, Caroleen	NS		—	—
1	Chapel Hill	Edna Freeman, Hollis	NS		—	—
2	Cliffside	H. J. Darity, Cliffside	NS		—	—

Number Teachers and Principals	COUNTY AND CITY UNITS Name of School	Principal and School Address	Classification and Date Elementary	 High School	
	RUTHERFORD:				
3	Doggetts Grove	Chester Bright, Forest City	NS	—	—
1	Duncan Creek	Mary S. Gardner, Ellenboro	NS	—	—
8	Grahamtown	J. O. Gibbs, Forest City	NS	NS	
1	Green Hill	Helen Howell, Rutherfordton	NS	—	—
2	Henrietta	Lois Hannon, Henrietta	NS	—	—
1	McEntires Grove	Bertha Miller, Rutherfordton	NS	—	—
12	New Hope	C. A. McDougle, Rutherfordton	NS	II-A	1936
4	Spindale	S. P. Manning, Spindale	NS	—	—
2	St. Johns	Fannie Watkins, Uree	NS	—	—
4	Union Mills	L. C. Meacham, Union Mills	NS	—	—
1	Uree	W. D. Ledbetter, Uree	NS	—	—
1	Webbs	Bertha Plummer, Ellenboro	NS	—	—
	SAMPSON:				
2	Bakers Branch	Jas. A. Bennett, Clinton	NS	—	—
1	Black Branch	Lillie Best, Rose Hill	NS	—	—
6	Bland	C. C. DeVane, Kerr	NS	NS	
2	Brown	Allie S. Mathis, Clinton	NS	—	—
1	Caldwell	Blonnie Boykin, Turkey	NS	—	—
1	Cedar Point	Maggie Ireland, Newton Grove	NS	—	—
1	Chapel Hill	Vinella Ashford, Autryville	NS	—	—
1	Chokeyberry	Victoria Harrison, Dunn	NS	—	—
1	Clear Run	Isabelle R. Peterson, Clinton	NS	—	—
3	Elisabeth	D. L. Robinson, Clinton	NS	—	—
1	Elliott	Sarah A. Smith, Elliott	NS	—	—
1	Eureka	Margaret Butler, Dunn	NS	—	—
6	Garland	J. V. Boykin, Garland	NS	NS	
2	Gum	Bertha Thompson, Faison	NS	—	—
1	Hamtown	Anna F. Herring, Clinton	NS	—	—
1	Harnett	Katie B. Jones, Roseboro	NS	—	—
2	Ingold	Geo. F. Peterson, Parkersburg	NS	—	—
1	Ivanhoe	Agnes B. Peterson, Ivanhoe	NS	—	—
3	Keener	J. T. Stewart, Clinton	NS	—	—
2	Kerr	W. K. DeVane Kerr	NS	—	—
2	Kayton	Mary Fennell, Kerr	NS	—	—
2	Killett	Francis Wright, Clinton	NS	—	—
1	King'sHill	Lottie Sellers, Ivanhoe	NS	—	—
1	Lane	Lillie Troublefield, Faison	NS	—	—
1	Lassiter	Emma Powell, Dunn	NS	—	—
2	Littlefield	P. M. Lee, Newton Grove	NS	—	—
3	Mt. Pleasant	John M. Holmes, Clinton	NS	—	—
1	New Hope	Annie C. Sampson, Clinton	NS	—	—
1	Oak Grove	Eva Edwards, Clinton	NS	—	—
1	Peterson	Lila C. Powell, Rose Hill	NS	—	—
1	Pinehurst	Juanita Hill, Clinton	NS	—	—
2	Piney Grove	Ernestine Faison, Clinton	NS	—	—
3	Pleasant Grove	Albert Melvin, Dunn	NS	—	—
3	Poplar Grove	Douglas Moore, Clinton	NS	—	—
1	Powell-Moseley	Mabel Powell, Clinton	NS	—	—
2	Robinson	Mae Melvin, Rose Hill	NS	—	—
8	Roseboro	Chas. Perry, Roseboro	NS	II-B	1938
3	Rose Hill	John Kornegay, Roseboro	NS	—	—
2	Rowan	Wilbur Boykin, Clinton	NS	—	—
2	Royal Stevens	Maggie Allison, Clinton	NS	—	—
2	Snow Hill	Wm. Merritt, Clinton	NS	—	—
1	Southerland	Mamie Faison, Turkey	NS	—	—
1	Sutton	Lillie Caldwell, Mt. Olive	NS	—	—
2	Sweetberry	Pauline Solice, Clinton	NS	—	—

Number Teachers and Principals	COUNTY AND CITY UNITS Name of School	Principal and School Address	Classification and Date	
			Elementary	High School
	SAMPSON:			
1	Tomahawk	Hattie B. Matthews, Tomahawk	NS	— —
3	Turkey	Mattie J. Cobb, Turkey	NS	— —
1	Waycross	Bettie Tatum, Clinton	NS	— —
3	White Oak	Josie Moore, Newton Grove	NS	— —
	CLINTON:			
19	Sampson Training	D. A. Thomas, Clinton	NS	II-A 1926
	SCOTLAND:			
1	Allen's Chapel	Annie Price, Laurinburg	NS	— —
2	Baysville	L. L. Gwnne, Laurel Hill	NS	— —
1	Beaverdam	Blonnie Long, Laurel Hill	NS	— —
1	Buchanan	Alberta Lane, Marston, R.	NS	— —
3	Chapel Hill	P. B. Price, Laurinburg	NS	— —
4	Cool Springs	W. F. Carlson, Laurinburg	NS	— —
1	Ghio	Naomi Long, Laurel Hill	NS	— —
6	Gibson	G. A. Page, Gibson	NS	— —
3	Hasty	W. A. Jones, Laurinburg	NS	— —
2	Laurel Hill	R. C. Barnes, Laurel Hill	NS	— —
21	Laurinburg Inst.	I. E. Johnson, Laurinburg	NS	I-A 1924
2	Louisville	W. L. Brown, Wagram	NS	— —
3	Matthews Chapel	L. W. Townsend, Laurinburg	NS	— —
1	Maxton	Catherine Malloy, Maxton	NS	— —
2	Oak Hill	James F. Werts, Wagram	NS	— —
2	Old Hundred	Frank Strong, Laurel Hill	NS	— —
2	Palmer Memorial	Solomon Ewing, Wagram	NS	— —
3	Peddlers Creek	Wittonia McCoy, Laurinburg, R.	NS	— —
1	Queen's Grove	Alice Gilchrist, Laurinburg	NS	— —
2	Rocky Ford	H. M. Lane, Laurinburg	NS	— —
2	Shaw	G. F. Gibson, Wagram	NS	— —
2	Silver Hill	T. H. Carter, Laurel Hill	NS	— —
1	Slate	Sarah Patrick, Marston	NS	— —
2	Snow Hill	Alice Parker, Laurinburg	NS	— —
4	Spring Branch	J. T. Ellerbe, Wagram	NS	— —
1	Unionville	Essie Grier, Laurinburg	NS	— —
2	Zion's Chapel	M. A. Gainey, Laurinburg	NS	— —
	STANLY:			
10	Badin	J. D. Dean, Badin	NS	NS
1	Brown's Hill	Thelma R Colson, Stanfield	NS	— —
1	Cottonville	Mary E. Sellers, Norwood	NS	— —
8	Kingville	H. C. Goore, Albemarle	NS	NS
1	New London	W. W Clark, New London	NS	— —
9	Norwood	S. S. Carpenter, Norwood	NS	II-B 1931
2	Oakboro	John R. Davis, Oakboro	NS	— —
	ALBEMARLE:			
	(None)			
	STOKES:			
5	Walnut Cove	T. L. Williamson, Walnut Cove	NS	NS
1	Danbury	Maggie Powell, Danbury	NS	— —
2	Dry Hollow	Martha Hairston, Walnut Cove	NS	— —
1	Brown Mt.	Mary Scales, Francisco	NS	— —
1	Brim's Grove	Grace O. Gaddy, Pinnacle	NS	— —
1	Francisco	Flora Belle Diggs, Francisco	NS	— —
1	Locust Grove	Cassie M. Miller, Francisco	NS	— —
1	Sandy Ridge	Alfred D. Powell, Sandy Ridge	NS	— —
1	Prestonville	Crissie M. Toliver, Sandy Ridge	NS	— —

Number Teachers and Principals	COUNTY AND CITY UNITS Name of School	Principal and School Address	Classification and Date	
			Elementary	High School
	STOKES:			
1	Kay Fork	Mary H. Ellington, Walnut Cove	NS	— —
2	Pine Hall	W. G. Hairston, Pine Hall	NS	— —
1	Pinnacle	Vascelia Spencer, Pinnacle	NS	— —
	SURRY:			
2	Combstown	F. D. Davis, Mt. Airy	NS	— —
1	Devotion	Ruth Young, Devotion	NS	— —
2	Elkin	Mrs. Mary Osborne, Elkin	NS	— —
1	Little Richmond	Mrs. Maggie Corden, Elkin	NS	— —
1	Pilot Mountain	Rubbie Gunning, Pilot Mountain	NS	— —
1	Pisgah	Mrs. Lola Morgan, Dobson	NS	— —
1	Red Brush	Josephine Massey, Mt. Airy	NS	— —
2	Ridge	Mrs. Romelia Mason, Mt. Airy	NS	— —
1	Rockford	Mrs. Elisabeth Anderson, Rockford	NS	— —
2	Sandy Level	Robt. Caesar, Mt. Airy	NS	— —
1	Shoals	Beatrice Puryear, Pinnacle	NS	— —
2	Westfield	Mrs. Lillie C. Hairston, Westfield	NS	— —
	MT. AIRY:			
4	Ararat	Laura Johnson, Mt. Airy	NS	— —
6	Virginia St.	L. H. Jones, Mt. Airy	NS	NS
	SWAIN:			
1	Bryson City	Davis Conley, Bryson City	NS	— —
	TRANSYLVANIA:			
1	Glade Creek	Synetha Glenn, Brevard	NS	— —
4	Rosenwald	M. G. Dawkins, Brevard	NS	NS
	TYRRELL:			
1	Fort Landing N. S.	Mrs. Odessa Holley, Columbia	NS	— —
1	Fort Landing, S. S.	Viola Simpson, Columbia, R. 2	NS	— —
2	Gum Neck Gram	T. Alonsa, Columbia, R. 3	NS	— —
5	Travis	F. L. Blount, Columbia	NS	— —
9	Tyrrell Training	S. P. Dean, Columbia	NS	II-A 1933
	UNION:			
1	Antioch	P. W. Baucom, Monroe	NS	— —
1	Avenue	Bennie R. Morrison, Monroe	NS	— —
1	Belmont	Lillie V. Presson, Monroe	NS	— —
1	Benton Hill	Mary Chambers, Monroe	NS	— —
1	Caudles	Helen Chambers, Marshville	NS	— —
1	Chambers Grove	Julia Brewer, Pageland, S. C.	NS	— —
1	Clarksville	Mary Crowder, Monroe, R. 4	NS	— —
1	Craige	Hallie Massey, Monroe	NS	— —
1	Crooked Creek	Jessye Williams, Monroe	NS	— —
1	Davis	Rosa Fulwood, Waxhaw	NS	— —
1	Flag Branch	Melvina Blount, Monroe	NS	— —
2	Flint Ridge	Clytie Brooks, Monroe	NS	— —
1	Funderburk	Odessa Blount, Monroe, R. 4	NS	— —
3	Gulledge	H. W. Hill, Monroe	NS	— —
1	Hasty	Fannie Belton, Monroe	NS	— —
1	Howie	Parthenia Chambers, Marshville	NS	— —
1	Hudson	Aview Lowery, 314 Flint St., Charlotte	NS	— —
1	Laney	Blanche Blount, Monroe, R. 4	NS	— —
1	Liberty	Lutelle Asbury, Monroe	NS	— —
2	Macedonia	Annie Langford, Monroe	NS	— —
7	Marshville	M. I. Claiborne, Marshville	NS	NS

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			Elementary	High School
	UNION:			
1	Marvin	Aurelia Williams, 215 S. Brevard St., Charlotte	NS	— —
1	McCain	Mamie T. Carr, Monroe	NS	— —
2	Mellwaine	J. P. Massey, Monroe	NS	— —
1	Mineral Springs	Cora Thorpe, Monroe	NS	— —
3	Nicey Grove	H. B. Perry, Monroe	NS	— —
1	Olive Branch	J. W. Dowdle, Marshville, R. 1	NS	— —
3	Piney Grove	Mary Staton, Monroe	NS	— —
1	Rea	Lucille Kibler, 214 Summit Ave., Charlotte	NS	— —
1	Redding Springs	Bertha Barbour, Monroe, R. 3	NS	— —
1	Red Level	Eunice Lomax, Monroe, R. 5	NS	— —
1	Ridge Road	Conavies Perry, Monroe	NS	— —
1	Rock Hill	Nora Horne, Monroe	NS	— —
1	Silver Mission	Annie Perry, Monroe	NS	— —
1	Thomasville	Emma McManus, Monroe	NS	— —
1	Union Springs	Mabel Rorie, Monroe	NS	— —
4	Waxhaw	J. W. Brown, Monroe	NS	— —
1	Zion	Carrie Blount, Monroe	NS	— —
	MONROE:			
17	Winchester Ave	W. E. Knight, Monroe	NS	I-B 1928
	VANCE:			
2	Amos Mill	Mary Hodges, Henderson, R. 1	NS	— —
2	Brookston	J. H. Falkner, Henderson, R. 2	NS	— —
3	Cephas Springs	C. H. Williamson, Henderson, R. 2	NS	— —
4	Dabney	W. G. Hare, Henderson, R. 3	NS	— —
5	Kittrell	R. H. Anders, Kittrell	NS	— —
5	Nutbush No. 1	Allen Lane, Henderson, R. 3	NS	— —
2	Nutbush No. 2	R. D. Bullock, Henderson, R. 3	NS	— —
4	Middleburg	James R. Barnes, Middleburg	NS	— —
1	Mineral Springs	Cassie Allen, Henderson, R.1	NS	— —
1	Philadelphia	Annie M. Gill, Townsville	NS	— —
3	Sandy Grove	A. B. Hawkins, Kittrell, R. 1	NS	— —
1	Shady Grove	Gladys Cooke, Henderson, R. 1	NS	— —
5	Townsville	W. E. Williams, Townsville	NS	— —
1	Watkins	Katie Smart, Henderson	NS	— —
4	Williamsboro	P. H. Lewis, Henderson, R. 3	NS	— —
1	Woodworth	C. R. Frazier, Townsville	NS	— —
	HENDERSON:			
21	Central Graded	E. D. Johnson, Henderson	NS	— —
3	Greystone	Lucy Eaton, Henderson	NS	— —
10	Henderson Institute	J. A. Cotton, Henderson	NS	II-A 1922
2	Nutbush Branch	G. W. Wright, Henderson	NS	— —
	WAKE:			
9	Apex	Plummer A. Williams, Apex	NS	— —
2	Barton's Creek	Lucy Mae Pulley, Wake Forest	NS	— —
14	Berry O'Kelly	E. A. Johnson, Method	NS	II-A 1923
2	Boylan	Mrs. Alma L. Harrison, Box 724, Raleigh	NS	— —
2	Cary	Mrs. Maude Y. Risby, 511 S. Wilmington St., Raleigh	NS	— —
2	Douglas	Mrs. Ernestine H. Wright, Holly Springs, R. 1	NS	— —
3	Eagle Rock	Mrs. Lovie M. Davis, Eagle Rock	NS	— —
1	Elevation	Mrs. Candace L. Evans, 218 Idlewild Ave., Raleigh	NS	— —
2	Fletcher's Grove	Mrs. Addie T. Hinton, Box 251, Raleigh	NS	— —
2	Friendship	Mrs. Irma A. Todd, Apex, R.	NS	— —

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	WAKE:					
15	Fuquay Springs	Joseph S. Davis, Fuquay Springs	NS		II-B	1938
11	Garner	Chas. A. Marriott, Box 263, Garner	NS		II-B	1935
4	Holly Springs	Clarence A. Toole, 1005 S. Person St., Raleigh	NS		—	—
2	Jeffreys	S. W. Williams, Method	NS		—	—
3	Juniper Level	W. E. Hunt, 115 N. State St., Raleigh	NS		—	—
1	Ledge Rock	Mercer J. Ray, Northside	NS		—	—
2	Lovely Hill	Charlie C. Jones, 110 S. Blount St., Raleigh	NS		—	—
2	Macedonia	Mrs. Elwyna H. Holt, 1018 Oberlin Rd., Raleigh	NS		—	—
1	Mallaby Cross Roads	Alice C. Smith, Raleigh, R. 5	NS		—	—
2	Neuse	Mrs. Lee Metta Anderson, 408½ E. South St., Raleigh	NS		—	—
1	New Bethel	Mrs. Mattie H. Dunn, Nasareth	NS		—	—
2	New Hill	W. T. Wilson, New Hill	NS		—	—
1	New Light	Mrs. Ethel A. Baines, 205 Cannon St., Raleigh	NS		—	—
2	Pine View	John H. Smith, Raleigh, R. 2	NS		—	—
2	Pleasant Grove	Mrs. Pattie M. Morgan, 1416 E. Jones St., Raleigh	NS		—	—
3	Pleasant Hill	Mrs. Lillie S. Murray, 516 S. Bloodworth St., Raleigh	NS		—	—
2	Pleasant Union	Mrs. Lucy T. Horton, 509 E. Cabarrus St., Raleigh	NS		—	—
1	Poplar Springs	Mrs. Anna D. Starling, 217 E. South St., Raleigh	NS		—	—
3	Providence	Mrs. Vivian T. Harris, 1014 S. Person St., Raleigh	NS		—	—
1	Ray	Gertrude Parrish, Wake Forest	NS		—	—
6	Riley Hill	George H. Young, Wendell, R. 2	NS		—	—
1	Riverdell	Mrs. Mary B. Sapp, 751 S. Blount, Raleigh	NS		—	—
3	Rolesville	Pearle E. Smith, 306 S. East St., Raleigh	NS		—	—
3	Rosenwald No. 1	Garland L. Crews, 1421 E. Jones, Raleigh	NS		—	—
4	Sandy Fork	James A. Watkins, B. 266, Raleigh	NS		—	—
2	Shiloh	J. W. Meadows, Cary	NS		—	—
3	Shotwell	Oliver T. Denning, State College Station, Raleigh	NS		—	—
5	Springfield	Mrs. Odessa H. Roberts, 916 S. Bloodworth St., Raleigh	NS		—	—
1	St. Anna	Mrs. Margaret W. Adams, Raleigh, R. 3	NS		—	—
2	St. John's	Mrs. Antoinette C. Massenburg, 806 Cannister St., Raleigh	NS		—	—
2	St. Mary's	Mrs. Sara B. Sharper, 217 Fowle St., Raleigh	NS		—	—
3	St. Matthews	Mrs. Marie S. Lane, 540 E. Edenton St., Raleigh	NS		—	—
14	Wakefield-Zebulon	R. A. Carroll, Jr., Zebulon	NS		II-A	1933
14	Wake Forest	L. R. Best, Wake Forest	NS		II-A	1936
7	Wendell	W. S. Stewart, Wendell	NS		—	—
2	White Oak	Mrs. Christine Cook, Zebulon	NS		—	—
	RALEIGH:					
15	Crosby-Garfield	W. H. Fuller, Raleigh	NS		—	—
21	Lucille Hunter	Mrs. Julia Williams, Raleigh	NS		—	—
7	Oberlin	Rosabelle Manly, Raleigh	II-B	1934	—	—
47	Washington	M. W. Akins, Raleigh	II-A	1936	II-A	1927

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	WARREN:					
2	Afton	Ida Alston	NS		—	—
1	Axtell Special	Mrs. Eppes Falkner, Warrenton	NS		—	—
1	Baker	Clara Watson, Littleton	NS		—	—
1	Baltimore	Mrs. D. W. Alston, Warrenton	NS		—	—
2	Bethlehem	Lucile Alexander, Ines	NS		—	—
3	Burchetts	J. M. Plummer, Manson	NS		—	—
5	Coleys Spring	J. E. McGrier, Warrenton	NS		—	—
4	Cool Spring	Elbert Jones, Norlina	NS		—	—
2	Elams	Carter Jones, Elams	NS		—	—
2	Ellington	Hattie Ingram, Manson	NS		—	—
3	Embro	E. O. Diggs, Macon	NS		—	—
1	Epworth	Theo. Williams, Littleton, R.	NS		—	—
2	Fork Chapel	O. Manson Green, Ines	NS		—	—
5	Hecks Grove	Rev. C. C. Clark, Henderson, R.	NS		—	—
2	Jerusalem	H. E. Ransom, Warrenton, Star Route	NS		—	—
2	Johnson	W. R. Alston, Littleton, R.	NS		—	—
25	John R. Hawkins	D. M. Jarnagin, Warrenton	II-A	1934	II-A	1929
1	Jordan Hill	Millie Long, Macon, R.	NS		—	—
2	Liberia	Lula Davis, Macon, R.	NS		—	—
1	Long	W. G Watson, Littleton, R.	NS		—	—
2	Macon	Lucille Watson, Macon, R.	NS		—	—
2	Manson	R. W. Davis, Manson, R.	NS		—	—
1	Marmsduke	Virginia Teele, Macon	NS		—	—
2	Mayflower	Mrs. Birdie Plummer, Ines	NS		—	—
3	Norlina	L. B. Henderson, Norlina	NS		—	—
1	Oakville	Lee Burchette, Macon, R.	NS		—	—
2	Oine	C. L. Jones, Norlina	NS		—	—
2	Old Well	Mary Davis, Arcola	NS		—	—
1	Olive Grove	Bettie Jenkins, Littleton	NS		—	—
3	Pine Grove	Jas. Spruil, Macon, R.	NS		—	—
1	Pleasant Hill	Bettie Jones, Macon, R.	NS		—	—
3	Ridgeway	M. A. Johnson, Ridgeway	NS		—	—
1	Rising Sun	Sadie Jones, Littleton, R.	NS		—	—
1	Russell Union	Marie Hawkins, Manson	NS		—	—
2	Shocco Chapel	Esther Branche, Ines	NS		—	—
2	Snows Hill	Eleanor Wright, Norlina	NS		—	—
3	Stony Lawn	J. E. Branche, Warren, Star Route	NS		—	—
3	Thrift Hill	S. S. Parker, Macon, R.	NS		—	—
3	Vaughan	Sally Baker, Vaughan	NS		—	—
16	Warren Training	G. E. Cheek, R. 1, Warrenton	NS		II-A	1925
2	Warren Plains	Mrs. Mary D. Batts, Warren Plains	NS		—	—
1	Young	Mrs. Gracie Turner, Ines	NS		—	—
	WASHINGTON:					
2	Back Woods	Maggie Boyd, Roper	NS		—	—
2	Brooks	Margaret Berry, Plymouth	NS		—	—
1	Cherry	Lucille Baum, Creswell	NS		—	—
5	Creswell	J. W. Littlejohn, Creswell	NS		NS	
2	Deep Bottom	E. L. Owens, Plymouth	NS		—	—
2	Macedonia	J. H. Bias, Plymouth	NS		—	—
2	Marrattock	Emma Walker, Plymouth	NS		—	—
2	Mt. Delane	Cora Honablew, Roper	NS		—	—
16	Plymouth	Wm. H. Berry, Plymouth	NS		II-A	1932
1	Pritchett	Rosa Littlejohn, Creswell	NS		—	—
8	Roper	J. J. Clemmons, Roper	NS		II-B	1938
3	Soundside	C. V. Bell, Roper	NS		—	—

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			Elementary	High School
	WATAUGA:			
2	Boone	Frasier Horton, Boone	NS	— —
	WAYNE:			
2	Atkinson	Nina Holt, Goldsboro, R. 4	NS	— —
2	Augusta	Daisy Hinton, Dudley	NS	— —
3	Barnes	Juanita Jones, Goldsboro, R. 1	NS	— —
3	Best Grove	Clarence Thompson, Goldsboro	NS	— —
3	Bests	C. J. Daniel, LaGrange, R. 2	NS	— —
3	Buckmeadow	Ara Atkinson, 1115 Greenleaf St., Goldsboro	NS	— —
2	Bunn	Wilma Hobbs, Pikeville, R. 2	NS	— —
7	Central	W. M. Reinhardt, Goldsboro, R. 4	NS	II-B 1938
2	Diggs	Ruth Cole, Stantonsburg, R. 2	NS	— —
6	Dudley	E. A. House, Dudley	NS	NS
4	Eureka	Lettie Manley, Eureka	NS	— —
2	Exum	Della Finlayson, 605 Slaughter St., Goldsboro	NS	— —
2	Faro	Beulah Hines, Stantonsburg, R. 2	NS	— —
1	Hadley	Effie Boney, Mt. Olive	NS	— —
2	Hill	Lillian Fennell, 300 E. Spruce St., Goldsboro	NS	— —
1	Johnston	Helen Hill, Fremont, R. 1	NS	— —
1	Kennedy	J. N. Best, Goldsboro, R. 1	NS	— —
1	Millers	Golda Wortham, 315 S. Jas. St., Goldsboro	NS	— —
2	Milton	Eva Evans, Mt. Olive	NS	— —
19	Mt. Olive	C. H. McLendon, Mt. Olive	NS	II-A 1927
3	Pikeville	Eugene Brown, Pikeville	NS	— —
3	Price	Mary Carter, Dudley	NS	— —
1	Raynor	Addie Thornton, 619 Devereaux St., Goldsboro	NS	— —
2	Sasser's Mill	Mary Elliott, Fremont, R. 1	NS	— —
2	Shady Grove	Thelma Cromartie, Mt. Olive	NS	— —
1	St. John	----------	NS	— —
2	Stony Hill	Mattie Arrington, 410 Chapel St., Goldsboro	NS	— —
3	Vail	J. H. Carney, 508 Miller St., Goldsboro	NS	— —
3	Wesley	Maude Kornegay, Mt. Olive	NS	— —
2	White Oak	Freida McLamb, 830 N. John St., Goldsboro	NS	— —
1	Williams	Mary Raynor, Mt. Olive	NS	— —
	FREMONT:			
15	Colored	A. L. Lewis, Fremont	NS	II-B 1931
	GOLDSBORO:			
21	Dillard H. S.	Hugh V. Brown, Goldsboro	NS	I-AA* 1926
10	East End	Walter Foster, Goldsboro	NS	— —
10	Greenleaf	Nannie Frederick, Goldsboro	NS	— —
12	School St.	Richard Christian, Goldsboro	NS	— —
	WILKES:			
1	Darby	Gertrude Bowers, Darby	NS	— —
13	Lincoln Heights	J. R. Edelin, Wilkesboro	NS	II-A 1927
1	Parks Grove	Avery Barber, Wilkesboro	NS	— —
1	Rock Creek	Mrs. Lelia Bailey, Wilkesboro	NS	— —
1	Ronda	Mrs. Helen Smith, Ronda	NS	— —
2	Thankful	Ruby Hayes, Boomer	NS	— —
1	Traphill	Mrs. Corinna Adams, Traphill	NS	— —
	N. WILKESBORO:			
5	Colored	F. E. Parker, N. Wilkesboro	NS	— —

Number Teachers and Principals	COUNTY AND CITY UNITS Name of School	Principal and School Address	Classification and Date	
			Elementary	High School
	WILSON:			
1	Brooks	Suluta Bell, Wilson	NS	— —
2	Bynum	Beatrice Jones, Wilson	NS	— —
2	Calvin	Mamie Gibson, Wilson, R. 2	NS	— —
2	Evansdale	Mazie Wills, 1004 E. Nash, Wilson	NS	— —
2	Farmers	Anna Reid, 300 N. Vick, Wilson	NS	— —
1	Ferrell	Savannah Farmer, 1203 Washington St., Wilson	NS	— —
1	Healthy Plane	Mary Barnes, 1307 E. Nash, Wilson	NS	— —
3	Holden's	Marie Bullard, 1006 Washington St., Wilson	NS	— —
1	Howards	Matthew Hinnant, 516 E. Walnut, Wilson	NS	— —
2	Jones Hill	Mamye Ford, Carroll St., Wilson	NS	— —
1	Kirby	Mary E. Johnson, Lucama, R. 1	NS	— —
2	Lofton	Eleanor Hooker, Green St., Wilson	NS	— —
3	Lucama	Lela Hillard, Wilson	NS	— —
2	Minshew	Maggie Redmond, Pender St., Wilson	NS	— —
2	New Vester	Mary Lassiter, 102 S. East St., Wilson	NS	— —
1	Powell	Mabel Brewington, 122 Pender St., Wilson	NS	— —
4	Rocky Branch	Robt. Lee, Atlantic St., Wilson	NS	— —
1	Ruffin	Viola Knight, Wilson, R. 4	NS	— —
3	Saratoga	Alice Mitchell, Box 1045, Wilson	NS	— —
3	Sims	Howard Fitts, Green St., Wilson	NS	— —
4	Stantonsburg	Milton Fisher, Atlantic St., Wilson	NS	— —
2	Wilbanks	Piccola Reid, 300 N. Vick St., Wilson	NS	— —
3	Williamson	M. Gilliam, 1004 Washington St., Wilson	NS	— —
3	Yelverton	Issetta Green, Wilson	NS	— —
	ELM CITY:			
9	Colored	Robt. Johnson, Elm City	NS	NS
2	Mitchell's	C. E. Nicholson, Elm City	NS	— —
1	Pages	Ruth Coppedge, Elm City	NS	— —
2	Pender's	Anna Joyner, Elm City	NS	— —
2	Turner's	Christine Smith, Elm City	NS	— —
	WILSON:			
1	Barnes	Ruth Plater, Wilson	NS	— —
21	Chas. Darden	E. M. Barnes, Wilson	NS	II-A 1925
1	Lane's	Eloise Peacock, Wilson	NS	— —
16	Sallie Barbour	Eleanor Reid, Wilson	NS	— —
14	Sam Vick	Malcolm Williams, Wilson	NS	— —
	YADKIN:			
1	Barney Hill	Dora Joyce, Boonville	NS	— —
1	Boonville	Ruth Franks, Boonville	NS	— —
1	East Bend	Ruby Mickens, East Bend	NS	— —
1	Enon	Oressa Hauser, East Bend	NS	— —
1	Hamptonville	Mary Blackburn, Hamptonville	NS	— —
1	Huntersville	Gertrude Fulton, Yadkinville	NS	— —
1	Kingknob	Ruby Anders, East Bend	NS	— —
2	Yadkinville	C. W. Yokely, Yadkinville	NS	— —
	YANCEY:			
1	Burnsville	Charity Hassard, Burnsville	NS	— —
1	Higgins	Madge Gardin	NS	— —

NEGRO PRIVATE SECONDARY INSTITUTIONS

County and City Units	High School	Principal and School Address	Accredited Class	Accredited Date
Buncombe	Allen Home	Miss Carmen Lowry, Asheville	I-A	1924
Guilford	Lutheran	Rev. H. Nau, Greensboro	I-B*	1923
	Palmer Memorial	Dr. C. Hawkins Brown, Sedalia	I-A*	1923
Pasquotank	Roanoke Institute	——, Elizabeth City	NS	
Wake	St. Augustine	Reginald L. Lynch, Raleigh	I-A	1919
Washington	Mother of Mercy	Sister M. DeChantal, Washington	II-B	1937

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Mr McCuiston

NC-236

EDUCATION OF NEGROES

IN

NORTH CAROLINA

1914-1925-1939

Prepared
In Response to the Request of an
Officer of one of the Foundations
which has made Generous Contributions
to the State's Program of Education.

By The
State Department of Public Instruction
Raleigh, North Carolina

EDUCATION OF NEGROES IN NORTH CAROLINA

1914-1925-1938-1939

A. ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

I. Enrollment and A.D.A.	1914-1915	1924-1925	1938-1939
1. Total enrollment	187,448	243,931	* 235,745
2. Average Daily Attendance	117,657	164,673	198,267
3. Per Cent enrollment in attendance	63.0	67.6	84.1
II. Grade Distribution (% enrollment)			
1. Grade 1	No data	37.0	30.1
2. Grades 1-3	" "	67.5	58.1 ***
3. Grade 7**	" "	4.0	8.0
III. Promotions (% of membership)			
1. Grade 1	" "	35.2	63.2
2. Grades 1-3	" "	41.0	70.2
3. Grade 7**	" "	22.7	78.7

IV. Jeanes Teachers,

1. No. employed	(1914-1915)	16	
" "	(1930-1931)	40	
" "	(1934-1935)	58	(Most of these were part-time workers)
" "	(1940-1941)	26	(Ten of these are part-time workers)

In 1933, while the State was in the depths of the depression, supervision was eliminated. It is coming back gradually, slowly. The superintendents in many counties formerly having Jeanes teachers have made arrangements with a former Jeanes worker or some other competent person to assist him in his work with Negro schools.

B. HIGH SCHOOLS.

1. Number accredited	****1914-1915	1924-1925	1938-1939
1. Public	Not any	21	153
2. Private	" "	22	5
Total		43	158

* Smaller number due to: (1) Changes in State Code system to eliminate duplications in enrollment; (2) better trained teachers are keeping more accurate records; (3) high school enrollments have increased from less than 3% to 12%.

** In North Carolina the seventh grade is the last year in the elementary school.

*** 50.3% if both elementary and high school enrollments are included.

**** The first record of accredited high schools for Negroes shows in 1918-19 the following:

a. Public 4
b. Private 7
11

HIGH SCHOOLS (Continued)

	1914-1915	1924-1925	1938-1939
II. Enrollment	No data	6,976	36,383
III. No. teachers	" "	162	1,246
IV. Graduates	" "	1,011	3,996

Data for 1939-1940 show 168 accredited, enrollment of 39,756 and 4,571, graduates. Number of non-accredited high schools, 59.

C. LENGTH OF SCHOOL TERM.

	1914-1915	1924-1925	1938-1939
1. Average for both elementary and high school children, in days	113.5	135.0	163.6

The average number of days has been almost identical for white and Negro schools for several years. In 1938-1939, white 164.2; Negro, 164.0.

D. LIBRARIES - ELEMENTARY AND HIGH SCHOOL.

	1914-1915	1924-1925	1929-1930	1938-39
1. No. libraries	No data	No data	441	844
2. No. volumes	" "	" "	104,830	297,182
3. Value of books	" "	" "	$86,831.10	$202,946,92

E. TRANSPORTATION.

1. Earliest Data. Records in the State Department of Public Instruction show that $9,130.76 from public funds were used in 1926-1927 to transport Negro children to school. There is no record as to the number of busses used, nor of the number of children transported that year. It is evident that Negro children were carried to school at public expense prior to 1926-1927, because it is not reasonable to assume that more than nine thousand dollars were used for such purpose the first year of operation. It appears that all children of all races were included under the single category of "children transported" in the records before 1926. In 1927-1928 the cost of operation of busses for Negro children grew to the sum of $12,491.67. There were then thirty-three busses accommodating 1,108 children.

II. Aid from The Julius Rosenwald Fund.
"Over a three-year period, 1929-1932, The Julius Rosenwald Fund aided the State and the counties in North Carolina in the purchase, operation and up-keep of busses for Negro children as follows:

Purchase of New Busses		Purchase of Old Busses		Operation	Total
No.	Amount	No.	Amount		
50	$23,144.00	18	$4,760.50	$8,430.24	$35,334,74

No. children transported - - 5,722
No. counties receiving aid - 23" *

*State School Commission Report 1939-1940.

This aid was a very great stimulus to the State and the counties to provide transportation for Negro children which in time promoted consolidation.

III. Five-Year Bus Development.

"Since 1932 there has been a gradual increase in bus transportation for Negro children. Accurate records have been kept especially for the past five years. The following data are taken from the files of the State School Commission:

Year	No. Busses	No. Pupils	High School	Elementary
1935-1936	282	9,326		
1936-1937	365	18,855		
1937-1938	428	25,271		
1938-1939	495	30,812		
1939-1940	561	36,204	15,905	20,299

1939-1940 was the first year separate records were kept for elementary and high school children."*

IV. Cost of Bus Transportation. (Not including the original cost of busses).

1. For two periods only.

1926-1927	1939-1940
$9,130.76	$201,297.18

F. CONSOLIDATION.

I. Number and Per Cent School Buildings according to size

	1914-1915	1924-1925	1938-1939
1.(a) One teacher	1,934	1,263	656
(b) " "	80.3	52.0	30.6
2.(a) Two-three teachers	475	957	923
(b) " " "	19.7	39.4	43.1
3.(a) Four-six "		180	303
(b) " " "		7.4	14.2
4.(a) Seven-twelve "		31	153
(b) " " "		1.2	7.2
5.(a) Thirteen-sixteen teachers			51
(b)			2.4
6.(a) Over sixteen teachers			55
(b) " " "			2.5
7. Total Number	2,409	2,431	2,141

All schoolhouse construction must be financed through the budget of the local unit of government. Many of our cities and counties are restricted in building operations by a constitutional limitation of debt service.

* State School Commission Report 1939-1940.

II. Enrollment and percentage according to size

	1938-1939 No. pupils	Per Cent
1. One-teacher schools	32,645	11.9
2. Two and three teacher schools	82,803	30.0
3. Four - sixteen " "	159,186	58.1

III. No. schools to which busses transport children - 240

IV. The Association of County and City Superintendents of Schools in annual session, August 2, 1940, approved the following redommendations:

1."The committee would recommend that further building of small type schools be discouraged, and that a definite program of surveys, leading to consolidations, be carried out in every county where such has not been done."

2."We recommend that the Legislature make provision for a revolving loan fund at a low rate of interest, to be used for the construction and equipment of buildings in those counties and districts where a survey shows the need for such consolidations."

G. PUBLIC SCHOOL PROPERTY.

	1914-1915	1924-1925	1938-1939
1. No. schoolhouses	2,409	2,431	2,141
2. Value of school property	$1,163,553.00	$7,271,170.00	$14,615,423.00
3. Average value per school	$ 483.00	2,991.00	6,826.00
4. Average value per child(enrollment)	6.21	29.03	53.71

On page _____ an effort is made to show what has become of about 65 private schools and colleges which were in operation in North Carolina in 1914 or earlier.

H. TEACHERS, THEIR TRAINING AND SALARIES.

1. Scholarship	1914-1915	1924-1925	1938-1939
a. High School, graduation or less	No data	3,891	255
b. One and two years of college	" "	973	485
c. Three years of college	" "	270	2,399
d. Four " " "	" "	175	3,974
Total Number	3,291	5,309	7,113

II. Average teacher-pupil load.			Elem.	H.S.
White	27.6	25.1	33.8	28.8
Negro	35.8	31.6	34.0	30.9

III. Index of Training. 100 points for each year of training above elementary school	No data	359.9	733.5

(By 1940 the index rose to 752.5 as compared with 785.7 for white teachers.)

IV. Agencies for Training.

There are at the present ten four-year standard colleges (five public and five private) for training teachers. Three of the public institutions give their entire attention to the training of teachers for the elementary schools. Two of the public and all five private colleges offer courses for the training of teachers for the secondary schools. All of the private colleges also offer courses for the training of teachers for the elementary schools.

At the present time the output from the ten colleges is larger than the number of new jobs and vacancies. This will make it possible to select the better teachers for the jobs available and also raise our standards for those entering the training classes to become teachers. In 1921-1922, a standard high school graduate with six weeks of summer school training could secure a standard state certificate. Today,(1941) no new applicant can secure a standard state certificate with less than four year standard college graduation.

For statistical information relative to the colleges, please make reference to section (J) of this paper.

V. Salaries.

In 1939, the State allotted $118,000.00 to begin a reduction in differentials between salaries of white and Negro teachers. In 1940, $258,000.00 additional was used for the same purpose. The State Budget Commission has included in recommendations to the 1941 General Assembly $250,000.00 for 1941-1942 and $507,000.00 for 1942-1943, to reduce still further the differential then existing. It is conceivable that the General Assembly of 1943 may complete this gradual process of eliminating all salary differentials. This method of dealing with this matter seems to have won approval of both races in the State.

I. VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.

1. Home Economics	1914-1915	1933-1934	1940-1941
a.Home economics teachers	No data	69	180
b.Vocational* "	" "	5	47

2. Vocational Agriculture	1918-1919	1928-1929	1938-1939
a. All day			
(1) No. of schools	11	24	63
(2) Enrollment	220	696	2603
b. Evening			
(1) No. of schools	No data	18	86
(2) Enrollment	" "	398	1889
c. Part-time			
(1) No. of schools	" "	5	36
(2) Enrollment	" "	59	566

* George-Dean Teachers.

3. Trades and Industrial Education

	1914-1915	1924-1925	1938-1939
a. No. of classes	No data	7	89
b. Enrollment	" "	241	1665

4. Defense Program

a. Vocational Agriculture

	Types of Classes	Number
(1) A-1	Operation, care, repair of tractors, etc.	5
(2) A-2	Metal work, simple welds, tempering, etc.	1
(3) A-3	Wood working	26
(4) A-4	Elementary electricity	1
	Total	33 *

Number of schools participating - 30

b. Trades and Industries

	Course Completed by Jan. 1,1941	Courses now operating
(1) No. of Schools	3	6
(2) No. of Classes	11	17
(3) Enrollment	172	253

c. National Youth Administration Education.

(1) Resident Centers	
(a) Number	6
(b) No. classes	68
(c) Enrollment	550
(2) Non-resident Centers	
(a) No. of classes	** 30
(b) Enrollment	**300

Some of the courses offered through these centers aret Auto-servicing, laundry-operation, radio-code, shoe repairing, blueprint reading, mechanical drawing, cafeteria service, cooking and sewing.

J. INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING.

		1914-1915	1924-1925	1939-1940
1. Number				
a. Public	Junior	3	3	-
	Senior	1	2	5
b. Private	Junior	1	1	2
	Senior	3	4	5

*Increased to 40 since Jan. 15,1941

** Estimated

Institutions of Higher Learning (Con'td.)

2. Enrollment		1921-1922	1924-1925	1939-1940
a. Public	Junior	38	150	-
	Senior	80	101	2,935
		1923-1924		
b. Private	Junior	8	23	182
	Senior	334	429	1,695

3. Graduates		1921-1922		
a. Public	Junior	-	63	-
	Senior	10	24	573
b. Private	Junior	-	-	59
	Senior	48	52	305

4. In-Service Training Agencies.

a. Summer Schools	1915-	1925	1937	1940
(1) Number of schools	No data	*21	8	8
(2) Number of instructors	" "	158	253	256
(3) Enrollment	" "	4,332	6,636	5,062
(4) Per cent enrollment with standard certificates	" "	54.0	81.9	92.5

*Twelve county summer schools included.

Until 1930 we found it desirable to offer some courses below the college level in the county summer schools. Since 1931, however, all summer school offerings have been of the collegiate level and are taken from regular institutional courses or offerings outlined by the State Department of Public Instruction to meet certain certificate requirements. Through the summer schools a rather liberal range of courses are provided and are organized in keeping with certificate requirements and special needs for the various teaching fields.

b. Extension Class Service.	1914-1915	1924-1925	1936-1937	1939-1940
(1) Number of institutions	No data	14	10	10
(2) " " classes	" "	26	72	60
(3) Communities served	" "	26	71	56
(4) Enrollment	" "	886	3,507	1,815

From the initial year, 1924-1925, all courses offered through extension classes have been of collegiate level, using such current material as Human Geography of the South - Vance; North Carolina History - Lefler; North Carolina, Economic and Social - Hobbs; Culture in the South - Couch; Southern Regions - Odum; Ante-bellum North Carolina - Johnson; Five North Carolina Negro Educators, and other similar material. The class enrollment includes teachers with varying types of certificates. The courses are usually of the general type in order to serve this heterogeneous group. The work is conducted by visiting instructors from the various colleges and the classes convene at some convenient center in the city or county being served.

The enrollment in the in-service training agencies is receding with the improvement of the scholarship of the Negro Teachers.

K. GRADUATE AND PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION.

In 1933, a bill was presented in the House of Representatives to provide funds for graduate training for Negroes on fellowships to be used in out-of-state Universities. The bill passed the House but was defeated in the Senate. A similar bill was introduced in the Senate in 1937, but failed of passage.

In 1939, upon the recommendation of a Legislative Commission and the Governor, the General Assembly provided for such graduate training on two bases:

1. Courses leading to the Master's degree in certain literary and professional fields to be offered in the North Carolina College for Negroes, Durham, and in Agriculture and Technology in the Agricultural and Technical College, Greensboro.

2. To Negroes, residents of North Carolina, "who can certify that they have been duly admitted" and can "furnish proof" of actual registration at some recognized University or professional institution, the State may pay tuition and certain other expenses, - all details to be handled and amounts due to be paid through one of the colleges named above. These fellowships apply to those who cannot get the courses they need at Durham nor Greensboro.

The teaching personnel in the graduate and professional program in the two state colleges includes some of the distinguished professors in the University of North Carolina and Duke University. It is assisted and guided by the interest and wisdom of the deans of the Graduate Schools of the two Universities.

Enrolled in graduate courses:

1. In the colleges in Durham and Greensboro, 1939-40	- 35
2. In other universities, 1939-40	- 49
3. Summer sessions, 1940, at Durham and Greensboro	-141
4. Summer sessions in other universities, 1940	- 30
5. Colleges in Durham and Greensboro, 1940-41	- 69
6. In other universities, 1940-41	- 73

In order to determine the possible extent or need for graduate and professional training among Negroes in North Carolina, a post card questionnaire was sent out on March 7, 1940 to :

1. College presidents	- 12
2. Principals of accredited high schools	- 153
3. Principals of high schools with possibilities of accreditment	20
4. Principals of large elementary schools	15

GRADUATE AND PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION (Con'td.)

The results returned from the questionnaire in eight days:

SUMMARY OF GRADUATE TRAINING FOR NEGROES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

High Schools. No.	Ph.D. or other Doctorate	4 Yrs.	3 Yrs.	2½ Yrs.	2 Yr.	1½ Yr.	1 Yr.	½ Yr.	Any Grad.	Total
121	3	1	1	16	18	16	96	95	158	404
Elementary. 5					1	1	7	1	10	20
Colleges. 9	19		5	22	38	25	67	10	1	187
Total 135	22	1	6	38	57	42	170	106	169	611

L. AID FROM FOUNDATIONS.

North Carolina has shared generously in the contributions made by the General Education Board, the Julius Rosenwald Fund, the Slater Fund and the Jeanes Foundation, for improvement of the Negro schools in the Southern States. (The last two named Foundations are now known as the Southern Education Foundation). These Foundations have made total contributions amounting to almost three million dollars to Negro schools and colleges in North Carolina.

The Phelps-Stokes Fund made valuable contributions by means of careful studies of existing conditions in 1914 and 1915, and has aided by wise counsel and cooperation for many years.

All these organizations, including their money, and their sympathetic intelligent cooperative personnel, have a genuine stake in whatever progress is indicated in the preceding statements.

The people of North Carolina of both races are deeply grateful for the substantial assistance which these friends and their organizations have contributed to the development of the whole State.

M. PRIVATE COLLEGES AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, 1914-1915 - 1939-1940.

1. Schools Continuing.
   1. Allen Industrial Home and School
   2. Scotia Seminary (now Junior College)
   3. Bennett College (now four-year standard college)
   4. Immanuel Lutheran College (now Junior College)
   5. Palmer Memorial Institute (now high school)
   6. Biddle University (now J.C. Smith University,four-year standard college
   7. Livingstone College (now four-year standard college)
   8. Kittrell College (unclassified college)
   9. St. Augustine's School (now four-year standard college)
   10. Shaw University (now four-year standard college)
   11. Roanoke Collegiate Institute (non-standard high school)

PRIVATE SCHOOLS (CON'TD.)

II. Schools Distontinued.
a. Closed.

1. Washburn Seminary, Beaufort.
2. Edenton Normal and Industrial Institute, Edenton.
3. Eastern North Carolina Industrial Academy, New Bern.
4. Christian College, Franklinton.
5. Kinston College, Kinston.
6. St. Michael's Training and Industrial School, Charlotte.
7. Thompson Institute, Lumberton.
8. Zion Academy, Wadesboro.
9. Bertie Academy, Windsor.
10. Albemarle Training School, Edenton.
11. Girls' Training School, Franklinton.
12. McDaniel Normal and Industrial School, Kinston.
13. Higgs Memorial Institute, Parmele.
14. Tar River Institute, Greenville.
15. Western Union Academy, Rutherfordton.
16. Hickory Grove Academy, Wakefield.
17. Zebulon Baptist School, Zebulon.
18. Shiloh Institute, Norlina.
19. Episcopal Parochial School, Louisburg.
20. Good Shepard Parochial School, Louisburg.
21. All Saints Mission School, Warrenton.
22. Yadkin Academy, Mebane.
23. Presbyterian Parochial School, Wadesboro.
24. Presbyterian Parochial School, Asheville.
25. Presbyterian Parochial School, Morganton.
26. Gould Academy, Chadbourn.
27. Presbyterian Parochial School, Louisburg.
28. Billingslee Academy, Statesville.
29. Sarah Lincoln Academy, Aberdeen.
30. Bayton Academy, Carthage.
31. Wake Forest Normal and Industrial Institute, Wake Forest.
32. African Methodist Episcopal Zion School, Clarkton.
33. Douglas Academy, Lawndale.
34. Barrett Collegiate and Industrial Institute, Wadesboro.
35. Rocky Mount Industrial High School, Rocky Mount.
36. Louisburg Normal and Industrial Training School, Louisburg.
37. The Industrial Union Institute Training School and Orphanage, Southern Pines.
38. Rockingham Normal and Industrial Training School, Rockingham.

Note - Public schools are now serving where each of the above named schools were, and much more effectively. It should be said, however, that most of these schools did serve their day and generation and kept the light burning, even though dimly at times, when there was urgent need for education.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS (CON'TD.)

II. Schools Distontinued(except as noted below)

b. Absorbed by public school system (Plant purchased and remodeled).

1. National Training School (now North Carolina College for Negroes)..
2. Albion Academy, Franklinton.
3. High Point Normal and Industrial School for Colored Students,High Poin
4. Waters Normal Institute, Winton.
5. Parmele Industrial Institute, Parmele.
6. Peabody Academy, Troy.
7. Gregory Normal Institute, Wilmington.
8. Rich Square Academy, Rich Square.
9. Henderson Normal Institute, Henderson.
10. Redstone Academy, Lumberton.

II. Schools Distontinued (except as noted below)

c. Plant used by public school system, (All operation costs paid from public funds).

1. Joseph K. Brick Agricultural Industrial & Normal School,Bricks.
2. Lincoln Academy, Kings Mountain.
3. Mary Potter Memorial School, Oxford.
4. Laurinburg Normal and Industrial Institute, Laurinburg.
5. Burgaw Normal & Industrial Institute, Burgaw.

N. CONCLUDING COMMENTS.

This entire publication partakes largely of the nature of a "Report of Progress". As stated on the cover page, it has been prepared in compliance with a request from an officer of one of the Foundations. Obviously, there has been no effort to point out the remaining needs, defects, or shortcomings of the public schools and colleges for Negroes in North Carolina, of which there are a considerable number. However, there is in print a report which deals in factual fashion with the actual present day conditions which exist in these schools and colleges. The title: "Report and Recommendations of the Commission to Study Public Schools and Colleges for Colored People in North Carolina". This publication was prepared by a Legislative Commission, authorized in 1937, and was published October 27, 1938. Copies of it may be secured, so long as the supply lasts, from the undersigned.

N C Newbold

N. C. Newbold, Director
Division of Negro Education,
State Department of Public Instruction,
Raleigh, N. C.

February 18, 1941.

FEB 1 1944

NORTH CAROLINA
PUBLIC SCHOOL BULLETIN

Volume VIII | January, 1944 | Number 5

Food tastes good in pleasant company and surroundings

ISSUED BY THE
STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RALEIGH

January 1, 1944

To Superintendents, Principals and Teachers:

Early this year our National Government will conduct a "Fourth War Loan Drive" in order to raise funds by the sale of bonds and stamps for prosecuting the War in which we are now engaged. I am sure that each of you realizes the connection between the schools and this drive. You are aware of the fact that the United Nations must win this War if the public schools survive. You also know that the schools have already contributed to the war effort in many ways. The Government is not unmindful of the contributions made so far by school children and school employees in helping bring this great conflict to a speedy close and thus helping to prevent the loss of as many as possible of those actually engaged in it.

We are to be called on to do more, however. The drive this year, I understand, will emphasize thrift, and will be directed especially to the rural folk. Some of these groups, notably F.F.A. and 4H Clubs, have already done a magnificent job in purchasing bonds and stamps. There are yet some unorganized areas that should be covered, and all extra new money made by farm boys and girls and their parents this year should be invested in bonds and stamps as a measure of thrift, as an aid in holding the line against inflation on the home front, and for the specific purpose of helping purchase the materials necessary for winning the war.

When this new drive is announced, I hope each of you will cooperate to the fullest extent possible. Every teacher, principal and superintendent should participate actively in the campaign and every effort should be put forth to exceed any goals heretofore reached. After all we are being asked to save, to invest, whereas our "boys" are giving up their jobs, leaving their homes and families, and in many instances their health and happiness. There are those, too, who are making the supreme sacrifice.

Let's not permit it to be said that the schools did not do their utmost also when the history of this conflict is written!

Very truly yours,

Clyde A. Erwin

State Superintendent of Public Instruction

Calendar for January

1—New Year's Day

6—Twelfth Day—Old Christmas

17—Benjamin Franklin's birthday

18—Daniel Webster's birthday

19—Robert E. Lee's birthday

21—Stonewall Jackson's birthday

30—Franklin D. Roosevelt's birthday.

Cover Picture

This picture shows a group of nursery school children eating the noon meal under conditions conducive to their social and physical development. This particular situation was developed in Asheville, N. C. Seventeen administrative units in North Carolina have a total of 50 child care centers of this kind. See article, page 5. December, 1943. *Public School Bulletin.*

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CLYDE A. ERWIN, *State Superintendent of Public Instruction*
L. H. JOBE, *Director Division of Publications, Editor*

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Editorial Comment

Vocational Home Economics Education

The home economics phase of the vocational education program is presented in this month's section of this publication headed "State School Facts." In this section we have presented a variety of facts showing its growth, its content, and its scope. The figures will be found impressive; but it should be pointed out since there are courses in home economics that are not aided by Federal funds, that they concern only *vocational* home economics. To get some idea of the total situation as it relates to instruction in home economics, the reader is referred to the article entitled "Home Economics Is a Popular Elective Course" printed elsewhere in this *Bulletin*. The reader will also find other related articles as well as a chart in regard to the broad program of homemaking education.

Surely one cannot help but see that home economics is a worthwhile course of instruction. It is broad in its scope and content, and as the reader will note is something more than "cooking and sewing" as some people seem to think. To our mind this program, when offered as complementary to the agricultural program, provides a type of instruction that over a long-term period will revolutionize farm-family living. This particular program of home economics is offered in many city schools; and judging from the number of students, mostly girls, who have elected home economics as one of their subjects of study, it appears to be very popular. With more recent emphasis in the country on the nutritional and health aspects of food, this course should prove even more popular in the future and the results should become widespread throughout the State.

The Way Is Shown

There are nearly three times as many one, two, and three teacher Negro elementary schools in North Carolina as there are white, yet the population ratio of Negro and white people is just the reverse. In 1941-42 there were 500 white and 1,479 Negro elementary schools having one, two and three teachers.

If the size of Negro schools were determined by the same standards as those set up and followed for the white race, then based upon population ratio there should be only 200 Negro elementary schools of this size. That means that there are nearly 1,300 more small Negro schools than there should be. That means further that in order to decrease the present number of Negro schools that there shall be consolidation of existing schools. In turn that means that new and larger buildings and in some cases transportation must be provided. And this brings us to the implications of the governor's recommendation, when he appeared before the State Board of Education last month, that a committee be appointed to survey and study the situation with regard to this very question and to report its findings to the General Assembly of 1945.

It is pretty well-known what the findings will be. It is also known what the needs are. The question will boil itself down to what will be done and what can be done. If a countrywide plan as regards Negro education in each county is made, if a program for putting into effect the plans is agreed upon, and if some financial assistance is provided for the erection of new buildings, then there is not only the hope but also the possibility that a new day is in store for the Negro youth of this State.

Governor Broughton is to be congratulated upon initiating the program. His pronouncement and general attitude on the subject of Negro education, it is already being said, "will take rank along side the best in the Aycock traditions of forty years ago." But Governor Broughton can't do everything necessary to bring about this proposed "new day" for Negro children. His term of office expires in January 1945. We must, therefore, convince his successor that the plan when drawn up must be put into effect. We, as educators, must convince the General Assembly that the proposed plan is feasible, is right and just. In the several units the boards of education and boards of county commissioners must be "sold" on the soundness of the proposition as it applies to their respective counties, and the press must assist in bringing the matter to the attention of the public.

Truly, Governor Broughton has shown the way. Will we as educators follow?

S. 1509

Because we believe the bill carrying the above number is so important in its relation to post-war education, it is being printed in this issue of this publication. As the title indicates the bill provides "for the education and training of members of the armed forces and the merchant marine after their discharge or conclusion of service, and for other purposes." The bill as drawn includes training at elementary and secondary schools as well as other approved special schools and institutions of college rank. In other words, the provisions of the bill are broad in their scope of the types of training that may be provided at Government expense.

Since this bill has the support of the President—in fact was prepared at his request on the basis of the report of a committee which he appointed — and furthermore has the approval of educators generally in its broad provisions, it is believed that the bill, with perhaps amendments and minor particulars, will become law.

We believe that this is as it should be. Many of the men and women, who are now serving their country in uniform, left school before their formal education was completed. Others, perhaps, will not realize the importance of adequate training until they are discharged from the armed forces. Still others will not have the financial means for pursuing a further period of training. A monthly salary of $50 provides a very small margin, if any, for savings.

It is, therefore, right and proper for those of us who have stayed on our jobs to help through taxation those who have sacrificed their time and opportunity for further advancement to in some measure recoup the losses they have entailed caused by a stoppage of their formal training. The passage of the bill will enable its provisions to be applied now to those who have already been discharged from the services. In addition it will increase the morale of those now in uniform as well as those who join the armed forces in the future. We are of the opinion, therefore, that since the bill includes such broad educational implications, Congress should pass it as soon as possible.

Our Columns Are Open to You

Do you wish to be quoted? If so, and you have a point to make concerning the schools and their operation, let's have your statement. The columns of this publication are open to anyone who has something to say which it is believed will help to improve public education. If enough interest is developed we will be glad to add an "Open Forum" column.

Child Feeding Program Shows Rapid Growth

Approximately 475 schools have been approved and consequently aided financially in serving more than 1,250,000 lunches from September, when the program began, to the middle of December, when this publication went to press. An average of 2,716 lunches per school were given aid in the form of financial reimbursement based on the type of lunch served.

The Child Feeding Program, which is sponsored by the State Department of Public Instruction, has been developed in cooperation with the Food Distribution Administration as a part of the nation's war and food program. The program has two purposes in view: (1) to insure that school children get at least one nutritious meal; (2) to aid farmers in developing better domestic markets for their commodities.

Reimbursement of funds is paid to schools which meet certain minimum requirements. The maximum reimbursement is based on the need of the school as shown by the application for aid. These maximum payments are based on the type of lunch served and range from nine cents for a complete lunch to two cents for milk only.

Reimbursement is made to schools through superintendents for the following kinds of foods: milk and cheese, fresh and processed vegetables, eggs, soybean products, butter, oleomargarine, lard and cooking fats, fruits (fresh and dried), fresh meat and poultry, dried peas and beans, peanuts and peanut butter, and whole grain cereals and enriched flour.

Schools make their applications for assistance with the local superintendent.

Information for Home Economics Teachers

Material on "How to Buy and Care for Terry Towels" may be secured without cost by teachers of home economics from Cannon Mills, Inc., 70 Worth St., New York. The complete kit or course includes the following: A 10-page Teacher's Manual, arranged for planning and teaching towel lessons, 3 wall charts (22x34), and a conservation booklet entitled "How to Make Towels Last Longer." Copies of this latter booklet in sufficient quantity for the pupils enrolled in home economics courses may be had upon request.

The Cannon Mills plant, as every North Carolinian should know, is located at Kannapolis, N. C. It is the largest manufacturing plant of its kind in the world, and has the reputation of making fine quality towels and sheets.

Better school lunches at less cost for more children are being provided by the Food Distribution Administration under the Child Feeding Program sponsored by the Department of Public Instruction. The Type A, or complete lunch with a glass of milk, provides from one-third to one-half the day's nutritive requirements for each child. Approximately 63,000 children throughout the State received daily lunches last fall, according to Mrs. Louine Moore, State Supervisor of the Child Feeding Program.

Public Schools Exempt From Transportation Tax

In a recent letter W. Z. Betts, Director of the Division of Purchases and Contract, advised State Departments, Institutions and the public schools that the Federal 3% transportation tax did not apply after December 1, 1943. Mr. Betts suggested that all invoices be checked carefully to see that this tax is not added.

"The Act heretofore had been construed by the Bureau of Internal Revenue as only exempting amounts paid for transportation directly by Governmental Agencies," Mr. Betts said.

"The full text of the new act is as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 3475 (b) of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to the tax on the transportation of property) is amended to read as follows:

"'(b) GOVERNMENT TRANSPORTATION.—The tax imposed under this section shall not apply to amounts paid for the transportation of property to or from the Government of the United States, or any State, Territory, or political subdivision thereof, or the District of Columbia, or to amounts paid to the Post Office Department for the Transportation of property.'

"Sec. 2. The amendment made by section 1 shall take effect with respect to amounts paid, on and after the first day of the first month which begins more than ten days after the date of the enactment of this Act, for the transportation of property on and after such first day."

Equipment and Supplies Emphasized in Gaston Schools

Particular attention is being given to the matter of adequate teaching equipment and instructional supplies by Supt. Hunter Huss of the Gaston County administrative unit, so states A. B. Combs, Assistant Director of Instructional Service, who recently returned from a survey of the high schools of that county. For several years, Mr. Combs reports, Supt. Huss stressed the importance of adequate equipment and supplies for the elementary schools; and much progress has been made, particularly in the field of supplementary reading material and library books, in supplying the needs of these schools.

From a recent visit to that county by Mr. Combs, who was accompanied by Mrs. Mary Peacock Douglas, State School Library Adviser, it was learned that emphasis this year is being placed upon the equipment needs of the high schools, with special attention being given to the library and laboratory needs of the high schools visited. Nine high schools were checked by these two State Department officials, and recommendations were made that the necessary instructional equipment and supplies be secured where needed.

Demonstration Institutes On Physical Fitness Announced

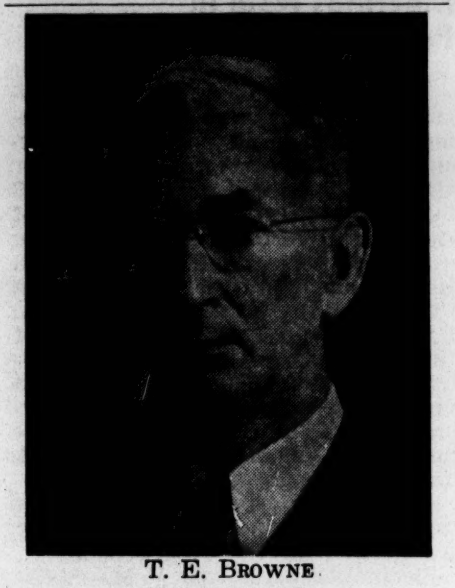
A series of institutes in which demonstrations will be given in wartime physical fitness to the high schools of the State was recently announced by Dr. J. Henry Highsmith, Director of the Division of Instructional Service for the State Department of Public Instruction. These institutes or clinics will be conducted throughout the State at 35 selected places beginning January 6 and ending February 25.

It was suggested by Dr. Highsmith that each school be represented by the principal, if possible, one or two teachers, and from three to six student leaders. The staff for conducting the institutes will consist of Charles E. Spencer, Adviser in Health and Physical Education, R. J. Andrews, Victory Corps Coordinator, from the State Department staff, and a woman teacher of physical education from Meredith College, Woman's College, the University at Chapel Hill, or East Carolina Teachers College.

Each institute will consist of a program beginning at 10 o'clock and adjourning at 2:30. The program will include an introductory statement by the superintendent on the needs of physical education; a statement of procedures of the clinic; and demonstrations in the teaching of rhythmics; class organization, calisthenics, ranger activities and grass drills; the teaching of combatives; the teaching of tumbling; and the organization and teaching of games and sports for boys and girls.

The schedule of the institutes, giving date and county in which each will be held, is as follows:

January 6—Thursday. Wake
January 7—Friday. Harnett
January 10—Monday. Forsyth
January 11—Tuesday. Edgecombe
January 12—Wednesday. Halifax
January 13—Thursday. Northampton, Rockingham
January 19—Wednesday. Cumberland
January 19—Wednesday. Iredell
January 20—Thursday. Wilkes
January 21—Friday. Johnston
January 24—Monday. Burke
January 25—Tuesday. McDowell
January 26—Wednesday. Madison
January 27—Thursday. Rutherford
January 31—Monday. Montgomery
February 1—Tuesday. Union
February 2—Wednesday. Moore
February 3—Thursday. Guilford
February 4—Friday. Randolph
February 7—Monday. Sampson
February 8—Tuesday. Robeson
February 9—Wednesday. Duplin
February 10—Thursday. Cleveland
February 11—Friday. Gaston
February 14—Monday. Davidson
February 18—Friday. Durham
February 19—Saturday. Franklin
February 21—Monday. Bladen
February 22—Tuesday. Columbus
February 24—Thursday. Mecklenburg
February 25—Friday. Catawba



T. E. BROWNE

Vocational Education Division Headed By T. E. Browne

The North Carolina Division of Vocational Education of the State Department of Public Instruction through which the Federal program of vocational education has been administered has been under the direction of T. E. Browne from its inception in 1917 to the present time. Mr. Browne was recently named as one of the five persons from North Carolina for inclusion on the "Honor Roll" of the pioneers of vocational agriculture in the United States. The other four persons from North Carolina cited for this honor are J. Y. Joyner, former State Superintendent of Public Instruction; Leon E. Cook, Professor of Agricultural Teaching at N. C. State College; Clarence Poe, Editor of the *Progressive Farmer;* and Roy H. Thomas, State Supervisor of Agricultural Education of the Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Public Instruction.

The citation covering Mr. Browne was written by Professor Cook, and reads as follows:

"BROWNE, Thomas Everette. Born in Hertford County, North Carolina, 1881. Reared on an eight hundred acre farm which he still owns and takes great pleasure in operating through a farm manager. Degrees: A. B. Wake Forest 1902; M. A. Teachers College, Columbia University 1925. Began teaching high school subjects in 1902; then in succession became County Superintendent of Schools in his home county, Lecturer at Farmers' Institutes, County Farm Demonstration Agent, and District Agent in Farm Demonstration work. Called to Raleigh in 1913 to become Assistant Farm Demonstration Agent in charge of Boys and Girls Club Work, and a little later State Supervisor of Farm Life Schools. Following the passage of the Smith-Hughes Act in 1917 was made State Director of Vocational Education and the same year was appointed head of the newly created Department of Vocational Education for the training of teachers at North Carolina State College. Director of the Summer School for several years. After University consolidation became Director of the Division of Teacher Education at North Carolina State College. President National Association of State Directors of Vocational Education for one year. As a member of scores of state and national committees concerned with the whole program of vocational education and related agencies has made significant contributions, and exerted an influence possible only in the leader. A pioneer and arch promoter of vocational education in North Carolina. Eminently successful in public relations—with lawmakers, school officials, and the people at large. Able administrator and popular speaker. Has a vast personal acquaintance and enjoys mingling and working with people. Respected and loved in all his connections."

Wayne Supt's. Suggestion Developed by N. E. A.

At the suggestion of Supt. J. W. Wilson, Wayne County, the National Education Association has assembled a group of patriotic pieces into a single Personal Growth Leaflet, No. 297, entitled "Patriotic Selections for Memorizing, Grades I through IX." This single leaflet contains the following:

Grade I—The Pledge to the Flag
Grade II—There Are Many Flags
Grade III—Our Flag, Young America
Grade IV—America
Grade V—The American's Creed, The Star-Spangled Banner
Grade VI—America the Beautiful, Preamble to the Constitution
Grade VII—The Ship of State, God Give Us Men
Grade VIII—Patriotism, High Flight
Grade IX—A Prayer for America

Leaflets are one cent each in quantities of 25 or more, cash with order. No order accepted for less than 25c. Order from the National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Morganton Schools Test Pupils Hearing

The Morganton city schools recently completed a series of hearing tests which showed that 17 pupils have considerable or serious hearing losses in one or both ears. These tests, it is learned from Superintendent W. S. Hamilton, will be repeated annually.

According to Supt. Hamilton the results of these first year's tests show that they have far reaching significance not only in the welfare of the students, but in the efficiency of the whole instructional program. Next year, he states, a similar program of vision tests will be conducted.

The recently conducted hearing tests were made with the assistance of a representative from the State Board of Health with follow up tests being done by a trained worker from the North Carolina School for the Deaf.

The original tests covered 1,384 children. Of this number 124 were tested a second time and 57 were found to have a hearing loss of over nine percent. Fifty of this 57 were tested individually with the following results: 21 were found to have almost normal hearing or very slight losses; 12 were found to be below normal in one or both ears; and 17 were found to have "considerable or serious hearing losses in one or both ears."

Directory of Private Business Schools

A Directory of all private business schools in the United States giving data regarding the faculty, courses of study, equipment, etc., of each, has been prepared and is now available upon request to all superintendents, high school principals, vocational advisors and guidance officers in high schools. This Directory contains 84 pages and was prepared primarily for use by the various governmental agencies in the present war emergency training program. A copy of the Directory may be secured, without cost, by addressing a request to the War Emergency Council of Private Business Schools, 839-17th Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Perry Granted Doctor's Degree

H. Arnold Perry, Associate in the Division of Instructional Service of the State Department of Public Instruction, has been granted the degree of Doctor of Education by Columbia University. Dr. Perry's problem dealt with "State Leadership in the Improvement of Instruction in North Carolina."

Dr. Perry came with the Department in 1937. Prior to that time he was principal of the Woodrow Wilson Elementary School in Kannapolis. He had other successful experiences as principal of the South Rosemary School at Roanoke Rapids and the Willow Springs Elementary School in Wake County. He took his undergraduate training at Duke University, where he received the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1926. The Master of Education degree was earned by him at the same institution in 1933.

Series of Teachers' Meetings Held in Person County

A series of meetings at which consideration was given to the problems of classroom instruction especially as they relate to the war situation was held on December 7-9 by the teachers and principals of the Person County schools. The meetings were arranged by Supt. R. B. Griffin and at his invitation two State Department officials, A. B. Combs and Hattie S. Parrott of the Division of Instructional Service, led the group discussions and visited the schools during the period of the meetings which were held after school hours. The schedule of meetings were as follows:

December 7 at 7:30 P. M.—Meetings of high school and elementary teachers from the Negro schools.

December 8 at 4:00 P. M.—Meetings of the high school teachers and the primary teachers.

December 9 at 4:00 P. M.—Meetings of the high school principals and the grammar grade teachers.

Aviation Kit Available To Primary Teachers

An aviation kit of pictures, stories and activities for primary teachers and pupils is available from the Department of School and College Service of the United Air Lines Transport Corporation, 23 E. Monroe Street, Chicago. Included in this kit is copy of "The Nebraska Aviation Education Program," which gives information concerning the instructional materials in aviation available for use in the elementary and secondary schools of that state.

Rockingham Victory Corps Sponsors Scrap Drive and Stamp-Bond Sales

The drive to collect scrap paper and metal by the Victory Corps of Rockingham High School has resulted in the collection of 1182½ pounds of tin, 3,526 pounds of scrap metal and 19,362 pounds of scrap paper. As the result of another campaign sponsored by this same organization the sale of $2,911.50 worth of war savings stamps and bonds was made on Pearl Harbor Day.

The membership of the school, grades 7-12, participating in these drives is 764. Kate Finley is the principal.

Greensboro Schools Buy Stamps and Bonds

That the schools of North Carolina are participating in the Federal Treasury drive to sell stamps and bonds to help finance the war is evidenced by the results of the campaign conducted recently in the Greensboro City Schools. The stamps and bonds sold in the 21 public schools of this unit from September 7 to December 1 of last year amounted to $55,348.38. Of this amount the 13 white schools sold $48,705.91 worth, whereas the 8 Negro schools sold a quantity which realized $6,642.47.

State Victory Corps Program Shows Good Results

Incomplete reports from high schools having organized Victory Corps Programs during the school year 1942-43 show that high school students can aid materially in the war effort.

A report on the final results for the State as a whole made recently by Ralph J. Andrews, State Victory Corps Coordinator of the State Department of Public Instruction, indicates that more than 72,000 high school students participated in this wartime high school organization. These students, the report shows, were enrolled in all six phases of the program, as follows:

General Victory Corps	41,697
Land Service	4,672
Air Service	2,715
Sea Service	1,565
Production Service	7,656
Community Service	14,043
	72,048

These figures included 55,362 white and 16,686 Negro students.

The various types of services in which students enrolled included the following:

Preflight aeronautics	3,053
Refresher mathematics	6,218
Fundamentals of electricity	2,626
Fundamentals of radio	1,057
Fundamentals of machines	2,061
Fundamentals of shopwork	7,274
Fundamentals of automotive machines	821
Physics	4,983
Military drill	569
Scrap drive	70,481
Bond and stamp sales	57,441
Group counseling	74,995
Individual counseling	32,373
First aid	5,953
Red Cross	44,421

In addition, it is estimated that approximately 80% of all boys, 16 years of age and over, took some form of in-school physical fitness work.

Governor Broughton Advocates Study of Negro Schools

Recommendation by Governor Broughton that the State Board of Education appoint a committee to study the problem of consolidation of the State's Negro schools in order to provide more and better educational opportunities including agricultural and vocational training was made to that body at its regular December meeting. He further recommended that this committee make known its findings to the 1945 general assembly.

The Governor termed the Negro's educational opportunities as inadequate to meet their present needs, and advocated that plans be drawn up now for a long-term program to be begun when physical equipment becomes available and when our Negro soldiers and sailors come back home.

Stating that there are a million Negroes in North Carolina, the Governor said that after the war these citizens of the State should be afforded an equal chance of education "both in the school rooms and in agricultural, vocational and other endeavors."

As a background for his recommendation the Governor cited something of what has already been done for Negro schools, but also pointed out some further needs.

Speaking of the salary differential between white and Negro school teachers, the Governor said:

"In 1938, white teachers were being paid a maximum salary of $133.33 a month, compared with $100 for Negroes. This year—the 1943-44 fiscal year—salaries of white teachers remain approximately the same, but those of Negroes have been increased to a maximum of $125."

"I expect that the 1945 General Assembly will provide for the leveling off of this differential. More than any other State, North Carolina has recognized the justice of equal pay for all teachers, and the day is coming when such equalization will be realized."

The Governor said consolidation of Negro schools in one-fourth of the State's 100 counties already had been brought about, but added:

"There still are too many one, two and three-teacher schools in the State, many of them entirely inadequate in physical equipment to serve the large numbers of Negro children enrolled. Racial harmony is at stake in the matter of seeing that improvement is made in this field."

He said that agricultural and health agencies already have been asked to work out long-term programs for the betterment of the Negro race.

Yelton Ordered To Active Duty

Nathan H. Yelton, comptroller for the State Board of Education, was ordered to report to Fort Custer, Michigan, on December 26 for active duty in the armed services. Mr. Yelton volunteered as a member of the armed forces early last fall and had been given a captain's rating subject to call. He was ordered to report at one time, but at the request of the State Board the date was postponed until notified. That notice came just before Christmas.

Mr. Yelton succeeded Lloyd Griffin as Executive Secretary of the State School Commission in 1941. That organization, under a recent amendment to the Constitution, was taken over by the newly created State Board of Education, which appointed Yelton as the Comptroller to handle its fiscal affairs. No successor has been appointed to succeed Yelton as yet.

More Schools Provide Guidance Service

The percentage of schools having at least one person doing individual counseling increased from 22 percent in 1939 to 51 percent in 1943, it is disclosed from a recent report on guidance practices in North Carolina high schools for 1942-43. This report includes a chart indicating the progress made in certain phases of guidance from July 1939, when the first survey was made, through May 1943. The report was prepared by S. Marion Justice, formerly Supervisor of Occupational Information and Guidance of the State Department of Public Instruction and now on leave in the armed services.

Other encouraging facts in this report are that 45 percent of the high schools in North Carolina have organized files for information on occupations and further training opportunities, and that 62 percent of the 959 high schools reporting have some kind of cumulative record.

The present State Supervisor, Ella Stephens Barrett, says, that while few schools have organized guidance programs, many have unorganized activities adapted to their respective needs and resources; and others, having done little or no work in this field, are initiating or expanding guidance services.

"A number of schools," she states, "have selected guidance as a theme for study during the coming year. Requests for assistance from the Occupational Information and Guidance Service in the development of guidance programs are increasing. These are further evidences that guidance is being recognized as a vital school service."

Committee Recommends Modus Operandi for Enforcement of Compulsory Attendance Law

The committee recently appointed jointly by State Superintendent of Public Instruction Clyde A. Erwin and Mrs. W. T. Bost, State Commissioner of Charities and Public Welfare, has included in its report as the main recommendation a "Modus Operandi for the Enforcement of the Compulsory Attendance Law." The report also includes recommendations for some changes in the "Rules and Regulations" of the State Board of Education concerning compulsory school attendance, a revision in the forms used in connection with the enforcement of the law, the revision of the present *Compulsory School Attendance* bulletin, and the suggestion that a "State-wide Campaign to Secure Better School Attendance" be initiated by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The "Modus Operandi" recommended by the committee for adoption would be an additional feature of the bulletin to be revised and issued by the State Superintendent. It sets forth the specific duties of teachers, principals, superintendents, and attendance officers with regard to the compulsory attendance law and under the "Rules and Regulations" of the State Board of Education. The step-by-step procedure for each of these persons is clearly outlined.

Driver Education Courses Given This Year

Incomplete returns from county and city administrative units show that 400 schools will have driver education in their curricula this year—315 white, 2 Indians, and 83 Negro. Several of these units indicate that such courses will be offered in all of their schools.

A revised edition of the book "Man and the Motor Car" has been selected as the basic textbook for this course. This book will be made available through the Textbook Division of the State Board of Education to school units having a surplus in their textbook fund. Others may secure copies of this book at 60c per copy from the Division of Publications of the State Department of Public Instruction.

These courses in driver education are a direct outcome of the driver institutes held throughout the State last October and November, following a request from military authorities that driver education courses be put into the high schools for the training of drivers of motor vehicles for the armed forces.

The driver education program in this State was initiated at the instance of Governor J. M. Broughton, who invited officers of the Quarter-

(Continued on page 10)

STATE SCHOOL FACTS

Vocational Home Economics

This is the third in a series of papers concerning vocational education. This particular paper concerns vocational home economics education. Vocational education as it was defined in the first number (November) of this series is used to describe that type of instruction which is supported under the law in part by Federal funds. In view of the fact that in some schools instruction is provided by home economics teachers who do not receive any part of their salaries from Federal funds, it is necessary to make this distinction. This paper, therefore, concern *vocational* home economics only.

This program got under way in 1918-19, simultaneous to that of the vocational agriculture program and subsequent to the passage of the Smith-Hughes Act by Congress.

This program has for its purpose the training for homemaking. Although the program is planned for a three-year period, most students elect to take a two-year course.

The curriculum includes units in food, health, clothing, child care and training, home management, house furnishings, consumer education, care of the sick in the home, family relationships, and application of the arts and sciences to the home. With family life disrupted on account of the men serving with the armed forces and many of the women working outside the home, the girl in school has had to assume a larger share of homemaking activities. It is very necessary that she know how to plan for the family needs—buy wisely, conserve food, clothing and household equipment to prepare food that insures strong healthy bodies, and to care for the sick in the home. These conditions provide an ideal situation for the home practice work of the student, which is required as a part of the vocational home economics course.

The home economics program is set up in order to provide instruction to three groups of students:

1. *Day Schools* for the regular high school students.
2. *Part-time classes* for out-of-school groups — "workers over 14 years of age who have entered upon employment and spend part of their time in school."
3. *Evening schools* for adults.

The statistical tables presented below indicate the growth in this program since its inception in 1918-19. Something of the scope, content, and extent of the program throughout the State for 1942-43 is shown in tables III, IV and V.

Table I

The vocational home economics program has passed through three growth stages, as table I shows, each governed by the allottment of Federal funds in support of the program.

Prior to 1929 the allottment of Federal money for this purpose was based upon the ratio of urban population in each state to the total urban population of the nation. North Carolina, having a small urban population, participated in a small way in funds for this purpose. These funds, however, plus funds from State and local sources, were distributed to a comparatively large number of schools in small amounts; but in the main such Federal funds that were available were used for conducting evening and part-time classes.

Following the passage of the George-Reed Act in 1928, North Carolina was able to expand its day school program of vocational home economics. The funds were allotted on a 50-50 basis, and consequently during the beginning of this second period the number of schools aided was small.

The third period of growth in vocational home economics began in 1937-38, following the passage by Congress of the George-Deen Act. Under the new measure the states were allotted twice as much money as was provided under previous laws. Under this present law the North Carolina program, as the table plainly shows, has expanded to where there are now, 1942-43, nearly 400 teachers instructing approximately 30,000 students in vocational home economics.

III. Vocational Home Economics Education Summary, 1942-43

	White	Negro	Total
1. All-day Schools—			
Number Schools	332	50	382
Number Teachers	339	55	394
Enrollment	24,285	4,916	29,201
2. Part-time Classes—			
Number Schools	2	1	3
Number Teachers	2	1	3
Number Classes	10	6	16
Enrollment	233	118	351
3. Evening Classes—			
Number Schools	146	45	191
Number Teachers	140	52	192
Number Classes	191	90	281
Enrollment	3,093	1,503	4,596
4. Expenditures (Complete Program)—			
For Salaries:			
State Funds			$169,433.01
Local Funds			168,920.36
Total			$338,353.37
Federal Funds			175,531.43
Total			$513,884.80
Teacher Training:			
State Funds			11,737.71
Local Funds			7,677.27
Total			$ 19,414.98
Federal Funds			16,826.76
Total			$ 36,241.74
Total:			
State Funds			$181,170.72
Local Funds			176,597.63
Total			$357,768.35
Federal Funds			192,358.19
Total			$550,126.54

I. GROWTH IN VOCATIONAL HOME ECONOMICS EDUCATION

YEAR	DAY SCHOOLS		EVENING SCHOOLS	
	Teachers	Enrollment	Teachers	Enrollment
1918-19	3	100	.....	.....
1919-20	23	814	20	323
1929-21	55	1,650	33	595
1921-22	53	1,940	27	565
1922-23	81	2,831	10	747
1923-24	118	4,497	229	3,435
1924-25	140	5,552	334	3,925
1926-27	202	7,998	310	4,748
1927-28	227	9,720	285	5,249
1928-29	239	10,143	267	4,891
1929-30	6	227	271	3,501
1930-31	17	785	194	3,922
1931132	34	1,667	277	5,596
1932-33	37	1,990	244	6,743
1933-34	41	2,184	285	5,376
1934-35	87	5,283	355	6,761
1935-36	113	6,737	318	6,707
1935-37	117	7,579	96	2,403
1937-38	227	15,756	138	3,766
1938-39	271	19,434	175	5,227
1939-40	289	20,981	302	4,718
1940-41	296	21,347	193	3,727
1941-42	367	26,003	189	4,812
1942-43	394	29,173	192	4,596

II. EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL HOME ECONOMICS—DAY SCHOOLS

YEAR	Local	State	Federal	Total
1925-26	$ 57,839.65	$ 68,003.65	$ 12,629.35	$138,472.65
1926-27	140,979.80	58,604.95	14,298.24	213,882.99
1927-28	137,850.35	65,110.56	13,582.62	216,543.53
1928-29	149,964.54	69,165.92	12,629.33	231,759.79
1929-30	151,500.20	54,963.45	19,538.28	226,001.93
1930-31	13,709.49	24,001.57	27,516.92	65,227.98
1931-32	16,884.93	22,551.47	37,198.16	76,634.56
1932-33	18,645.55	19,387.36	37,932.19	75,965.10
1933-34	17,444.25	14,861.62	32,287.62	64,593.49
1934-35	40,192.79	13,677.18	52,703.09	106,573.06
1935-36	71,211.21	23,525.94	54,429.87	149,167.02
1936-37	74,859.98	25,058.46	53,327.78	153,246.22
1937-38	45,963.37	91,924.67	146,816.12	284,704.16
1938-39	109,293.88	54,646.75	164,081.62	328,022.25
1939-40	116,116.41	64,773.27	168,231.74	349,121.42
1940-41	120,333.62	74,392.60	168,593.85	363,320.07
1941-42	148,007.47	140,479.28	168,601.92	457,088.67
1942-43	167,914.86	168,805.26	174,148.18	510,868.30

IV. EVENING HOME ECONOMICS CLASSES, 1942-43

Classes	White	Negro	Total
Foods:			
Food Preparation	4	....	4
Nutrition	56	3	59
Cooking	3	....	3
Food Preservation	9	1	10
Food Conservation	7	3	10
Gardening	1	....	1
Red Cross Nutrition	48	1	49
Food & Nutrition	4	6	10
Foods	3	1	4
Food—Production, Conservation & Processing	1	....	1
Conservation & Processing of Food	1	....	1
Food for the Family	3	2	5
Foods—Nutrition & Preservation	2	....	2
Foods—Preservation & Conservation	1	....	1
Red Cross Canteen	4	1	5
Nutrition & Production	1	....	1
Feeding the Family	2	....	2
Conservation of Food	1	....	1
Canning & Dehydration	1	....	1
Production & Conservation of Food	3	....	3
Food—Preparation & Nutrition	1	1	2
Meal Planning & Service	....	2	2
Food Preparation & Service	....	2	2
Food Meal Service	....	1	1
Nutrition & Consumer Education	....	1	1
Consumer Buying & Nutrition	....	1	1
Point Rationing & Gardening	....	4	4
Food for Victory	....	1	1
Canteen Management	....	1	1
Meal Serving	....	1	1
Canning & Preservation of Food	....	2	2
Gardens, Canning & Preserving	....	2	2
Processing & Drying of Fruits & Vegetables	....	1	1
Negro Food Problems	....	1	1
Food Planning & Preparation	....	1	1
Food Production	....	1	1
Total	156	41	197
Clothing:			
Sewing	3	5	8
Clothing Construction	10	2	12
Improved Sewing Practices	1	....	1
Clothin	1	1	2
Clothing Construction & Dress Forms	1	....	1
Sewing & Remodeling	....	3	3
Clothing for the Family	....	3	3
Clothing—Renovation Care & Repair	....	3	3
Renovation of Clothing	....	2	2
Knitting for Defense	....	1	1
Family Clothing	....	1	1
Clothing, Construction, Selection & Care	....	1	1
Clothing—Conservation & Remodeling	....	1	1
Total	16	23	39
First Aid & Nursing:			
First Aid	6	1	7
Home Nursing	6	2	8
Red Cross First Aid	2	1	3
Red Cross Home Nursing	1	....	1
Keeping Healthy	....	1	1
Home Hygiene & Care of the Sick	....	1	1
Home Care of the Sick	....	1	1
The Family Health	....	1	1
First Aid & Home Nursing	....	1	1
Total	15	9	24
Others:			
Home Improvement	2	....	2
Homemaking Problems	1	2	3
Problems of the Family	1	1	2
The Home & Health	....	2	2
Better Homes & Better Living	....	1	1
Nutrition & Clothing	....	2	2
Conservation of Food & Clothing	....	3	3
Improving Living Conditions	....	1	1
Wartime Buying	....	2	2
Home Beautification	....	2	2
Clothing, Food & Nutrition & Home	....	1	1
Total	4	17	21
GRAND TOTAL	191	90	281

V. VOCATIONAL HOME ECONOMICS EDUCATION, 1942-43

County	All-Day Program					Day-Unit				
	No. Schools		Enrollment			No. Schools		Enrollment		
	White	Negro	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro	White	Negro	Total
Alamance	8	2	715	160	875	2	1	37	20	57
Alexander	3	1	154	47	201	2	1	55	20	75
Alleghany	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anson	6	.....	285	.....	285	4	.....	78	.....	78
Ashe	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Avery	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beaufort	5	1	396	60	456	1	1	23	18	41
Bertie	3	1	149	110	259	1	1	8	77	85
Bladen	3	.....	230	.....	230	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brunswick	3	.....	156	.....	156	1	.....	13	.....	13
Buncombe	11	.....	951	.....	951	5	.....	75	.....	75
Burke	2	.....	168	.....	168	1	.....	8	.....	8
Cabarrus	7	1	488	67	555	1	1	12	20	32
Caldwell	6	.....	651	.....	651	2	.....	20	.....	20
Camden	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carteret	2	.....	195	.....	195	2	.....	49	.....	49
Caswell	5	.....	264	.....	264	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Catawba	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chatham	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cherokee	2	.....	147	.....	147	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chowan	2	.....	144	.....	144	1	.....	14	.....	14
Clay	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cleveland	6	1	325	72	397	5	1	81	28	109
Columbus	7	2	588	138	726	4	2	63	30	93
Craven	3	1	261	130	391	3	.....	95	.....	95
Cumberland	5	.....	388	.....	388	2	.....	68	.....	68
Currituck	1	.....	54	.....	54	1	.....	10	.....	10
Dare	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Davidson	6	1	415	95	510	2	1	28	22	50
Davie	1	.....	89	.....	89	1	.....	14	.....	14
Duplin	5	.....	372	.....	372	3	.....	50	.....	50
Durham	7	3	455	255	710	6	4	92	90	182
Edgecombe	3	1	268	66	334	1	1	15	63	78
Forsyth	7	.....	355	.....	355	2	.....	35	.....	35
Franklin	2	.....	162	.....	162	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gaston	8	2	658	120	778	3	2	166	90	256
Gates	1	.....	52	.....	52	1	.....	53	.....	53
Graham	1	.....	64	.....	64	1	.....	14	.....	14
Granville	6	1	280	116	396	....	1	.....	30	30
Greene	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guilford	9	2	897	520	1,417	4	13	249	313	562
Halifax	5	2	377	277	654	1	1	17	19	36
Harnett	8	.....	592	.....	592	1	.....	46	.....	46
Haywood	3	.....	297	.....	297	3	.....	52	.....	52
Henderson	1	1	67	62	129	....	1	.....	27	27
Hertford	2	2	191	305	496	1	.....	14	.....	14
Hoke	1	.....	88	.....	88	1	.....	27	.....	27
Hyde	2	.....	79	.....	79	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iredell	6	2	486	132	618	4	2	118	27	145
Jackson	1	.....	47	.....	47	1	.....	40	.....	40
Johnston	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jones	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lee	5	1	356	82	438	....	1	.....	68	68
Lenoir	6	.....	325	.....	325	1	.....	10	.....	10
Lincoln	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Macon	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madison	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Martin	2	1	143	106	247	2	1	26	28	54
McDowell	3	.....	256	.....	256	2	.....	30	.....	30
Mecklenburg	8	1	666	105	771	4	1	78	26	104
Mitchell	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montgomery	3	.....	152	.....	152	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moore	7	2	348	158	506	4	2	106	116	222
Nash	4	2	246	146	392	....	2	.....	67	67
New Hanover	1	1	295	210	505	2	.....	23	.....	23
Northampton	3	1	132	129	261	2	1	40	53	93
Onslow	3	.....	232	.....	232	2	.....	29	.....	29
Orange	3	2	158	128	286	....	1	.....	29	29
Pamlico	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pasquotank	3	.....	246	.....	246	1	.....	8	.....	8
Pender	1	.....	69	.....	69	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Perquimans	1	.....	56	.....	56	1	.....	6	.....	6
Person	1	.....	93	.....	93	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pitt	7	.....	464	.....	464	5	.....	124	.....	124
Polk	1	.....	41	.....	41	2	.....	50	.....	50
Randolph	1	.....	51	.....	51	1	.....	9	.....	9
Richmond	2	.....	225	.....	225	1	.....	19	.....	19
Robeson	8	2	428	161	589	2	1	42	32	74
Rockingham	9	1	615	127	742	7	1	241	15	256
Rowan	9	2	606	132	738	1	1	28	60	88
Rutherford	5	.....	515	.....	515	3	.....	73	.....	73
Sampson	1	.....	98	.....	98	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scotland	4	.....	221	.....	221	3	.....	45	.....	45
Stanly	7	.....	444	.....	444	3	.....	72	.....	72
Stokes	1	.....	60	.....	60	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Surry	6	.....	510	.....	510	4	.....	71	.....	71
Swain	1	.....	102	.....	102	1	.....	12	.....	12
Transylvania	1	.....	77	.....	77	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tyrrell	1	.....	75	.....	75	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union	4	.....	263	.....	263	2	.....	27	.....	27
Vance	3	1	266	69	335	2	.....	30	.....	30
Wake	12	3	932	276	1,208	3	3	79	59	138
Warren	2	.....	133	.....	133	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	1	.....	52	.....	52	1	.....	12	.....	12
Watauga	2	.....	192	.....	192	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wayne	8	2	606	228	834	1	2	10	39	49
Wilkes	1	.....	39	.....	39	1	.....	21	.....	21
Wilson	5	1	378	127	505	2	1	33	17	50
Yadkin	1	.....	119	.....	119	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yancey	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL	332	50	24,285	4,888	29,173	140	52	3,093	1,503	4,596

Driver Education Courses Given this Year

(Continued from page 7)

master Corps from Camp Lee, Virginia, to present the matter to the State Board of Education. Assisted by these army specialists, experts from the New York University Center for Safety Education, the Preinduction Training Branch of the Fourth Service Command, the National Conservation Bureau, the National Safety Council, and the Office of the Quartermaster General in Washington, a plan for a Statewide Program of Driver Education was prepared in which the Highway Safety Division of the Motor Vehicle Department, the State Board of Education and the State Department of Public Instruction would promote.

The promotion of the plan for the State Department of Public Instruction has been under the immediate supervision of Ralph J. Andrews of the Staff of the Division of Instructional Service. Highway Safety field representatives are also available for assistance in the teaching of these courses.

Student Opinion Speaks Up

"Are you in favor of a year's compulsory military service by 17 to 21-year-old boys after the war?"

The Institute of Student Opinion (sponsored by Scholastic Magazine) put this question to some 130,000 high-school students.

About half the boys said they favored such service; 45 percent objected to it; and, like so many adults, some had no opinion to express.

The girls on the other hand didn't like to see their brothers serve a full year. Fifty-nine percent of those questioned rejected the idea; 31 percent of the girls liked it; the remainder had no opinion.

Typical Yea: "High-school boys need the discipline of military training. It helps build strength and character."

Typical Nay: "What the world needs is more education and less drilling."

A bill calling for a year of military service by boys is now pending in Congress. Its sponsor, Andrew J. May, of the House Military Affairs Committee, was pleased with the results of the poll. He said: "I think the results demonstrate . . . the popularity of the proposal."

Note: A recent Gallup Poll on the same question showed 63 percent of those queried in favor of the proposal; 29 percent against it; and 8 undecided. Men and women were equally in favor of the plan.—*Edpress News Letter, December 4.*

Servicemen's Education Bill Introduced in Congress

A bill "to provide for the education and training of members of the armed forces and the merchant marine after their discharge or conclusion of service, and for other purposes" was introduced in Congress on November 3, 1943, by Senator Thomas of Utah. The bill, S. 1509, based upon the recommendation of the Osborn Report, carried with it the President's approval and recommendation. It is reprinted elsewhere in this *Bulletin.*

The story of the Osborn Report goes back to November 13, 1942, when President Roosevelt, on signing a bill calling for the induction of 18 and 19 year olds, appointed a committee of educators and told them to plan the steps—

to enable young men whose education has been interrupted to resume their schooling and afford equal opportunity for the training and education of other young men of ability after their service in the armed forces has come to an end.

He appointed the following: Brig. Gen. Frederick H. Osborn, Director, Special Service Division, Army Service Forces, chairman; Capt. Cortlandt C. Baughman, Director of Special Activities, Bureau of Naval Personnel, United States Navy; Rufus C. Harris, President, Tulane University; Dexter M. Keezer, Administrator, Office of Price Administration; Young B. Smith, dean, Columbia University Law School; and John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education.

In its report the Committee told the President that its work was based on one fundamental proposition: that the war has created educational shortages of liberally-educated and technically-trained citizens; that every day the war continues our educational deficit grows larger. This trend, the Committee decided, must be reversed as soon as possible.

Two of its specific recommendations, therefore, with which President Roosevelt agreed, are as follows:

1. The Federal Government should make it financially feasible for every man and woman who has served honorably for a minimum period in the armed forces since September 16, 1940, to spend a period up to one calendar year in a school, a college, a technical institution, or in actual training in industry, so that he can further his education, learn a trade, or acquire the necessary knowledge and skill for farming, commerce, manufacturing, or other pursuits.

2. In addition, the Federal Government should make it financially possible for a limited number of ex-servicemen and women selected for their special aptitudes to carry on their general, technical, or professional education for a further period of 1, 2, or 3 years. This assistance from Government should include not only cost of instruction but a certain amount of money for maintenance.

A Bill—S. 1509

To provide for the education and training of members of the armed forces and the merchant marine after their discharge or conclusion of service, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all members of the armed forces of the United States who shall have been honorably discharged or relieved from active duty after September 16, 1940, shall be eligible for selection and training under this Act, provided they shall have been in service for a period of at least six months.

Sec. 2. Persons eligible for training under this Act shall be selected, in accordance with such rules and regulations as the President may prescribe, on the basis of their intelligence, aptitude, skill, interest, prior training, education, and experience. Any person so selected shall be entitled to receive training at any approved educational or training institution in any one of the fields or branches of knowledge for which he shall have been determined to be qualified and in which the number of trained personnel is or is likely to be inadequate under conditions of full utilization of manpower.

Sec. 3. (a) Persons selected under this Act shall be entitled to training at an approved educational or training institution for a period of one year, or for such lesser time as may be required to complete the course of instruction chosen by them.

(b) A further period of instruction not exceeding three additional years may be provided for persons of exceptional ability and skill. The number of persons selected for a further period of instruction shall, as nearly as the conditions of good administration may permit, be apportioned among the several States principally upon the basis of the number of persons supplied the armed forces by each State. The selection of persons for a further period of instruction shall be made, so far as is practicable, by the States in accordance with general standards or regulations promulgated by the President.

Sec. 4. The President shall, by regulation or otherwise, provide for the payment by the United States of customary tuition, laboratory, library, and other similar fees and

charges to the educational or training institutions furnishing instruction to persons selected under this Act so long as such persons maintain regular attendance and are in good standing at such institutions: Provided, That such payments shall not include charges for board, lodging, or other living expenses. If the established tuition fees at any publicly supported institution shall be found by the President to be inadequate compensation to such institution for furnishing instruction to persons selected under this Act, he is authorized to provide for the payment of such additional compensation as may be fair and reasonable.

Sec. 5. Every person who has been selected and who attends on a full-time basis an aproved educational or training institution in accordance with this Act shall be entitled to receive the sum of $50 per month for board, lodging, and other living expenses while in attendance and in good standing at such institution. Where necessary or advisable, the President may, however, make other provisions for the board and lodging of any such person, in which event such person shall receive only such additional sum per month as the President determines is necessary for incidental living expenses. A person having a dependent spouse shall be entitled to receive an additional sum of $25 per month as well as $10 per month for each dependent child. Persons attending on a part-time basis shall receive such lesser sum, if any, for living allowances as may be fixed by the President. Persons receiving compensation for productive labor performed as part of their training on the job at business establishments shall be deemed part-time students for the purposes of this Act. The President is authorized to extend secured loans not exceeding the sum of $50 per month to any person selected for a further period of instruction in accordance with the provisions of this Act while in full-time attendance and in good standing at an approved educational institution, such loans to be repayable four years after the completion of training under this Act and to bear interest at the rate of 3 per centum per annum. No person while in attendance at an educational or training institution in accordance with the provisions of this Act shall be considered as unemployed for purposes of determining eligibility for unemployment compensation or allowances.

Sec. 6. Reports shall be made public by the President at such intervals as he deems necessary respecting the need for general education and for trained personnel in the various trades, crafts, and professions, in order that persons eligible for training under this Act may be given proper guidance in the choice of a course of instruction and be furnished such training as will improve their opportunties for useful and gainful employment. The President is authorized to take any other measures which may be necessary to provide educational and vocational guidance to the persons eligible for training under this Act.

Sec. 7. The President from time to time, but not less frequently than once every six months, shall transmit to the Congress a report of operations under this Act. If the Senate or the House of Representatives is not in session, such reports shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the Senate or the Clerk of the House of Representatives, as the case may be.

Sec. 8. The President shall from time to time promulgate such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper to carry out the provisions of this Act; and he may exercise any power or authority conferred on him by this Act through such department, agency, or officer as he shall direct, and he may utilize the services of any State official or agency in the execution of this Act.

Sec. 9. The President shall from time to time request the Governor of each State to furnish lists of approved educational or training institutions in such State which are found, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the President, to be qualified to provide training and instruction to persons selected under this Act. Only such educational or training institutions as are included in such lists shall be deemed approved educational or training institutions within the meaning of this Act.

Sec. 10. As used herein the term "member of the armed forces of the United States" means any member of the Army of the United States, the United States Navy, the United States Marine Corps, and the United States Coast Guard, or any of their respective components; the term "State" shall include the States of the United States, the Territories and possessions, the District of Columbia, and the Philippine Islands; the term "educational or training institution" shall include elementary and secondary schools furnishing education for adults, trade schools, scientific, technical, and vocational training institutions, colleges, professional schools and universities, and shall also include business establishments providing training on the job under the supervision of an approved college or university or any State department of education or State board of vocational education. No business establishment providing training on the job to persons selected for training under this Act shall be approved for training under the provisions of this Act unless such establishment compensates such persons at rates of pay required by applicable State or Federal laws and which are fair and reasonable for any productive labor performed as part of their training and unless such establishment meets all applicable State or Federal statutes and regulations relating to health, safety, and other conditions of labor.

Sec. 11. The benefits of this Act shall be available to persons who have rendered honorable service in the merchant marine of the United States after September 16, 1940, for a period of at least six months. No such person shall be entitled to training under this Act unless he shall have received a certificate from the War Shipping Administration, under rules and regulations promulgated by the President, to the effect that he has rendered honorable service in the merchant marine.

Sec. 12. If any provisions of this Act or the application of such provision to any circumstance shall be held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the Act and the applicability of such provision to other circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

Sec. 13. This Act may be cited as "The Servicemen's Education and Training Act of 1943."

Home Economics Student Clubs Are Organized

As a result of interest stimulated this school year among students taking courses in home economics, a number of student clubs have been organized throughout the State. These clubs, it is learned, follow the pattern of FFA Clubs of boys taking agriculture, and have for their purposes the following:

1. To promote individual growth by developing poise, initiative, self-confidence, leadership qualities, spirit of cooperation and sense of responsibility.
2. To provide oportunities for social training and to develop interests in varied social activities.
3. To promote interest in home making as a vocation worthy of best training.
4. To stimulate interest among the students for training for wholesome home life.
5. To offer girls the opportunity to continue contacts with home economics.
6. To set up a democratic organization that will train in parliamentary procedure.
7. To afford opportunity for cooperation as a group in accomplishing goals not possible for individuals to attain.
8. To participate in school and community projects toward which home economics can make a unique contribution.

The club idea for students enrolled in home economics classes started back in 1927 under the auspices of the North Carolina Home Economics Association; but due to the fact that the Association is composed of home economists with varying interests, the club phase did not take to the extent proposed under present plans. At no time were there more than 60 college and high school home economics clubs.

In 1943 at the summer conference

of vocational home economics teachers the matter of clubs for students were thoroughly discussed and for the following reasons it was concluded that a new effort would be made to sponsor clubs of this kind:

1. A club allows for wider contacts with a more heterogeneous group than in the home economics class.
2. The atmosphere is less formal than in class. Termination of activities can be governed by students' plan and interests rather than by class bell.
3. Club is a pupil-teacher activity versus teacher-pupil class.
4. There are further opportunities to practice under supervision the things learned in class.
5. Club offers a broader community outlook, more social contacts and more oportunities for service.
6. Ritual and purposes of a real club present another means of developing ideals.
7. Club participation provides a means of satisfying a natural urge to belong to and become a part of group activity.

College Conference Committee Adopts Resolution Regarding Osborn Report and S. 1509

The general principles of the Osborn Report and the Thomas Bill (S.1509) were approved by a committee from the N. C. College Conference which was authorized at the recent annual meeting held last October in Greensboro to study the subject "Some Issues Involved in the Collegiate Education of Ex-Service Personnel." In view of the fact that the Osborn Report was made and the Thomas Bill was introduced subsequent to its appointment, the committee used the pending legislation as a basis of its report rather than the topic assigned.

The committee unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

1. "That members of this Conference endorse the general principles of the Osborn Report and the general provisions of the Thomas Bill (S. 1509) and request the officers of the Conference to communicate this resolution to the Senators and Representatives from this State. We further recommend that all member institutions communicate directly with their own Congressmen and with their Senators, notifying them of our interest and requesting full and continuous information relative to this legislation."
2. "That the Secretary of the Conference, in consultation with and with the assistance of the Committee on War Relations, maintain communication with all important Washington sources of information on this legislation and furnish frequent digests of significant material to the members of this Conference." (Not a part of this resolution itself but to emphasize its importance the committee recommended that the expenses of the Secretary or any of the War Relations Committee who made a trip to Washington in the interest of this pending legislation be taken care of from the general funds of the Conference.)
3. "That none of the provisions of the bill be such as to confine the education provided to the highly specialized and vocational types, but rather that it be made clear that general education in the Liberal Arts is within its provisions."

Harnett Board Adopts Resolutions on Bible Teaching

At a recent meeting, the Harnett County Board of Education reaffirmed its stand in favor of a course in Bible and adopted rules and regulations concerning the procedure necessary for the teaching of the Bible in the public schools of that administrative unit. These regulations are:

1. The financing of the teaching of Bible is a problem for the local communities. There are no county or State funds available for such work.
2. Unit credit for graduation may be given in the high schools for courses in Bible; however, the courses must be elective.
3. Selection of the Bible teacher must be in the same manner as other teachers in the school and subject to the same supervision as all other teaching personnel with the exception noted below.
4. The curriculum must, of course, be nondenominational. In preparing the curriculum for the individual school the teacher of Bible and the principal should solicit the help and advice of the Ministerial Association or the committee representing the churches.

Annual Debate Subject Chosen

"Post-War Organization for World Peace" has been selected as this year's subject of the State High School Debating Contest, which is sponsored annually by the Extension Division of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

Packages of reading material covering this subject have been prepared by C. E. McIntosh, Secretary of the State High School Association, and these are being mailed to high school students as an aid in their discussions on this topic.

The winners in the debates will go to Chapel Hill to participate in the Final Contest which is to be held in the spring.

Already county and city units have signified their intention of entering the contest, it is stated by Mr. McIntosh.

Allotments for Clerical Assistants Handling Text-Books Increased by Board

At the December meeting of the State Board of Education certain changes were made in the allotment of funds for clerical assistants who handle the distribution of textbooks in the offices of county superintendents. These changes were as follows:

1. The amount for the distribution of the free basal elementary textbooks was changed from 97 cents per State-allotted teacher to $1.05 per teacher, computed on the basis of the number of teachers allotted at the end of the third month.

2. For the distribution of textbooks under the high school rental plan an increase of 12½% after applying the present schedule was authorized for all units that have arrived at a self-supporting basis. The present schedule allows 8% on the first $1000 collected, 6% on the next $1000, 4% on the next $2000 and 2% on all above $4,000 collected.

3. In the case of the rental plan for distributing supplementary readers, it was decided to make the schedule of payments now applicable to the first year applicable to all years for units which have their programs on a self-supporting basis. The present schedule of payments for clerical assistants covering this program provides 6% for the first $2000 collected, 4% for the second $2000, and 2% for accounts above $4,000 collected.

These proposed changes do not entail any increase in the present textbook budget; they are made possible by a transfer of funds budgeted for repairs to books to clerical assistants.

Women's Careers Through Home Economics

Adapted from Bulletin No. XCIV by State Board for Vocational Education, Topeka, Kansas. Distributed by Occupational Information and Guidance, State Department of Public Instruction, Raleigh, N. C.

CHILD DEVELOPMENT
Nursery Schools, Kindergartens, Parent Education.

TEACHING
State Supervisor, Secondary Teachers, College Teachers, Elementary Teachers.

EXTENSION
State Leaders, Home Demonstration Specialists, 4-H Group Work, Home Advisor.

RESEARCH
Industrial Organization, College, Government.

SOCIAL SERVICE
Child Health, Nutrition, Visiting House-keeper, Case Work, Y. W. C. A., Visiting Nurse, Settlement Worker, Club Leaders, Public Health and Hygiene Specialist.

HOSPITAL
Hospital Dietitian, Teaching Dietitian, Metabolic Work, Food Chemist.

NURSING
Private and Practical, School, Hospital, Public Health, Social Service, Industrial, Government, Nursemaid.

HOMEMAKING
Manager - own home, Helper - other homes, Maid, Cook, Governess.

COMMERCIAL FIELD
Department buying, Shop or store management, Interior decorator, Comparison shopper, Salesladies, Professional shopper, Personnel worker, Copyist, Stylist.

INSTITUTIONAL WORK
School Dorms, Summer Resorts, Tearooms, Cafes, Hotels, Hospitals, Social Clubs, Factory Lunchrooms.

BUDGETARY SERVICE
Finance Companies, Department Stores, Banks, Insurance Companies, Savings & Loans Co's.

COMMERCIAL DEMONSTRATORS
Demonstrator of Foods, Advertising Textiles, Interior Decorator, Cooking Schools.

JOURNALISM
Specialized Writing for Newspapers, Women's Department in Magazines, Editor, Homemaking Sec., Radio Work, Free Lance Writing, Commercial Advertising.

COSMETOLOGY
Salon Manager, General or Specialized Operator, Specialist, Manicurist, Sales Demonstrator.

GARMENT PRODUCTION
Costume Designing, Dressmaker, Tailor, Designer, Seamstress, Sewing-room Woman.

TRADES
Baker, Steward, Chef, Caterer, Millinery, Tailor, Maid, Cook, Waitress, Sewing Machine Operator, Seamstress.

MISCELLANEOUS
Physician, Lawyer, Fashion Artist, Companion-matron, Costumer.

Home Economics Is a Popular Elective Course

Home Economics as one of the several courses that students may elect for credit toward high school graduation is very popular, it is indicated by figures tabulated from the High School Principal's Annual Reports.

According to 1941-42 reports 27,210 students, mostly girls, took Home Economics I, 20,338 Home Economics II, and 7,950 Home Economics III and IV. This number represented about 50 per cent of the total girls enrolled in high school.

A comparison with similar figures for 1939-40 indicates that the increase in enrollment in this subject occurs largely in the Negro schools. In 1941-42 there were 7,003 first year students, 5,234 second year students, and 2,858 third and fourth year students from Negro schools. In 1939-40 this enrollment in Home Economics from Negro schools was as follows: first year, 5,670; second year, 3,848, and third and fourth years, 1,659.

TAR HEEL EDUCATORS

Elisha Mitchell

By Beth Crabtree of the State Department of Archives and History

In 1835, for the first time, the highest peak east of the Rockies was scientifically measured and its altitude was established. This peak, in the Black Mountains of North Carolina, was appropriately named for its discoverer, Elisha Mitchell, professor of science at the State University.

Elisha Mitchell was born in Washington, Litchford County, Connecticut, on August 19, 1793. The son of Abner Mitchell and Phoebe Eliot Mitchell and a lineal descendant of the eminent natural philosopher, Reverend Jared Eliot, he was prepared for college by Reverend Azel Backus and graduated from Yale in 1813. After three years of teaching experience in academies, he was called back to Yale as a tutor. While there, Mitchell was recommended to Judge William Gaston, and following Joseph Caldwell's promotion to the presidency of the University of North Carolina he was appointed to fill the vacant chair of mathematics at that institution.

When Denison Olmstead, professor of geology and mineralogy at the University of North Carolina, accepted a position at Yale in 1835, Mitchell was tranferred from mathematics to the department of natural sciences. He was a person of wide interests—a fact which had won him the title of "walking encyclopedia" from the students of the University—but his particular attention was focused on the sciences. As professor of geology, botany, and mineralogy he organized frequent field trips, and spent his vacations making excursions into all parts of the State until he was thoroughly familiar with the natural geography of North Carolina. To facilitate his teaching, Mitchell wrote several texts for his classes—manuals of chemistry, geology, and natural history. He also contributed articles, based on his observation, to newspapers and scientific journals. His writings were not confined, however, to scientific subjects; he was one of the leading editorial contributors to the faculty-sponsored magazine, the HARBINGER.

Olmstead, before his departure from the University, had been appointed by the legislature to make a geological survey of the State, and Mitchell, as his successor, fell heir to this task. Thus, in 1827, he published the third and final part, *A Report on the Geology of North Carolina Conducted under the Direction of the Board of Agriculture.* This, the first State survey of its kind in the United States, was a summary of North Carolina's geological structure and mineral resources. Olmstead had emphasized the commercial value of the resources, while Mitchell stressed theories regarding the age and origin of various geological formations.

Several people had advanced the theory that, due to the particular vegetation found there, one of the peaks of the Black Mountains must be the highest point east of the Mississippi. Sharing this belief Mitchell, in 1835, equipped with instruments for measurement, made the ascent. His figures established the altitude as 6,476 ft. as against 6,428 ft. of Mt. Washington in New Hampshire, which had heretofore been claimed as the loftiest pinnacle. Following a second survey in 1844, the mountain was officially designated as Mt. Mitchell. Sometime later, however, General Thomas L. Clingman disputed Mitchell's claim, implying that a lower peak had been scaled and that he was the first to reach the highest altitude. To refute this charge, Mitchell set out again in 1857 to resurvey the mountain bearing his name. This, his last trip, ended in disaster, for, having left his party on June 27, he became lost and in the darkness slipped over a precipice into a roaring mountain stream. He was buried in Asheville, but later, at the request of several of his friends, his family consented to the removal of his body to the peak of Mt. Mitchell. Today, on the highest summit of the mountain which bears his name, the traveler finds a monument to the memory of Elisha Mitchell.

N. C. High Schools Become Members of Southern Association

Sixty-two North Carolina high schools, 49 public and 13 private, are now members of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, it is announced by Dr. J. Henry Highsmith, Chairman of the N. C. State Committee. Two of the public schools, Morganton and Statesville, were admitted to membership, Dr. Highsmith stated, at the meeting of the Central Reviewing Committee held in Chattanooga, Tenn., December 8-9, 1943.

Membership in the Association entitles the graduates of member institutions to enter the colleges belonging to the Association without examination or to institutions of similar associations by reciprocity.

Schools may become members of the Southern Association by meeting certain minimum requirements as to length of term, libraries, teacher-pupil ratio, and other standards, which are slightly higher than State requirements for high school accreditment. "The increase in length of term in North Carolina to nine months," Dr. Highsmith further stated, "and the increase in teachers salaries will enable many more of our high schools to meet the Southern Association standards for membership. At least 40 additional schools should be added to the list by 1946-47."

In the case of Negro schools the same requirements, except for a lower salary schedule, are applied; and the Executive Committee of the Association approves such schools that meet the standards.

The list of both white and Negro schools, together with the name of their principals, follow:

White Public

Albemarle, H. C. McFadyen
Asheville, Lee H. Edwards, L. N. Connor
Badin, P. M. Dulin
Burlington, James A. Gerow
Chapel Hill, C. E. Buckner
Charlotte, Central, E. H. Garinger
Concord, J. E. Cassell
Durham, Quinton, Holton
Elm City, P. T. Fugate
Elizabeth City, J. G. McCracken
Farmville, J. H. Moore
Fayetteville, W. B. Harrill
Gastonia, Frank L. Ashley
Goldsboro, C. W. Twiford
Greensboro, Curry Demonstration School, R. F. W. Brimley
Greensboro Senior High, A. P. Routh
Greenville, O. E. Dowd
Hamlet, W. L. Haltiwanger
Hendersonville, Henry M. Davis
High Point, D. P. Whitley
Kannapolis, Cannon High School, J. L. Dupree
Kings Mountain, J. E. Honeycutt
Lenoir, Cullen Johnson
Lexington, W. D. Payne
Lumberton, T. A. Little
Monroe, R. W. House
Mooresville, E. R. Poole
Morganton, J. E. Gardner
Mount Airy, H. M. Finch
North Wilkesboro, Paul S. Cragan
Raleigh, Hugh Morson, G. H. Arnold
Raleigh, Needham Broughton, H. A. Helms
Raleigh, State School for the Blind, H. C. Griffin
Reidsville, C. C. Lipscomb
Roanoke Rapids, T. L. Martin
Rockingham, Miss Kate Finley
Rocky Mount, I. E. Ready
Salisbury, Boyden, Miss Julia W. Groves
Sanford, E. R. Smith
Shelby, T. H. Wetmore, Jr.
Southern Pines, A. C. Dawson, Jr.
Statesville, J. W. Wheeler
Wilmington, New Hanover, T. T. Hamilton, Jr.
Wilson, Charles L. Coon High, J. M. Hough
Winston-Salem, James A. Gray High, J. A. Woodward
Winston-Salem, John W. Hanes High, R. S. Haltiwanger
Winston-Salem, R. J. Reynolds High, C. R. Joyner

White Private

Arden, Christ School, D. P. Harris
Asheville, Academy of St. Genevieve, Mother Margaret Potts
Asheville School, D. R. Fall
Belmont Abbey, Rev. Bede C. Lightner
Belmont, Sacred Heart Academy, Sister M. Hildegarde
Buies Creek, Campbell College, Leslie H. Campbell
Hendersonville, Blue Ridge School for Boys, J. R. Sandifer
Hendersonville, Fassifern, S. L. Woodward
Montreat College, Mrs. Margaret Spencer
Oak Ridge, T. O. Wright
Raleigh, Methodist Orphanage, B. M. Madison
Raleigh, Peace Preparatory, Wm. C. Pressly
Raleigh, Saint Mary's School, Mrs. Ernest Cruikshank
Salemburg, Pineland School and Edwards Military Institute, Mrs. W. J. Jones
Winston-Salem, Salem Academy, Miss Mary A. Weaver

Negro Public

Asheville, Stephens-Lee, F. A. Toliver
Burlington, Jordan-Sellars, E. K. Mims
Chapel Hill, Orange County Tr. School, H. M. Holmes
Charlotte, Second Ward, J. E. Grigsby
Durham, Hillside, W. M. McElrath
Fayetteville, E. E. Smith, E. E. Miller
Goldsboro, Dillard, H. V. Brown
Greensboro, James B. Dudley, G. A. Tarpley
High Point, William Penn, Samuel E. Burford
Kings Mountain, Lincoln Academy, Edgar D. Wilson
Lexington, Dunbar, A. B. Bingham
Oxford, Mary Potter, H. S. Davis
Raleigh, Washington, Mac W. Akins
Reidsville, Washington, S. E. Duncan
Rocky Mount, Booker T. Washington, O. R. Pope
Salisbury, Jos. Charles Price, L. H. Hall
Wilmington, Williston Ind., F. J. Rogers
Wilson, Chas. H. Darden, E. M. Barnes
Winston-Salem, Atkins, J. A. Carter

Negro Private

Asheville, Allen, Julia Titus
Greensboro, Immanuel Lutheran, H. Nau
Sedalia, Palmer Memorial Inst., C. Hawkins Brown

State Standard Salary Schedule for Teachers, 1943-1944

Type of Certificate	MAXIMUM Experience in Years											
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Graduate			114	118	122	128	133	136	139	142	145	150
Class A*	96	100	103	106	110	114	118	122	128	133		
Class B*	82	86	89	93	96	100	104					
Class C*	76	79	83	86	89	92						
Elem. A	69	72	76	79	82							
Elem. B	60	64	68	72								
Non.-Std.	56											
	MINIMUM											
Graduate			109	113	117	121	125	128	131	134	137	141
Class A*	92	96	99	102	105	109	113	117	121	125		
Class B*	63	66	69	72	74	77	80					
Class C*	58	61	63	66	69	72						
Elem. A	55	58	60	62	64							
Elem. B	48	51	54	57								
Non-Std.	44											

*Includes High School, Grammar Grade and Primary Certificates.

LAWS, RULINGS, AND OPINIONS

Property: Conveyance of Real Estate

In reply to Inquiry: You stated over the 'phone that the high school athletic association, from proceeds received from athletic contests, purchased a tract of land and caused the title to the same to be taken in the name of the board of trustees of the ..... City Administrative Unit; that title was taken in the name of the board of trustees for the purpose of developing the same as a playground and recreational park.

You inquired as to the necessary procedure to convey this tract of land.

Section 5470 (a) of the Consolidated Statutes provides for the method of sale of school property in words as follows:

"Sale of school property.—When in the opinion of the board, any schoolhouse, schoolhouse site or other public school property has become unnecessary for public school purposes, it may sell the same at public auction after advertising the said property for the period of time and in like manner as to places and publication in newspapers as now prescribed for sales of real estate under deeds of trust; Provided further, that the sale shall be reported to the office of the clerk of the superior court and remain open for ten (10) days for an increase bid, and if the said bid is increased the property shall be re-advertised in the manner as re-sales under deeds of trusts, and if there is no raised or increased bid within ten (10) days, the chairman and secretary of the board shall execute a deed to the purchaser, and the proceeds shall be paid to the treasurer of the county school fund."

It was also held in the case of BOWLES V. FAYETTEVILLE GRADED SCHOOLS, 211 N. C. 36, that where a chartered school district acquired property by the foreclosure of a loan made from its sinking fund, which property was in no way connected with the operation of the school, the board of trustees could not authorize and empower the chairman to enter into a contract for the sale of the property for a price in excess of the minimum amount stipulated by the trustees; that the trustees of the district were without power to delegate authority to sell the school property, and the district was not bound by the contract entered into.

If the proposed conveyance is to reconvey the property to the athletic association, it seems to me that your board would still be required to comply with Section 5470 (a) or that a friendly action should be instituted by the athletic association to obtain an order of court, to determine that the athletic association is the actual owner of the property and the board of trustees has been holding the same in trust for it, and authorizing and empowering the board of trustees to convey the property to the athletic association or its assigns.

It is entirely possible that there is a charter provision in the charter of the ..... special charter school district which provides for the method of sale, and in such event, the charter provision should be followed.—Attorney General, August 21, 1943.

Separation of Races; Indians

In reply to Inquiry: Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of September 3 enclosing letter from Superintendent ....., of the..... County Schools, in which he raises the question as to whether an Indian child may enroll in the white schools of ..... County.

I assume from Superintendent ..... letter that the child referred to is a descendant of the Croatan tribe or what was formerly known as the Croatan Indian tribe. Section 5384 of Michie's NORTH CAROLINA CODE OF 1939, ANNOTED, provides, in part:

"All white children shall be taught in the public schools provided for the white race, and all colored children shall be taught in the public schools provided for the colored race; but no child with Negro blood, or what is generally known as Croatan Indian blood, in his veins, shall attend a school for the white race, and no such child shall be considered a white child."

The provisions of the statute above referred to would clearly prohibit the attendance of the child about which Superintendent ..... inquires in a white school in ..... County. It is clear, to my mind, that the Indians designated in the school law could attend neither the white nor the colored schools nor could white persons or persons of Negro blood attend the schools of such Indians. The matter of working out the accommodations for the various races is one of an administrative nature which should be worked out by the local authorities under the supervision of your Department. — Attorney General, September 8, 1943.

Suspension of Pupils

In reply to Inquiry: I acknowledge receipt of your letter in which you state that last spring a school boy seventeen years of age assaulted the principal of one of your schools and was indicted and tried in the Recorder's Court and given a two years suspended sentence on condition that he remain off the school property for a period of two years unless accompanied by one or both of his parents. You further state that the school board expelled the boy from school and gave him written notice not to go on the school property, but that in spite of the order of court and the notice given to him by the school board the boy continues to trespass upon the school property.

You inquire as to what steps should be taken to restrain the boy from going on the school property in violation of the court order and the order of the board of education.

While the school board might successfully prosecute the boy in question for trespassing upon the school property, it appears to me that the better course to pursue is to take the matter up with the solicitor of the Recorder's Court with the view of having the court to enforce its suspended sentence. If the court finds that the boy has violated one or more of the conditions of the suspended sentence, it can commit him to jail or take such other steps as the court may deem necessary to enforce the suspended sentence. —Attorney General, November 8, 1943.

Objectives Set for Child Feeding Program

Five major objectives have been worked out as the guides in the promotion and improvement of school lunch programs by the Vocational Division of the U. S. Office of Education. These objectives have as their purposes not only the child's need for nutritious food for better health; they also provide a laboratory for the application of health practices and the social development and establishment of better eating habits.

These objectives, which follow, have also been accepted as the guides in the Child Feeding Program:

To Improve the General Health of School Children and Youth. A good school lunch program will contribute to general health by cutting down absences due to illness, by keeping children and youth fit to work up to capacity in the classroom, and by establishing good food habits which carry over into daily living.

To Develop Desirable Food Habits in School Children and Youth, and Indirectly To Improve Food Habits of All Members of the Family. Food habits are concerned with selecting the kind of food, manners used in eating, the times at which the food is eaten, as well as the kinds of surroundings in which it is served.

Desirable food habits depend upon the child's liking for healthful food, upon his knowledge through use of good table manners, and upon cheerful family-like associations. In

(Continued on page 16)

From the Past

5 Years Ago

"The offices of the State Department of Public Instruction including the State Textbook Commission were moved just before Christmas to the third floor of the State Office Building, newly completed granite structure at the northwest corner from the Capitol Square. The offices of the State School Commission occupy a part of the west wing of the same floor. The Divisions of Vocational Education and Schoolhouse Planning are located on the fourth floor.

"In response to Mr. Erwin's request that school superintendents report names of their illiterate school patrons, 18,843 names were sent to Mrs. Elizabeth C. Morriss before January 1st.

"Vocational agriculture is now being taught by 393 teachers in 393 schools located in 85 counties.

"Net profits totaling $14,770.71 were made by 48 boys of the Contentnea High School, Lenoir County, it was reported at a recent father-son, mother-daughter banquet at the school."—*Public School Bulletin, January, 1939.*

10 Years Ago

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION
O. Max Gardner, Governor, *Pres.*
R. T. Fountain, Lt.-Governor.
J. A. Hartness, Secretary of State.
Baxter Durham, State Auditor.
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D. G. Brummitt, Attorney-General
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North Western District,
Nancy O. Devers, Rockingham
South Piedmont District,
G. B. Phillips, Salisbury
North Central District,
John C. Lockhart, Raleigh
North Eastern District,
W. H. Pittman, Tarboro
South Eastern District,
B. C. Siske, Kenansville

State Committee on High School Text-Books
Superintendent Ray Armstrong, Goldsboro, Chairman.
Principal Kate Finley, Rockingham, Secretary.
Dr. Leon R. Meadows, Greenville.
Supt. Clyde A. Erwin, Rutherfordton.
Principal J. Watson Moore, Winston-Salem.
—*Educational Directory, 1933-34.*

Neglected Weapon

After the last war political organization and international law were emphasized. That was good; but it evidently was not enough. During this war, we are adding a great deal of economic planning. This, too, is a good thing to do. But when we talk about the neglected weapon of education as an instrument for winning the war and winning the peace, we are talking about something that reaches deeper than politics and higher than appetites. We shall not make the world a peaceful world merely by drawing boundary lines in exactly the right places, or by giving everyone enough to eat. An enduring peace depends, in large part, upon the skill and courage with which the United Nations use our neglected weapon,—education.—Dr. William G. Carr, *Talks.*

Objectives Set for Child Feeding Program

(Continued from page 15)

the lunchroom as well as in the classroom, the teacher can guide and direct pupils in the formation of these habits.

To Develop an Appreciation and Understanding of the Types of Food Necessary to Meet Nutritional Needs of Children, Youth and Adults. Malnutrition results not only from lack of enough food, but from a lack of the right kinds of food.

To Provide a Situation in Which the Eating of Food Is a Definite Part of Each Child's Or Youth's Complete School Day. A child's food habits begin at birth to serve or to handicap him for the rest of his life.

Desirable habits in health, in food, and in study; family food customs, and good citizenship are closely tied into these questions. Children and young people can help in providing answers to such problems as a part of regular class work in social studies, health, agriculture, home economics, and science.

To Develop an Appreciation of the Importance of Cleanliness in Selecting, Storing, Preparing, and Serving Food. Cleanliness standards must be set up for the kitchen and the lunchroom, and for the workers who handle, prepare, and serve the food. Plans need to be made to store lunches brought from home in a clean place. It is important that the school provide water, soap, and towels so that workers and children may have clean hands for the handling of food. It is also essential that those working with foods be free of infectious diseases. If children and young people can help in preparing and serving food as they may do in rural and small town schools, they can better understand the importance of cleanliness to themselves and to their teachers.

From the Press

Charlotte. A policy of refusing to accept resignations of teachers, even though they wish to enlist in the armed services was re-emphasized by the City School Board at its meeting last night (Dec. 10.)

Granville. The Board of Education was told on Monday (Dec. 6) that a "suitable house" for the occupancy of the Stem High School principal had been secured at Stem and would be available on January 2, 1944.

Wake. The Wake County Board of Education voted at its December meeting to budget funds for assisting school communities in the development of canneries, Randolph Benton, superintendent, announced Tuesday (Dec. 7.)

High Point. City Manager Roy S. Broden, speaking last night (Dec. 7) to approximately 150 local teachers, principals, members of the city council and school board and others, present at a meeting held at the Adams Memorial Y. W. C. A. and arranged by the local Classroom Teachers Association, urged teachers to interest themselves in city, county, State and national governments as a means of enriching their instruction.

Johnston. A delegation of both white and colored people from Selma went before the county board of commissioners in Smithfield last Monday (Dec. 6) in behalf of previous resolutions adopted by a group of representative citizens asking for some plan to enforce the school attendance law in Johnston County.

Winston-Salem. Beginning January 3, 1944, seven of the city's white schools and five Negro schools will be provided with a new feeding program sponsored and supervised by the State Department of Public Instruction.

Vance. At its monthly meeting last Monday (Dec. 6) the education body approved plans for and authorized Superintendent E. M. Rollins to begin immediately a thorough survey of colored schools in the rural parts of the county, with a view to presenting the project to the commissioners within the next few months.

Perquimans. All members of the association (Hertford P. T. A.) are urged to bring canned foods to the meeting as donations to the Grammar School lunchroom.

Alamance. "A well balanced tuberculosis program should stand evenly upon three eyes: education, discovery, and treatment." — Dr. J. Lindsay Cook, *Director Department of Public Health.*

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The
EDUCATIONAL FORUM

SOME ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE EQUALIZATION OF EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES IN NORTH CAROLINA

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N. C. NEWBOLD

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Some Achievements in the Equalization of Educational Opportunities in North Carolina

N. C. Newbold

I

In the good year 1901, a new Governor took office in North Carolina. He became known throughout the state as the "Educational Governor," and after some time his reputation for leadership in behalf of education spread to other states in the South, and in the Nation. His philosophy of education can be determined by quotations from some of his speeches: "Equal, that is the word! On that word I plant myself and my party—the equal right of every child born on earth to have the opportunity to burgeon out all there is within him." "On a hundred platforms, to half the voters in the State,—I pledged the State, its strength, its heart, its wealth, to universal education—men of wealth, representatives of great co-operations applauded eagerly my declaration. . . . Gentlemen of the Legislature, you will have nought to fear when you make ample provision for the education of the whole people." In an interview given to the New York *Herald* in April, 1901, he said in part: "We are in this state in the midst of an educational revival. We favor universal education and intend to accomplish it. . . . as to the Negro we shall do our full duty to him. . . . He is with us to stay. His destiny and ours are so interwoven that we cannot lift ourselves up without at the same time lifting him."

Governor Charles Brantley Aycock was a lawyer by profession, a graduate of the University of North Carolina, an eloquent orator of the sincere persuasive type, and was held in high esteem by the people of his state. He was a genuine man, and a born leader of men.

For purposes of this article a brief outline of a situation he faced as Governor should be included here: In his first Legislature (1901), a group of members decided to force through that body what the Governor considered a vicious bill. The aim was to divide tax money collected for schools between the white and Negro races on the basis of what each paid. All white taxes would go to white schools and Negro taxes to Negro schools. Governor Aycock rallied his friends in and out of the General Assembly to defeat the bill. He said there was no more reason to divide school funds between the races according to the amounts each paid than there would be to effect such a division in all other taxes; that the bill for that reason and others, was unconstitutional. The opposition did not succeed in 1901. However, when the General Assembly, of 1903 convened this "school tax division group" began their efforts all over again and there

was much bitter discussion. Finally, exasperated, the Governor sent the leaders of the group in the Assembly who wished to pass such a bill a written statement saying in effect: "If you and your associates pass any such bill as that, I will resign my office as Governor, return to my home in Goldsboro and to the practice of law."

That statement of the Governor ended the matter and since then no such "vicious principle" has raised its head in a North Carolina General Assembly. The Governor of North Carolina does not have veto power.

It may be appropriate here to say that Governor Aycock, many years later, was among four leaders in American education who were "canonized" and thus honored by the National Education Association meeting in Seattle, in the state of Washington. The other three were Dr. Charles W. Eliot, former president of Harvard University, Dr. William T. Harris, one time United States Commissioner of Education, and Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, a former Superintendent of the Chicago Public Schools.

Another North Carolinian who made invaluable contributions to public education in the state is Dr. James Y. Joyner. Appointed to be State Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1902 by Governor Aycock, Dr. Joyner served as head of the state's public school system for seventeen years, and then retired of his own volition in 1919. He and the Governor had been close personal friends since their student days at the State University in Chapel Hill. Dr. Joyner brought to his task sound scholarship, broad experience, enthusiasm and deep devotion to his state, and the education of *all* the children as his supreme goal.

In his first biennial report, he wrote about Negro children and Negro schools in part as follows: "The obligation of the state for the education of the child is the *same* whether the child be wrapped in a white skin or a black one." He stood by that philosophy throughout the seventeen years of his service as head of the public school system. Since his retirement, and even now at eighty-three, his interest and enthusiasm for the schools of white and Negro children—all children—are keen and persistent.

Around 1910 one of the great American Foundations began to aid one or two of the Southern States to employ a person for full time service in the State Department of Public Education who would help the State Superintendent of Schools to promote the improvement of Negro schools. Dr. Joyner soon heard about this movement and requested the General Education Board officers to aid him in securing such a worker for the Negro schools of North Carolina and to work as a member of his staff in the State Department of Public Instruction. After about one year his plans for this project took shape, and the person employed joined the State Department of Education in June, 1913. Since those early days, this type of special and regular service has been established in all of the Departments of Public Education in the Southern States, and it still is a vital part of each state's educational program. North Carolina was perhaps the third state in the South to begin this kind of program, being preceded by Virginia and Alabama or Georgia.

Following the impetus given to the new emphasis upon the education of Negro children by Governor Aycock and Dr. Joyner soon after the turn of the century, there was of course still the *star of hope* these leaders and others with them had fixed in the educational *sky* of the state, but for several years progress was slow.

During the four years of World War I those in charge of this program found much difficulty. Railroads were few, there were no paved highways, and busses for public use were not in existence. Interest of officials and white people generally was not very keen, not in every section. There were of course exceptions, and encouraging situations here and there. The best that could be done it seemed was to seek out and to cherish every small bit of factual information on progress that was being made and to mimeograph that so it could be distributed to school officials, other important people, white and Negro. After the first World War, conditions began to grow better. There were, even twenty-five years ago, portents of important events, movements in education.

The first General Assembly after the war convened in January, 1921. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Dr. E. C. Brooks, and his associates, had a definite plan and a program for the development of Negro education. First, the program presented to the Legislature proposed a nine-person Division of Negro Education to be one of the official Divisions of the State Department of Public Instruction. In that year, the Department was organized on a Divisional basis. The suggestion to organize and include in the Department's make-up a Division of Negro Education originated with members of Dr. Brooks' staff. The Legislature adopted the recommendation, established the Division of Negro Education, and appropriated $15,000 annually for its partial support. Other funds to maintain it came from the General Education Board, and small amounts from the Jeanes and Rosenwald Funds.

Second—The proposal was made that the Legislature appropriate for the biennium 1921-1923, one million dollars for permanent improvements of the state Negro colleges. Members of the General Assembly were surprised, amazed, told the State Superintendent he must be joking. Dr. Brooks said he was never more serious in his life, that the million dollars should be made available for all of it was badly needed. The leaders responded, saying, if you feel that way about it, we will include a half million dollars for new construction at the three state teachers colleges for Negroes. This was done, and that was more money for the purpose from state funds than had been made available by the state in the forty-four years since the first Negro Normal School was established in Fayetteville in 1877.

Following that significant action by the General Assembly in 1921, members of the Division of Negro Education made an appeal to the Genereal Education Board:[1] "Would your officers be interested in making available $100,000 to $150,000 to be used for all types of

[1] This Board has made grants of more than $1,000,000 to Negro Education in North Carolina.

needed equipment in the proposed new buildings at the three teachers colleges, so that all of the state's half million dollars could be used for new buildings." In a brief time, the officers of the Board had agreed to make a grant of $125,000 for equipment as requested. This splendid gift made possible a total of $625,000 for new buildings and equipment for these three Negro colleges.

Third—while not done specifically for Negro education nor indeed education in general, two actions of the 1921 Legislature did help stimulate and promote activity in behalf of the education of Negroes as well as whites. These were: (a) The $50,000,000 bond issue authorized for the building of a system of state highways. Governor Cameron Morrison proved to be a prophet when he said this action would put our people to work, and distribute money all over the state where it was sorely needed at that time. (b) The beginning of bond issues by the state to be a loan fund to local school units for building consolidated school houses. These bond issues finally amounted to $17,500,000 in 1927. Incidentally, it may be mentioned here that both road and school bonds have paid splendid dividends to the state and to the local communities. Further, that now in 1945, the General Assembly finds it possible to set aside out of current surplus funds $51,500,000 to liquidate as due all of the school building bonds and all other accumulated General Fund obligations including principal and interest. It may be mentioned, too, that the highway bonds have not been any burden to the state from the standpoint of debt. The income to the Road Fund has always been ample to pay interest promptly when due and to provide sinking funds sufficient to liquidate road bonds as they fall due. The State Treasurer advises that all road bonds will fall due and be paid in 1951—six years from now.

The major point in this immediate discussion is to emphasize the fact that Governor Morrison's prediction has proved the wisdom and the soundness of his leadership. The school bonds and the road bonds did put our people to work, they did stimulate road building, school house building in rural areas, and construction amounting to other millions in cities and small towns. It was a time for development and remarkable expansion on sound bases. Many additional millions (by counties and cities) were invested in school buildings and equipment, including busses for transportation of children. While it is going a bit ahead of the story, the officer in charge of bus transportation in North Carolina, advises that in 1945 there are 4,980 buses being driven over modern highways, transporting 342,000 school children daily, nearly 50,000 of whom are Negroes.

Fourth—The Negro schools gained tremendously in the decade of the 1920's. This was a vital part of the upsurge of interest and activity all over the state in education, agriculture, business, industry, and other lines of work and service in North Carolina. What has been known and respected throughout the South as the Julius Rosenwald Fund for aid to school buildings for Negroes was active here throughout the ten-year period. A total of 813 school buildings

were erected in the state with aid from the Rosenwald Fund. Most of these schools were small, though some were consolidated schools. They included about 2,500 class rooms, besides in many cases rooms and equipment for teaching sewing, cooking, agriculture, and the like; also auditoriums, offices for principals, library rooms, rooms for simple health clinics. Space in these buildings accommodated *2,538* teachers and *114,210* children. The money to build them came from the following sources:

1. Contributions by Negroes	$ 666,736
2. The Rosenwald Fund	713,426
3. Public taxation	3,707,740
4. Individual white neighbors	75,140
Total	$5,167,042

The Rosenwald school building program included homes for teachers and shops in addition to school buildings. That Fund also aided in the purchase of 69 busses for transportation for 33 schools in 23 counties. The total cost was $100,954.72 of which the Rosenwald Fund contributed $35,334.75. Likewise, the Fund has aided Negro schools to secure good books for their libraries—both elementary and high school. Aid has been received by 1,086 school libraries. The total cost of the books has been $41,367 of which the Julius Rosenwald Fund has contributed $13,789.

In the very nature of the projects every Rosenwald school was a co-operative enterprise. It is significant that within a decade it was possible to build 813 school houses (homes and shops) in a single state, all built of good material; many of them of permanent construction; each furnished with serviceable school equipment, comfortable, and convenient for satisfactory use. It was perhaps more significant that each school built involved interracial co-operation. When the Negro people in Magnolia community began to discuss their need for a new school building, they discussed it among themselves, perhaps in their local churches, and lodge rooms. Then they went to see their county superintendent of schools. He took them to the Board of Education where it was further considered. Next, perhaps the superintendent requested someone from the Division of Negro Education to visit his county and talk over plans for the new school. This representative could tell them about plans, costs, possible aid from the Rosenwald Fund, and a loan from the state if that was needed. Soon the details would progress far enough to request the County Commissioners, the tax levying body, to provide funds needed. When that was done, the Division of Negro Education would request the Rosenwald Fund to aid. In some cases requests went also to the General Education Board or to the Slater Fund for certain types of equipment and there were hundreds of visits to local communities made by representatives of all these various organizations.

When there was general agreement among all these individuals and groups, a contract was let and construction of a building proceeded. This, or a similar procedure, was followed through in connection with each of the 813 schools under discussion. Not mentioned above in the list of personnel interested in each school were hundreds of white people

(not officials) representing almost every class or rank of white people in North Carolina. It would be impossible to estimate even the total number of white and Negro people in North Carolina, thousands of them, who participated actively, whole heartedly in the planning and the building of Rosenwald schools. It was a magnificent experiment in cooperative interracial endeavor. There can be no doubt that this experience, participation in an enterprise that meant so much for each community, has been at least partially responsible for the racial good will and generally friendly cooperation between the races which have prevailed in this state until today.

Mr. Rosenwald often said it was unfair to name these "Rosenwald Schools" because his contribution was so small a percentage of the total cost; indeed, not much larger than the significant amount contributed by Negroes themselves. It will be observed too, that the three and a half million dollars supplied from public funds is a tribute to the good will of people, all people, who pay taxes. Many white people living in communities where Rosenwald schools were built shared in the public funds and *also* gave seventy-five thousand dollars out of their own private funds.

Fifth—Beginnings made in the 1920's are further important because of steps taken in the matter of higher education of Negroes. The General Assembly of 1925 created two four-year colleges for Negroes.

a. The North Carolina College for Negroes, Durham, North Carolina. This institution was chartered as a liberal arts college, the first such college it is claimed by its sponsors, established by a Legislature in the Southern States.

b. The Winston-Salem Teachers College, Winston-Salem, North Carolina. The services of the college are devoted entirely to training of teachers for the elementary schools of North Carolina.

Sixth—The Negro teachers, principals, college presidents and others engaged in the program of education, began very definitely in this decade (1920-1930) to urge the need of better trained teachers, better salaries, improved buildings and equipment, longer school terms, larger public support for colleges and higher standards in public education all along the line. In 1927, at the annual session of their State Teachers' Association a resolution was passed unanimously authorizing a study of certain phases of public education to be made by a committee of 25 from the membership of their Association. Three topics were chosen as a beginning in this study, viz.: (a) Length of school term; (b) Salaries; (c) and School buildings and equipment. The committees were appointed to study the topics named, and considerable useful work was done. It will be important to remember that initial studies of this kind were undertaken by Negro leaders in an effort to study and to unstand their own educational problems in North Carolina.

II

Later Developments

Despite the country-wide depression in the 1930's, while there was a check and some delay in public education in that

decade, there was nevertheless remarkable progress made in Negro education when the whole ten-year period is considered. This is particularly true when the years 1940-1945 are included. The concluding section of this story will therefore deal with the period beginning in 1930 and ending in 1945.

Centered around the General Assembly of 1933 a number of very far reaching events and actions may be considered. It cannot be forgotten that the Legislature of that year was in session in the very heart of the depression. Among the important acts of that body which immediately or ultimately affected Negro education in North Carolina are:

First—Seeking a way to save the best in public education in a time of shrinking income, the Legislature abolished all school district boundaries and authorized the Governor to appoint a new body, known as the State School Commission and instructed that group to re-district the entire state making large districts where there had been so many small ones.

Second—It established a state-wide eight months' school term for all children, white, Negro and Indian.

Third—It drastically reduced teachers' salaries. The maximum for a white teacher for the biennium of 1933-1935 could go no higher than $90.00 a month for eight months; the corresponding salary for a Negro teacher was $70.00.

All of these were harsh, almost violent changes, all enacted into law within a period of sixty to ninety days. However, the people of the state endured the shock. The State treasury had little money. The Legislature "cut the garment according to the cloth." Arrangements were made to pay the teachers when their small monthly allowances came due, and so, the state met its obligations, paid the teachers (all the teachers) the pittances they were promised and *when* they were promised, without asking the National government to help. The United States did assist in the purchase of about 600 busses.

While the salaries for all teachers of all races were pitifully low, the comparative salaries of Negro teachers ranked nearer to the top standard for white teachers than ever before. That step perhaps was one aid to the beginning of equalization of salaries, which has since taken place.

As a result of the Legislature's appropriations (bond issues 1921-1927)[2] for consolidating school districts, it is true in 1945 to state that most white rural schools have been consolidated and provided with adequate bus transportation. That is true only in part for Negro schools. The action of the General Assembly in 1933 in requiring the redistricting of all schools into large units for administration has stimulated consolidation of Negro schools. In some counties this task has already been completed. Approximately 600 or more one- and two-teacher Negro schools have passed out of the picture since 1933, while large consolidated schools have been provided.

Prior to 1933 only about 42.5 per

[2] See page 462.

cent of Negro rural children had a term longer than six months. In reverse, that means about 57.5 per cent had only six months of school. When school reports for 1933-1934, one year after legislative action establishing a term of eight months throughout the state, came in, it was found that around 92.5 of all Negro children that year attended school eight months. Thus one half (50 per cent), of all Negro children in North Carolina for the first time in their lives attended school (public) eight months. Since that year, ten years ago, Negro children have had schools open for eight months, and since 1943, for nine months.

Previous mention has been made of a study of their public schools in North Carolina, authorized by the North Caroline Negro State Teachers' Association in 1927. Following that, four other studies have been made, all looking toward the time when there would be equalization of public educational opportunities between the white and Negro races.

First—Sponsored by the State Department of Education, a study of "Higher Education of Negroes in North Carolina" was undertaken in 1930. Members of the staff of the Department, together with the presidents and faculty members of the colleges, both public and private including both races, gathered the necessary data upon which the study was based. After several conferences jointly with the personnel of these groups it was decided to invite two outstanding leaders in American education to come to the state, meet with those who collected the material, study that material, visit each of the colleges in person and finally, present a written report at a conference with the State Department staffs and the college leaders named above, held in the Hall of the House of Representatives in Raleigh, June 5, 1931. Dr. William C. Bagley, then of Columbia University, and Dr. Arthur J. Klein, formerly a member of the staff of the United States Commissioner of Education were the out-of-state scholars invited to perform the services indicated. Their report has stimulated the program of higher education.

Second—In June, 1934, Governor J. C. B. Ehringhaus appointed a commission of fifty-four persons and a committee of fifty consultants to be known as the "Governor's Commission for the Study of Problems in the Education of Negroes in North Carolina." Fifty-two were whites and fifty-two were Negroes. The Commission made the study and presented its completed Report to the Governor on November 26, 1934. It included eight points in the public school program, which were prepared by members of the Negro Committee Groups:

1. Consolidation and transportation of small schools.
2. Standard high school facilities.
3. Raising the average scholarship level of teachers.
4. Minimum eight months' terms for every school.
5. Adequate buildings and equipment.
6. Providing preparation for a more differentiated occupational life.
7. Professional offerings for Negro youth in institutions within the State up to the limit which the State provides.
8. Teachers' salaries.

In the recommendations of the report of ninety-six printed pages are the following:

1. That the differentials in teachers' salaries between white and Negro teachers, now in existence in North Carolina, be reduced approximately 50 per cent in 1935.
2. That the remaining differentials after 1935 be eliminated as rapidly as possible within a period of three to five years.

This was the first official recommendation in North Carolina that salaries of Negro teachers be made equal to those of white teachers.

Since that time, the matter of equal salaries for white and Negro public school teachers has been kept alive in North Carolina.

The personnel of 104 in the list of those who performed this service for Governor Ehringhaus, included such personalities as the Presidents of the University of North Carolina, Duke University, and other colleges for both races in the State, as well as faculty members, principals and teachers of each race. The study helped to promote progress in each of the other seven items studied as well as that of salaries.

Third—In 1937, the Legislature passed a resolution on March 10, authorizing Governor Clyde R. Hoey to appoint a "Commission to Study Public Schools and Colleges for Colored People in North Carolina," the members of the Commission to be represented by two from the Senate and three from the House of Representatives. Governor Hoey appointed these persons and the study was begun promptly. It was completed in 1938. The report and recommendations are included in a printed bulletin of sixty-two pages.

A half dozen important recommendations to the Governor were made by this five-man commission and their fellow members in the 1939 General Assembly. Two of these were *very* important: (a) "... that the state appropriate annually approximately $250,000 to be used in the reduction of the differential between white and Negro teachers' salaries." This recommendation was complied with by this and succeeding Legislatures until 1944 when salaries were equalized.

(b) There had been much discussion about graduate and professional training for Negroes. The Commission recommended that the Legislature of 1939 make a beginning in this type of training at two of the state institutions leading to the M.A. and M.S. degrees. Also that Extra-Mural Training be provided for work above the Master's degree, and for certain Master's degree courses which could not immediately be offered at the North Carolina College for Negroes in Durham, nor at the Agricultural and Technical College in Greensboro. The Commission recommended that $132,500 be appropriated to initiate this program. The Legislature of 1939 accepted the recommendations of the Commission (members of the 1937 Legislature), and provided funds for beginning a program of graduate and professional education on a fairly reasonable basis.

Fourth—Before the fourth official study was made in 1944, a summary

of the status of Negro education in North Carolina was prepared with results in three categories as shown below:

COMPARATIVE RATINGS OF NEGRO SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES
(Early 1944)

I. Points in Public Education Program in which there is now equality of educational opportunities between the races:
   1. The length of the school term—180 days.
   2. Teacher-pupil allotment in the elementary schools
   3. Teacher-pupil allotment in high schools
   4. Courses of Study—both elementary and high school (Twelve-Year Program)
   5. Regulations for accreditment of both elementary and high schools
   6. Program for training and certification of teachers.
   7. Salaries of teachers and principals
   8. Evaluation of high schools

II. Other phases of the educational program in which there is now some approximation to equality as follows:
   1. Average daily attendance of average membership (1940-41)

	White	*Negro*
a. Elementary	93.8	90.3
b. High School	95.2	93.7

   2. Average training of teachers (1942-43) White, 790.5; Negro, 785.2
   3. Graduate and professional training. (Since 1939 and to January, 1944, 1,235 Negroes have registered in graduate courses at the North Carolina College for Negroes, Durham, the Agricultural and Technical College, Greensboro, and in Universities in other states.)

III. Areas or fields in public education in North Carolina in which there are now differences:
   1. The need for larger and more effective school units—Consolidation
   2. Additional and better high schools.
   3. An expanded vocational education program
   4. Equipment, general supplies, teaching aids and supplies, and janitorial service
   5. Jurisdiction of principals
   6. Much larger support for Negro State Colleges in which most of the teachers are trained.
   7. Elementary schools (accreditment and supervision)

Not long after these facts became known, Governor J. Melville Broughton appeared before the State Board of Education, December 9, 1943, and recommended that the Board authorize and appoint a Committee on Negro Education from its membership. He suggested that the Committee formulate plans for a complete and thorough study of the seven items included in category III shown above, these being the points in the public education program in which, there are still differentials between white and Negro education. The Governor stressed the urgent need for consolidation which will provide better school opportunities to Negro children in every way, particularly in high schools, including vocational education; and he emphasized equality of opportunity as the principal goal.

The State Board of Education immediately accepted the Governor's sug-

gestions. Seven Committees were organized, one for each topic to be investigated. These include 38 outstanding county and city superintendents of schools, 38 scholarly Negro teachers, principals, college personnel, and 32 members of the combined staffs of the State Department of Public Instruction and the State Board of Education. The seven study groups proceeded with their tasks promptly and with enthusiasm. Several joint meetings of these groups were held in Raleigh. On November 2, 1944 a final meeting was held when completed reports and recommendations were presented. Each of the study committees included representatives of both races. Their work, therefore, was both educational and interracial.

III

The final reports and recommendations were formally presented to the Governor and the State Board of Education December 14, 1944. In the report of the Committee on Negro Education on this study to their colleagues of the State Board of Education are the following forthright statements of fact indicating *need:*

"1. *Reorganization and Consolidation of Schools.* In the 100 county administrative units in the State there are 1,693 Negro schools with a total enrollment of 187,458 pupils. Only 231 of these schools employ more than four teachers. Of the 162,000 pupils enrolled in the elementary grades, more than 125,000 are in schools having fewer than seven teachers. There are 1,375 children in one- and two-teacher high schools.

It is indicated from the study that larger schools with modern school plant facilities and with a teacher per grade are superior in every way to the small schools; in no instance have the accomplishments and achievements of the children in the small county schools been adjudged to be equal to those of the children in the larger schools. The progress already made in consolidation has therefore proved the wisdom of consolidating schools and providing transportation. The 1,693 Negro schools now being operated in the State can be reduced to 471, with only 188 having fewer than eight teachers, and these because of geographical or other physical conditions. It is estimated that a program envisaging the completion of consolidations to this extent will cost approximately $15,000,000, plus an additional $1,600,000 for transportation equipment."

"2. *High Schools.* In order to equalize the educational opportunity for all of the citizens of North Carolina, an accredited, comprehensive high school should be available to every person of high school age. Along with the reorganization and consolidation of schools, the Committee is of the opinion that high school facilities should be provided for every child wherever these facilities are not already available."

The Committee *recommendations* were equally as definite and positive as this statement of *need.* Note the following:

"a. That the administrative units prepare plans showing proposed consolidations, including transportation equip-

ment necessary, and giving facts as to present school indebtedness and the financial ability of the unit to provide further school facilities.

b. That such plans be submitted to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction for approval.

c. That a method of financing be devised for the completion of the proposed approved consolidation plans for all races within six years following the end of the war. Some of the units may be able to finance their programs from reserves or from other local sources.

d. That this Legislature (1945) investigate the possibility of providing aid in some manner, probably,

(1) As a loan at a low rate of interest
(2) As a loan without interest
(3) As part loan and grant
(4) As a direct grant

Such funds could be applied uniformly to all units alike regardless of ability, present indebtedness, and need; or they could be distributed in the form of an equalization fund. The Committee is of the opinion that the time has come when some such basis should be used, and recommends that careful consideration be given to this plan."

Committee *statements* and *recommendations* on all the seven points of the study were quite as cogent and emphatic as are those quoted above. The State Board of Education approved the reports and recommendations of its Committee on Negro Education on January 23, 1945. Most of the report and recommendations of the Committee were carried in the daily newspapers of the state the next day, January 24, 1945.

The Legislature of North Carolina is in session at the present time.[3] The appropriations committees of that body have approved one of the major recommendations of the State Board Study Committees of 1944, viz.: increased support for Negro colleges. If it is finally approved by the whole Legislative body, the appropriation for Negro colleges will be as indicated below:

1. Appropriated 1941-43	$ 621,000
2. Appropriated 1943-45	825,000
3. Appropriated 1945-47	1,100,000

As another result of the findings and recommendations of the State Board of Education Study a bill is being considered by the Legislature, which, if enacted into law will provide funds for building and equipping consolidated school plants. The bill provides that the state establish a loan fund for local county-city administrative units in the amount of ten million dollars. It will, if established, be loaned for thirty years at two per cent interest. This project, consolidation, is the most significant of all the items included in this study. When completed the consolidation program will affect about 125,000 Negro children in addition to a considerable number of white children. It will make possible an expansion of high school facilities, vocational education, and raise the level of instructional service for nearly one-half of all Negro children, besides several thousand white and Indian children.

The chief aim and hope of those concerned with this study is that it may

[3] March 2, 1945.

stimulate and hasten the elimination of differentials in all *seven* of the items being studied. The members of the Committee on Negro Education, and the entire membership of the State Board seem to anticipate achievement of that goal in *six years*. The Board now has power under present public school law to eliminate differentials in four of the items listed above—all of the seven[4] except consolidation, support of higher education discussed previously,[5] and supervision of instruction. This last item may receive some attention in the form of an appropriation, or other authorization from the Legislature of 1945.

Two other matters remain for discussion:

I. Progress, statistical and financial data.

1. Statistical data (Tables I-III)

[4] See p. 468.
[5] See p. 470.

Table I

Number and Training of Teachers and Principals

	High School			College					
Year	2 yrs.	3 yrs.	4 yrs.	1 yr.	2 yrs.	3 yrs.	4 yrs.	5 yrs.	Total
1921-22	1,567	739	1,510	68	519	38	113	*	4,554
1926-27	864	1,053	1,616	719	573	644	274	*	5,743
1927-28	748	900	1,584	850	636	830	411	*	5,959
1931-32	391	424	660	1,246	815	1,583	1,003	*	6,122
1937-38		271	32	185	593	2,866	3,019	*	6,966
1942-43		67	7	10	97	570	6,663	56	7,470

Note: For average training of Negro and white teachers see page 468.

Table II

Negro High Schools, 1923-24, 1930-31, 1940-41, 1941-42, 1943-44.

	1923-24	*1930-31*	*1940-41*	*1941-42*	*1943-44*
1. Enrollment in Negro High Schools	4,715	16,817	42,789	43,208	29,041
2. Percentage of Students in High Schools to total Enrollment	2.3%	6.7%	14%	14%	15%
3. No. Standard Negro Schools	11	80	176	180	186
4. No. high school graduates	380	1,906	4,902	4,717	5,272
5. Non-standard high schools					45
6. No. School libraries		149	197	159	474
7. No. volumes in libraries		90,223	173,981	183,076	408,280
8. Total circulation in libraries		82,584	448,907	450,883	1,204,756
9. No. part-time librarians		25	102	95	208
10. No. vehicles transporting pupils		145	625	698	707
11. No. pupils transported		5,088	41,728	45,583	45,000

Note 1: Numbers 6 through 11 include elementary sections in some high schools.

Note 2: Enrollment and number of graduates for 1943-44 seem contradictory. The war has cut enrollments, but change to a Twelve-year program from an Eleven-year one has dropped the entire former *eighth* grades to the elementary school—which meant a loss of approximately 11,000 children in high school. This will change in 1946-47.

Table III

Enrollment in Negro Colleges.

	Public		*Private*		Total		*Grand*
	Two Year	Four Year	Two Year	Four Year	Two Year	Four Year	Total
1921-22	38	80			38	80	118
1924-25	212	39	23	417	235	456	691
1930-31	496	864	88	1,183	584	2,047	2,631
1936-37	850	1,463	202	1,519	1,052	2,982	4,034
1941-42		3,406	199	1,801	199	5,207	5,406
			Graduates				
1922	2	4		51	2	55	57
1925	63	24		52	63	76	139
1931	227	86	26	177	253	263	516
1937	417	172	60	213	477	385	862
1941		767	67	350	67	1,117	1,184

2. Financial data

Salary differentials and reductions:

a. The initial allotment for reduction was made by the State School Commission in 1938-39. The amount was $118,000. Maximum salaries then were: white $130—Negro $100. The Legislature in 1939 followed the recommendations of its Commission,[6] and appropriated $250,000 for each of the two years 1939-1941 to continue reduction of differentials. This process was repeated in 1941 and in 1943. Salaries grew therefore about as follows:

Year	*White*	*Negro*
1938-1939	$130	$100
1939-1940	130	105
1940-1941	133	110
1941-1942	133	115
1942-1943	133	120
1943-1944	133	125

b. In the early part of 1944, it appeared that the differential that would remain at the end of the school year 1943-1944 would be comparatively small. Accordingly, Governor J. Melville Broughton appeared before the State Board of Education June 8, 1944, and recommended that the remainder of the differential so far as State funds are concerned be eliminated as of July 1, 1944. State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Dr. Clyde A. Erwin, who is a member of the Board offered a motion that the recommendation of the Governor be approved. This motion was carried by unanimous vote. The amount needed to complete removal of a differential as suggested by Governor Broughton was $201,000 in addition to the $250,000 already made available by the Legislature for 1943-44.

c. What has it cost North Carolina to equalize salaries in six years? For this purpose Legislative appropriations have been made as follows:

Year	*Amount*
1939-1940	$ 250,000
1940-1941	500,000
1941-1942	750,000
1942-1943	1,000,000
1943-1944	1,281,250
1944-1945	1,769,657
Grand Total	$5,550,907

3. Growth in value of public school property for Negro children

[6] See page 467.

a. 1924-25		$ 7,271,170
b. 1931-32		11,753,699
c. 1935-36		12,502,132
d. 1938-39		14,615,423
e. 1943-44		17,527,182

4. The Growing costs of Public Education for Negroes, not including higher education

a. 1939-40		$ 6,516,116
b. 1940-41		7,263,362
c. 1942-43		9,164,959
d. 1943-44	(Estimated by statistician)	9,600,000
e. 1944-45	(Estimated by statistician)	10,250,000

No effort is being made here nor elsewhere in this paper to suggest nor to say that North Carolina is doing its full duty in behalf of the education of Negroes within its borders. The most that can be said is that some progress has been made in providing equality in education for a million persons of this group in the State as has been pledged in North Carolina's constitution. It is believed that we can confidently look forward to a time not very far into the future when that goal will be achieved.

II. Leadership and co-operation of Negroes in the total effort to provide equality of educational opportunities, and to help make North Carolina a satisfactory State in which to live.

1. This leadership is well trained by education and experience. Eight thousand, including public school teachers and principals, college personnel, and others in similar occupations are college graduates except a small number of teachers who have between three and four years of college. More than one thousand are graduating from four-year accredited colleges within the State each year. About one-third of all these persons (8,000) have some graduate training ranging from a summer term to a doctorate. As pointed out in this paper, more than 5,000 graduates are coming out of accredited high schools each year. Approximately 53,835 high school students have graduated since 1930, fifteen years ago.

2. What is the attitude of North Carolina Negroes to the education of their children? All of the data given in the preceding statements, and particularly that on pages 454-5 in the story about Rosenwald school buildings, indicate their keenness of desire on this matter. They gave then out of their small incomes two-thirds of a million dollars to assure better schools for their children. In this, and in every other way possible, Negroes have worked with State and local officials whether it is elementary, high school, or college and university advantages they desire. The State Teachers' Association, with more than 5,854 paid members, has a Legislative Committee which is invited to appear before the State Board of Education, the Budget Bureau, and Legislative Committees which deal with public education, appropriations, and finance. When it is necessary, as it frequently is, they seek opportunities to confer with the Governor and other state officials and with the various groups named above. They are received with the same courtesy and respect which are accorded to other groups and individuals.

3. It is not possible to narrow the discussion from large bodies of people or smaller groups to individuals except per-

haps in a few instances: a. One outstanding educational leader occasionally speaks to the people of the state over the radio. This is usually about Negro education, or certain other problems which affect Negroes, sometimes adversely. Many leading white people are informed when these radio talks are to be given, and requested to indicate if the subject discussed was well-timed, and appropriate. He receives many replies, most of them congratulatory. In this way, he has aided the cause of Negro education as well as race relations to a marked degree. b. Another, head of one of the largest business enterprises for Negroes in the country employs six hundred people, most of whom it is unstood are required to be college graduates. He serves by appointment of the Governor or other prominent officials on a number of important boards and committees.

4. Dozens, even hundreds, of other younger and very able persons both men and women, are always ready to respond to calls for service in promoting the cause of education, or general health and public welfare services, even when it may mean some extra expense to themselves, and much hard work without honorarium or extra compensation. Finally, the two and a half million white people, and the one million Negroes in North Carolina, both seem to have pride and great satisfaction in the fact that they have learned, to some degree at least, how to live together in a Southern State in peace with good will toward each other, with increasing opportunities for working and serving together, and with a considerable measure of satisfaction and contentment.

North Carolina people know that they have much to do to correct inequalities and overcome prejudice in order to become a genuinely democratic State. However, they feel that they are travelling in the right direction, and are going at a reasonably satisfactory speed.

The excitement of teaching comes from the fact that one is teaching a subject one loves to individuals who are worth more than all the money in the world.—WILLIAM LYON PHELPS

NC 236.1 County Training Schools
1915-1919

BOX 116 FOLDER 1046

GEB

Superintendent of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

DEPARTMENT OF RURAL ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS
L. C. BROGDEN
N. C. NEWBOLD
STATE AGENTS

J. Y. JOYNER, SUPERINTENDENT

RECEIVED JAN 4 1915 GENERAL FUND

January 1, 1915.

NE 2361

Dr. Wallace Buttrick,
17 Battery Place,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Buttrick:

While we were at the Hampton Conference in November, you asked that we submit to you some estimates showing about what equipment for industrial work should be supplied for successful work in our county teacher-training schools, also for a statement concerning the Home-Makers Club work. I very much regret that I have been compelled to delay submitting these estimates to you until now. I am writing you, under separate cover, a personal statement which in a measure at least will explain the cause of this delay. I am enclosing herewith the following matter:

First. Estimates of supplies needed for doing successful work in our county training schools. The list includes:

a. Tools needed for manual training work.
b. Equipment for cooking and serving.
c. Equipment for sewing.
d. Equipment for laundry work.
e. List of garden tools.
f. List of supplies for farm experiments.

Also an estimate of the cost of building a teacher's cottage on the ground of the county training schools.

I am sure you will understand and appreciate the advantage of having this teacher's home. In the first place, it would enable the county authorities to secure a better man for principal. Further it will make it possible to have garden and farm work continued on the school property the year round with some one there all the time to supervise it. I very much hope that you and your Board will deem it wise to make appropriations for the equipment indicated and for the erection of this cottage.

At this time we have in North Carolina three of these county training schools--one at Smithfield in Johnston County, one at Stonewall in Pamlico County and one at Method in Wake County--which receive excellent support from local and county

Superintendent of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

DEPARTMENT OF RURAL ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS
L. C. BROGDEN
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J. Y. JOYNER, SUPERINTENDENT

authorities and $500 from the Slater Fund annually for current expenses. In addition to these three now in operation, there are three others which Dr. Dillard has partly promised to aid next year as follows: Powellsville in Bertie County;
Parmele in Martin County;
Burgaw in Pender County.

Second. I am submitting a summary of work done by the Home-Makers Club Agents the past summer. This work was considered very successful by county superintendents and the supervisors. Some supervisors wrote that through their efforts in this direction they had been able to reach the people in the homes better than in any other way, particularly when they began actual demonstrations in canning in the homes. From my own standpoint, I regard it among the very best work that we have undertaken. We are anxious to continue it next spring and summer.

Third. I am enclosing an outline, showing our plan for uniting several counties for successful institute or summer school work. Under present conditions in our State, the amount that an individual county can appropriate for this work is so small that very little of practical value can be done in the institutes. By uniting several counties we were able the past summer to get much better teacher-training work done. The several counties, of course, made their small appropriations and seweral joined together, making it possible to employ better instructors and to continue the institute for a sufficient length of time to do some real work. You will observe that the plan as arranged shows about twenty-two centers arranged to include all of our one hundred counties. Such centers are selected as, we think, can furnish the necessary equipment in buildings, manual training and domestic science apparatus, etc., for the benefit of the teachers who attend. The plan, I enclose, of course, is subject to change. It is the first draft of our plan made the last summer. If we can continue to develop this plan, an average of ten or fifteen institutes or summer schools would be conducted each year, continuing from three to six weeks at each place. If we can secure $1,000 to $2,000 from some source to aid in this work, we can use such an appropriation as a means towards getting the county superintendents to

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W.B.# 3.

cooperate more and more in helping us develop these union institutes throughout the State. I am submitting this idea for your consideration, believing you will find, upon investigation, that great service can be rendered by making a small appropriation at least to such work in our Southern States.

All of these matters are respectfully submitted.

With best wishes, I am,

Very sincerely,

N. C. Newbold

State Agent Rural Schools.

enc.
NCN-B

NC 236.1

January 4, 1915.

Mr. N. C. Newbold,
Department of Education,
Raleigh, N. C.

Dear Mr. Newbold:-

I have your letter of January 1, containing estimates regarding equipment that might be needed for industrial work in county teacher-training schools. This will have Mr. Flexner's careful attention in connection with his plans for the coming year.

Cordially yours,

WALLACE BUTTRICK

COURSE OF STUDY.

SMITHFIELD TRAINING SCHOOL, JOHNSTON COUNTY.

(Note--The following outline was made while on a half day's visit to the school. It represents what is actually being done. The pages given represent work completed to March 22, 1915. N. C. Newbold.)

I. First Grade.

Miss Mamie Wright, Teacher.

1. Phonics--drill three to five times a week.

2. Reading.

A Division read Haliburton Primer, Graded Classics I.
B Division read Haliburton Primer, Graded Classics I, page 45.

3. Writing--blackboard and seat work.

4. Drawing-- " " " "

5. Language--conversation lessons, story telling, copying.

6. Dramatization--class has dramatized Red Riding Hood, Three Bears, Chicken Little, etc.

7. Spelling--words from reader spelled orally and copied.

II. Second Grade.

Miss Ida L. Europe, Teacher.

1. Phonics--drill three times a week.

2. Reading.

A Division Graded Classics II, page 152.
B Division Graded Classics I, page 128.

3. Spelling--teacher makes word list from readers.

4. Number work--Milne's Book I is followed (in hands of teacher only).

5. Writing--board and seat work.

6. Drawing-- " " " "

7. Language--conversation lessons, copying and story telling.

III. Third Grade.

Miss L. B. Wescott, Teacher.

1. Reading--
   (a) Graded Classics III Reader, page 193, re-reading.
   (b) Heart of Oak III, page 40.

2. Arithmetic--Milne's I, page 81.

3. Spelling--Reed's Primary, page 73.

4. Language--With Pencil and Pen, page 31.

5. Writing--Berry's Copy II.

6. Drawing--Prang's Progressive II.

7. Phonics--frequent drills.

8. Miscellaneous--teacher gives talks on history, sanitation, hygiene, etc.

IV. Fourth Grade (B).

Miss L. B. Wescott, Teacher.

1. Reading--Baker and Carpenter IV, page 153.

2. Arithmetic--Milne's I, page 56.

3. Language--Hyde's I, page 59.

4. Spelling--Reed's Primary, page 111.

5. Geography--Dodge's Primary, page 69.

6. Primer of Hygiene, Ritchie-Caldwell, page 128.

7. Writing--Berry's Copy IV.

8. Drawing--Prang's Progressive IV.

V. Fourth Grade (A).

Miss Bertie Sowell, Teacher.

1. Reading--Baker and Carpenter IV, page 179.

2. Arithmetic--Milne's I, page 148.

3. Language--Hyde's I, page 62.

4. Geography--Dodge's Primary, page 83.

5. Spelling--Reed's Primary, page 110.

6. Writing--no books used.

7. Drawing--no books used.

VI. Fifth Grade.

Miss Bertie Sowell, Teacher.

1. Arithmetic--Milne's II, page 130.
2. Language--Hyde's I, completed and reviewing, page 132.
3. Geography--Dodge's Primary, completed and reviewing, page 162.
4. Primer of Sanitation, Ritchie, page 150.
5. Spelling--Reed's Word Lessons, page 120.
6. History--U.S., White's Beginner, page 97, re-reading.
7. Reading--no books used.
8. Writing--" " "
9. Drawing--" " "

VII. Sixth Grade.

Mr. J. W. Byrd, Teacher.

1. Arithmetic--Milne's II, page 214.
2. Language--Essential Studies in English, page 96.
3. History--U.S., Our Republic, completed and reviewing, page 131.
4. Geography--Dodge's Comparative, page 251.
5. Spelling--Reed's Word Lessons, page 138.
6. Primer of Sanitation, completed.
7. Reading--Brook's Story of Cotton, page 71.
8. Agriculture--Burkett, Stephens and Hill, page 150.
9. Writing--no books used.
10. Drawing--" " "

VIII. Seventh Grade.

Mr. J. W. Byrd, Teacher.

1. Arithmetic--Milne's III, page 215.
2. Language--Essential Studies in English, page 155.
3. Geography--Dodge's Comparative, page 251.

4. History--U.S., Our Republic, completed and reviewing, page 131.

5. Spelling--Reed's Word Lessons, page 138.

6. Primer of Sanitation, Ritchie, completed.

7. Civil Government, Peele, page 143.

8. Reading--Brook's Story of Cotton, page 71.

9. Agriculture--Burkett Stephens and Hill, page 150.

10. Writing--no books used.

11. Drawing--" " "

IX. Industrial Work.

Miss Amelia Roberts, Teacher.

1. Cooking--taught to all girls in 5th, 6th and 7th grades.

2. Sewing--
   (a) Plain sewing taught to all girls in 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th grades.
   (b) Embroidery taught in same grades.

3. Laundry work--some effort is made to teach this to the girls in 5th, 6th and 7th grades.

X. Music and Other Industrial Work.

Miss Bertha Fitts, Teacher.

In addition to teaching music in the school, this instructor gives lessons to girls in basketry.

As yet no industrial work has been provided for boys.

Note--Owing to the lateness of my arrival it was not possible to spend much time observing the actual work of teachers. I found all the grade rooms crowded except that of the principal. He had the sixth and seventh grades.

In the first and second grade rooms I was shown some very creditable drawing and written work. I observed the work of the third grade teacher (she also has the lower fourth grade) for a few minutes, and found that she is proceeding very satisfactorily.

The teacher of the upper fourth, and the fifth grade was dismissing when I reached her room. I was in the principal's room long enough to observe that he and his pupils are doing some thorough work in the essentials.

Of the industrial work I was able to see only the product of the sewing classes, and the class in basketry at work. The sewing already done makes an excellent showing. The basketry class of about ten girls was making some attractive baskets, using raffia and reed as materials.

I believe the school as a whole is doing good work, and that it is well on the way to successful service.

Note 2--This school is now laboring under two principal handicaps--

a. Overcrowded rooms.
b. Poor and insufficient seating.

Note 3--The imperative needs as I see them are:

a. Another teacher to aid in the grade work.
b. Better school desks.
c. Some definite industrial work for the boys.

State Agent Rural Schools.

March 22, 1915.

COURSE OF STUDY.

STONEWALL TRAINING SCHOOL, PAMLICO COUNTY.

(Note--The following outline was made while on a half day's visit to the school. It represents what is actually being done. The pages given represent work completed to March 24, 1915. N. C. Newbold.)

I. First Grade.

Miss McRae, Teacher.

1. Phonics--drill twice a day.
2. Reading--Graded Classics I, completed and reviewing.
3. Number-work--counting, copying numbers, simple combinations.
4. Language--copying, story telling, memorizing.
5. Writing--seat work.
6. Drawing--seat work.

Note--Observation. I heard , first, the phonics drill, which was very good, then the first reader class. Pupils were called to the rostrum and asked to give the subject of the lesson. The teacher asked a good many questions concerning the story of the lesson, which was The Three Bears. The pupils answered very slowly at first but after a while by the persistency of the teacher considerable interest was developed. The actual reading done by the pupils was fairly good. Two criticisms I would make are: first, there was too much mass or collective teaching and not enough individual work; and, second, longer time than was necessary was given to this recitation, i.e.,in comparison with what was done.

II. Second Grade.

Mrs. A. W. Wethington, Teacher.

1. Reading--Graded Classics II, page 152.
2. Arithmetic--Milne's I, page 47.
3. Language--oral discussions, copying, etc.
4. Writing--Berry's Copy Book I.
5. Drawing--Prang's Progressive I.
6. Spelling--Reed's Primary, page 66.
7. This class also has frequent phonics drills.

III. Third Grade.

Mrs. A. W. Wethington, Teacher.

1. Reading--Graded Classics III, page 185.
2. Spelling--Reed's Primary, page 71.
3. Arithmetic--Milne's I, page 76.
4. Language--copying, conversation lessons, etc.
5. Writing--Berry's Book I.
6. Drawing--Prang's Book I.
7. Phonics drills--frequently.

Note--Mrs. Wethington was out of school on account of illness. Hence, I could not observe her work.

IV. Fourth Grade.

Mrs. Geo. W. Speller, Teacher.

1. Reading--Baker & Carpenter IV, page 163.
2. Arithmetic--Milne's I, page 140.
3. Language--Hyde's I, page 39.
4. Spelling--Reed's Word Lessons, page 54.
5. Geography--Dodge's Primary, page 61.
6. Hygiene--Ritchie-Caldwell Primer, page 81.
7. Writing--no copy books used.
8. Drawing--no books used.

Both subjects, however, are taught.

V. Fifth Grade.

Mrs. Geo. W. Speller, Teacher.

1. Reading--Baker & Carpenter V, page 93.
2. Arithmetic--Milne's II, page 60.
3. Language--same as fourth grade.
4. Geography--" " " "
5. Spelling-- " " " "
6. Hygiene-- " " " "
7. Writing--no books used.
8. Drawing--" " "
9. Agriculture--Burkett, Stevens & Hill. This subject is also taught practically on the school grounds where demonstration crops are planted.

Note--I observed this teacher's work in spelling, and found that the subject was well taught. The lesson was too long for careful study of words, but the pupils had evidently studied the lesson well. The teacher required the words to be spelled orally and also required sentences containing the words.

VI. Sixth Grade.

Mr. A. W. Wethington, Teacher.

1. Arithmetic--Milne's II, page 256.
2. History--Hill's North Carolina, page 208.
3. Geography--Dodge's Comparative, page 142.
4. Language--Essential Studies in English (Row, Peterson & Co.) page 69.
5. Spelling--Reed's Word Lessons, page 145.
6. Agriculture--Burkett, Stevens & Hill, page 182.
   Also practical work on school demonstration plots.
7. Sanitation--Ritchie, book completed.
8. Drawing--Prang's Progressive.
9. Writing--from copies but no book used.

VII. Seventh Grade.

Mr. A. W. Wethington, Teacher.

1. Arithmetic--Milne's II, page 256.
2. History--Our Republic, page 105 (for part of class)
   Hansell's U.S., page 182 (for other members of class)
3. Geography--Same as sixth grade.
4. Language-- " " " "
5. Spelling-- " " " "
6. Agriculture--" " " "
7. Sanitation--" " " "
8. Drawing-- " " " "
9. Writing-- " " " "

VIII. Eighth Grade.

Mr. A. W. Wethington, Teacher.

1. Arithmetic--Milne's III, page 295.
2. Peele's Civil Government.
3. Geography--Same as seventh grade.
4. History-- " " " "
5. Language-- " " " "
6. Spelling-- " " " "
7. Agriculture--" " " "
8. Sanitation--" " " "
9. Drawing-- " " " "
10. Writing-- " " " "

Note--For lack of time I did not have an opportunity to observe this instructor's work, though he is regarded by the County Superintendent as a good teacher. My chief criticism is that he is attempting to teach too many grades together in the same text-books and in the same classes.

IX. Industrial Work.

Mr. Geo. W. Speller and Mrs. Geo. W. Speller, Instructors.

As yet this school has very little equipment for industrial work. However, considerable work has been done in agriculture, gardening; more, in fact, than in any one of the schools. Some work has also been done in sewing, and some effort is put forth to teach broom-making. This school will undoubtedly do excellent work when it has adequate equipment.

State Agent Rural Schools.

March 24, 1915.

COURSE OF STUDY--METHOD TRAINING SCHOOL,

WAKE COUNTY.

(Note--The following outline was made while on a half day's visit to the school. It represents what is actually being done. The pages given represent work completed to March 19, 1915. N. C. Newbold.)

I. First Grade.

Miss Tolie Faulk, Teacher.

1. Reading--Howell's Primer.
   A Division 95 pages.
   B Division 65 "
   C Division just beginning.

2. Phonics--Drill each morning.

3. Numbers--counting to 100(forward and backward)daily.

4. Writing--copying, blackboard and seat work (daily).

5. Drawing--from copy, daily.

6. Clay modeling, daily. Pupils discovered some clay near the school which they use, and which serves the purpose very well.

(Note--I observed one of the first reader classes recite, and it was a live, interesting class. The teacher has good control of both herself and her pupils.)

II. Second Grade.

Miss Tolie Faulk, Teacher.

1. Reading--Graded Classics, Second Reader, read through once and re-reading at page 78.

2. Phonics--drill each morning.

3. Spelling--Reed's Primary, page 38.

4. Numbers--counting and simple combinations (following State Course of Study).

5. Writing--Berry's Copy Book No. I. Also board and seat work.

6. Drawing--from copy.

7. Clay modeling with first grade. Additional work both grades--
   a. Nature study.
   b. Singing twice a day.
   c. Memory gems.
   d. Story telling.

III. Third Grade.

Miss Hendrick, Teacher.

1. Reading--Graded Classics, Third Reader.
   A Division completed book and reviewing.
   B Division completed book and re-reading at page 20.

2. Arithmetic--Milne's Book I.
   A Division page 100.
   B Division page 68.

3. Spelling--Reed's Primary.
   A Division page 117.
   B Division page 109.

4. Language--conversation lessons, copying and dictation.

5. Talks on hygiene and sanitation.

6. Phonics--daily drill.

7. Writing--Berry's Copy Book, II.

8. Drawing--Prang's Progressive Series, I.

(Note--In this room I observed the spelling class recite. The teacher's work was above that of the average. She was not satisfied to have just mere oral or written spelling, but there was a drill on the work. The lesson was well conducted.)

IV. Fourth Grade.

1. Reading--Baker & Carpenter Fourth Reader. page 256.

2. Arithmetic--Milne's First Book, page 157.

3. Geography--Dodge's Primary, page 89.

4. Primer of Hygiene by Ritchie and Caldwell, reviewing page 19.

(Note--This subject is taught by Dr. J. C. Plummer, a reputable colored physician, of Raleigh, who gives lectures in it twice a week.)

5. Spelling--no text book, using word lists from reading and literature.

6. Language--Hyde's Book I, page 105.

7. Writing--Berry's Copy Book IV, 3 times a week.

8. Drawing--Prang's Series I, page 26.

V. Fifth Grade.

1. Reading--Baker & Carpenter Fifth Reader, page 131.

2. Arithmetic--Milne's Book II, page 61.

3. Geography--Dodge's Primary, completed book, reviewing now page 53.

4. Primer of Hygiene (same as in fourth grade).

5. Spelling--word list as in fourth grade.

6. Language--Hyde's Book I, page 105.

7. Writing--same as in fourth grade.

8. Drawing-- " " " " " .

VI. Sixth Grade.

1. Reading--Heart of Oak VI Reader, page 150.

2. Arithmetic--Milne's Book II, page 143.

3. Geography--Dodge's Comparative, page 57.

4. Primer of Hygiene (same as in fourth and fifth grades).

5. Language--Hyde's Book I, page 105.

6. Spelling--word list as in fourth and fifth grades.

7. Writing--same as in fourth and fifth grades.

8. Drawing-- " " " " " " .

Note--The fourth, fifth and sixth grades all sit in the room of the principal, Chas. N. Hunter. Practically all of their text-book work is done under him. His pupils go to the industrial class room for that work. I observed the work in the principal's room for nearly an hour and a half. He had two reading classes, a drill in phonics, and taught his pupils a memory gem from the board in that time. All of his work was good.

While practically all of his pupils are young, he is doing some work that will be helpful to those of them who become teachers, particularly in his methods in teaching reading. His organization is weak in a few places. This will be taken up directly with the County Superintendent and corrected.

VII. Industrial Work.

The daily program shows what is being done. It follows:

Daily Program. Miss R. L. Pride, Teacher.

		grade.	
Monday	10:45--12:15	3 & 4	Sewing.
	1:45--3:00	7	
Tuesday	10:45--12:00	3	Cooking.
	1:45-- 3:00	5	
Wednesday	10:45--12:00	3 & 4	Cooking.
	1:45-- 3:00	7	
Thursday	10:45--12:00	3	Cooking.
	1:45-- 3:00	5	Sewing.
Friday	8:45--10:30	4, 5 & 6	
	10:45--12:30	3	Boys.
	1:00-- 3:00	2	Cooking.

Note-- This department is fairly well equipped with cooking and sewing apparatus. There is as yet no equipment for manual training. The teacher is well qualified for her work, and is endeavoring to give the boys some work also. The older boys are learning to make shuck mats. I found ten of them in the room when I was there. All seemed interested and said they liked the work. Cooking is taught to all the girls in the school, beginning with the second grade up. Sewing is taught to all, beginning with the third grade and up. The pupils bring the material for their sewing work and also part of that used in cooking. Part of the cooking material, however, is bought and paid for by entertainments given by pupils and teachers. The women teachers in the school have organized a woman's club. It meets at the school Friday afternoons from four to six. Cooking, sewing, etc. is taught to the women just as the same things are taught to the pupils during the day. The number attending these meetings is increasing each week.

On the whole this school is doing very good work. All four of the teachers are well qualified and are doing good teaching as mentioned above. There are a few weaknesses in the organization and the arrangement of the daily program. These we shall all hope to correct as early as possible.

State Agent Rural Schools.

March 19, 1915.

SUGGESTED EQUIPMENT FOR INDUSTRIAL WORK IN COUNTY TEACHER-TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR NEGROES.

1. Tools for Manual Training Department.

A. Individual Set for Pupil.

1	Hand Saw, Distons #7 Crosscut 22" 10 pts.....	$ 1.13
1	" " " #12 Rip " 7 "	1.75
1	" " " #5"Back 12" long.....	1.34
1	Iron pad keyhole saw # 10.....	.18
1	Adze Eye Claw Hammer # 1 1/2.....	.44
1	Steel Carpenter's Square #50.....	.50
1	Try Square 6" blade Stanley's.....	.20
1	Sliding T. Bevel #25, 8".....	.20
1	Baley's Adj. Wood Plane #28.....	1.30
1	" " " " #27.....	1.21
1	" " Block " #113.....	.83
1	Socket Firmer Chisel #35, 3/4".....	.36
1	" " " 1/2".....	.30
1	" " " 1/4".....	.27
1	Goodel Hay rachet Brace 8".....	1.75
1	Ford's Auger Bit 3/4".....	.25
1	" " " 5/8".....	.24
1	" " " 1/2".....	.23
1	" " " 3/8".....	.18
1	" " " 1/4".....	.18
1	Champ Sc. Drivers 6" Rd. Blade.....	.23
1	Shingling Hatchet, Hammond's # 2.....	.50
1	Hickory Mallet # 4.....	.12
1	India Oil Stone Unmounted.....	.25
1	Drawing Knife #50.....	.90
1	Iron Clamp #12.....	.11
1	Nail Set H. S. & Co. 1/8".....	.10
1	Manual Training School Bench #J (To be made by boys).....	
1	Marking Gauge #77.....	.50
	Total.....	$15.55

B. General List to be Used in Common.

1	"Seneca Falls" Speed Lathes St. F.....	$67.00	(about)
1	Union Combination Saw Table # 5.....	75.00	(about)
1	Grindstone Wooden Frame #2.....	6.25	
8	Sliding T. Bevels #25, 10".....	1.67	
6	Marking & Mortice Gauges #77.....	2.70	
1	Pr. Winged Dividers #50, L2".....	.36	
1	" Pencils Holders Excelsior.....	.13	
1	Countersink Gimlet Bit #2, 7/32".....	.13	
1	Set Goodell #108 Automatic Drill Bits.....	.35	
1	Pr. Starretts Calipers #38, 12".....	1.31	
1	Pr. Comb Fliers B. & S. Nickel Plated 6".....	.90	
1	Stanley Mitre Box #358.....	10.14	
1	Saw Set Moral's #95.....	.80	
1	Baley's Adj. Wood Plane #31.....	1.47	
1	" " " " #35.....	1.27	
		$169.48	

	Amount forwarded.....	$169.48
1	Stanley's Improved Rabbit Plane #192.....	.87
1	Stanley's Adj. Circular Plane #113.....	2.00
1	" Cabinet Maker's Scraper #85.....	1.50
1	Bead Plane #321, 1/4".....	.45
1	Center Bead Plane #222, 1/4".....	.54
1	Bracket Saw.....	.75
5	Hand Screws 6" jaws.....	2.00
5	" " 10" "	2.50
1	5 ft. Bar Clamp.....	1.25
1	Jointer 24" Iron Stock Corrugated Bottom,....	3.25
2	Spirit Levels.....	1.50
1	Set Carving Tools.....	3.00
2	Saw Vices.....	1.00
1	Doz. Saw Files.....	1.00
1	Set Gimlet Bits.....	.75
8	Manual Training Benches--lumber and vices for these.....(about)	40.00
1	Set Auger Bits (13 to set).....	4.00
1	Sloyd Knife.....	.40
6	Additional Nail Hammers.....	3.00
2	Hatchets.....	1.80
12	Box Wood Pocket Rules.....	1.00
2	Oil Cans.....	.50
2	Axes.....	1.50
1	Forge.....	10.00
		$254.04

I recommend that six individual sets of tools and one general set be furnished to each county training school. The cost will be about:

a.	6 Sets for individual students at $15.55.....	$93.30
b.	1 Set general tools.....	254.04
	Total.	$347.34

This includes two large items:

a.	Speed Lathe about	$67.00
b.	Combination Saw Table about	75.00
		$142.00

Omitting these the general set of tools will cost $112.04, making the total cost for six individual sets and the general set $205.34.

Cooking Outfit.

1. For Individual Student's Work.

6 utensil slates	1.25
6 glass meas. cups	.50
6 tin meas. cups	.30
6 #05 mixing bowls	1.25
3 #04 " "	.45
3 #01 " "	.30
6 salt and pepper shakers (alum.)	.30
6 egg whips	.30
6 knives (steel wood handles)	.50
6 forks (" " ")	.50
3 spatulas (steel wood handles)	.75
6 veg. knives (steel wood handles)	.60
6 tablespoons (nickle plate)	.90
6 teaspoons (" ")	.35
6 wooden spoons	.30
3 dover beaters	.30
3 cookie cutters	.15
12 scrub brushes (6 with handles / 6 without handles)	1.30
6 sieves (wooden handles)	.55
12 asbestos mats	.60
6 steel frying pans	.60
3 soap dishes	.30
2 double boilers	1.50
3 sauce pans (#14)	.60
3 dish pans	.90
3 oil stoves	2.25
6 sheet iron slates	1.50
	$21.10

Brought forward		$21.10

General Cooking Equipment.

1 Stove	(about)	$ 30.00
1 Majestic Range	or	50.00
1 pr. scales		1.00
1 fireless cooker (homemade)		1.00
2 steel frying pans		1.00
1 dipper		.20
2 large preserving kettles		1.50
6 stools		3.50
1 pan and frying basket		.75
1 tea kettle		.80
4 baking sheets		1.00
6 cake pans		1.20
9 pie pans		.90
2 coffee pots		.80
2 teapots		.40
6 rolling pins		.60
1 fire shovel		.20
1 poker		.20
6 large glass jars		1.50
12 small glass jars (spices)		1.80
3 #08 mix bowls		1.20
1 potato masher		.25
3 large knives		1.50
1 can opener		.10
6 cake racks		.60
1 waste basket		.35
3 muffin pans (8)		.60
2 lemon squeezers (glass)		.20
		$72.55
		$93.65

Brought forward.....		$93.65
2 large double boilers.....	$ 1.60	
1 food chopper.....	1.25	
2 soap shakers.....	.20	
1 collander.....	.25	
1 potato ricer.....	.60	
3 waiters (tin).....	.75	
1.Large work table		
2.Supply tables (small)		
3.Lumber for these and for cupboards or cabinet, all of which can be made by boys and instructor, will cost about.....	20.00	24.65
Total cooking equipment(if range is bought)		$118.30

If stove is bought it will be about $98.30.

Note-One good canning outfit should be added to the above list.

Dining Room and Serving.

1 dining table (fumed oak).....	$ 14.00	
8 chairs to match.....	12.00	
1 table cloth (3 yds.).....	3.00	
1 doz. napkins.....	3.00	
1 silence cloth (2 1/2yds.).....	1.87	
Dish towels and cloths.....	3.00	
Dishes:		
12 plates.....	1.20	
12 bread and butters.....	1.20	
12 glasses.....	.50	
2 veg. dishes (large).....	.50	
12 tea plates.....	1.20	
12 cups and saucers.....	1.20	
2 jelly dishes.....	.20	
12 forks (nickle plate).....	.50	$43.37

Brought forward.....		$43.37
12 knives (nickle plate).....	$ .50	
24 teaspoons.....	1.20	
3 tablespoons.....	.30	
12 glass desert saucers.....	.60	
1 glass desert bowl.....	.10	
12 cereal saucers.....	.60	
1 cereal dish.....	.10	
1 sugar bowl.....	.10	
1 cream pitcher.....	.10	
1 large platter.....	.25	
1 small platter.....	.10	3.95
		$47.32

Sewing Equipment.

1.	One large cutting table,(to be made by boys) about	$10.00
2.	Two good sewing machines (all attachments).....	50.00
3.	Twelve chairs.....	9.00
4.	Eight small sewing tables at $.50..... (to be made by boys)	4.00
5.	Twelve pairs of scissors at 35¢.....	4.20
6.	Twelve papers of needles at 5¢.....	.60
7.	2 doz. thimbles at $1.20.....	2.40
8.	2 doz. papers pins at 50¢.....	1.00
9.	1 ten yd. bolt soft bleached cotton muslin for class samples as models, etc.....about	1.00
10.	2 doz. spools thread, mixed numbers.....	1.00
11.	1 pair large cutting scissors for teacher.....	1.25
12.	One medium size dress form for class work...about	5.00
13.	One large mirror for fitting purposes (full length)	10.00
14.	One fitting screen.....	3.00
15.	Six button-hole scissors.....	2.00
16.	2 doz. tape measures.....	1.00
17.	2 bust forms--one large and one small-.....	10.00
	Total	$115.40

Laundry Equipment.

1.	Three large tubs	$ 3.50
2.	Wash bench	1.25
3.	Rubbing board	.50
4.	Wringer	5.00
5.	Two boilers at $4.50	9.00
6.	3 doz. clothes sticks (to be made)	1.00
7.	2 pails at 75¢	1.50
8.	1 large dipper	.35
9.	1 enamel dish pan	1.00
10.	1 sauce pan, 6 qt., enamel	.35
11.	1 sauce pan for soap solution	.25
12.	1 case knife	.12
13.	1 large wooden spoon	.05
14.	1 ironing board	1.25
15.	1 bosom board	.50
16.	1 sleeve board	.50
17.	1 ironing stand	.05
18.	1 ironing holder of asbestos	.05
19.	Beeswax or paraffin	.05
20.	2 sad irons, 8 lbs	.80
21.	2 " " 6 "	.60
22.	1 set of 3 irons with detachable handles.	.98
23.	1 gas or alcohol iron	.95
24.	1 clothes basket	.75
25.	1 clothes line	.75
26.	100 clothes pins	.10
27.	1 whist broom for sprinkling	.25
28.	2 clothes pin aprons	.40
29.	1 fringe brush	.50
		$32.35

Brought forward.....		$32.35
30. 1 dropper-taking out stains.....	$ .05	
31. 1 soft brush.....	.30	
32. 1 flannel bag (to be made)		
33. 1 blanket for board.....	1.00	
34. Cotton for cover board.....	.10	
35. Flannel for ironing embroidery.....	.60	2.05
Total.....		$34.40

Tools and Equipment for Gardening.

1. Two iron age garden cultivators	$ 5.00
2. Six weeding hoes at 40¢	2.40
3. Six rakes at 50¢	3.00
4. Six shovels (3 long handles / 3 short handles) at 80¢	4.80
5. Three spades at 75¢	2.25
6. Six axes at 85¢	5.10
7. One plow	2.00
8. One disc harrow	25.00
9. Two wheelbarrows at $2.00	4.00
10. One set plow harness	8.00
11. One set mason's tools	3.40
12. Three pitch forks at $1.00	3.00
Total	$67.95

In addition to the above Pamlico County Training School at Stonewall is asking for:

8 grubbing hoes at 75¢	$6.00
8 bush axes at 90¢	7.20
	$13.20

Two or three acres of their land is in woods and must be cleared.

List of Apparatus and Supplies for Prof. G. F. Warren's Elements of Agriculture or Burkett, Stevens and Hill's Elements of Agriculture.

(Books used in North Carolina.)

Babcock Milk Tester, 4 Bottle Machine complete	$5.50	
Budding Knife	.50	
Pruning Shears	.60	
Balance Platform	2.00	
Set of weights 1 lb. to 1/2 oz.	1.25	
Spring balance 25 lbs	1.25	
Tape measure 40 ft. linen leather case	.85	
Dissecting microscope	2.25	
Book blue litmus paper	.06	
Book red litmus paper	.06	
Bladder	.16	
100 C.C. graduate	.65	
12 pt. fruit jars	1.50	
12 qt. fruit jars	1.65	
6 tumblers	.38	
6 Argand lamp chimneys	.38	
1 lb. copper sulphate	.15	
1 lb. Paris Green	.25	
1 lb. sulphur flour	.10	
1 lb. arsenate of lead	.25	
1 lb. of lime	.02	
1 lb. of Resin	.10	
1 lb. Tallow	.10	
1 Ball No. 18 knitting cotton	.10	
25 lbs. acid sulphate	1.25	
25 lbs. rock sulphate	.75	$22.10

Brought forward		$22.10
5 lbs. bone meal	$ .25	
5 lbs. nitrate of soda	.35	
1 lb. ammonium sulphate	.10	
1 lb. potassium chloride	.10	
10 lbs. kornit	.30	
5 lbs. gypsum	.10	1.20
Total		$23.30

Recapitulation.

1. Manual training department	$205.34	or	$347.34
2. Cooking equipment	98.30	"	118.30
3. Dining room and serving	47.32	"	47.32
4. Sewing equipment	115.40	--	115.40
5. Laundry equipment	34.40	--	34.40
6. Garden tools	67.95	or	81.15
7. Farm supplies	23.30	--	23.30
	$592.01		$767.21

Teacher's Cottage.

A modern typical teacher's home, containing four to six rooms, can be built in any of the three counties for $800 to $1,000. One superintendent informs me that he can build a teacher's home large enough to accomodate the principal and his family and the other three or four teachers in his school for $900. This would pay for lumber, hardware, carpenter's work, painting and everything, and he says provide a home that would be a good model for the negroes in his county.

I would be delighted to secure an appropriation for the purpose of providing these teachers' homes at the county training schools. I believe the money would be well spent.

The total amount necessary to erect a teacher's home and furnish the equipment I have indicated above would be about $1,600 for each county.

Respectfully submitted,

N. C. Newbold

State Agent Rural Schools.

January 1, 1915.

PROPOSED UNION OF COUNTIES FOR TRAINING NEGRO TEACHERS IN INSTITUTES AND SUMMER SCHOOLS.

ne 336!

1. Center: State Normal School at Elizabeth City.

Counties.	Number of Teachers.
Camden	12
Chowan	24
Currituck	16
Dare	3
Gates	24
Pasquotank	24
Perquimans	27
Tyrrell	7
Washington	23
Total: Counties 9;	Teachers 160

2. Center: State Normal School at Fayetteville.

Counties.	Number of Teachers.
Bladen	50
Cumberland	56
Harnett	38
Hoke	20
Lee	20
Robeson	96
Sampson	53
Scotland	30
Total: Counties 8;	Teachers 363

3. Center: State Normal School at Winston-Salem,

Counties.	Number of Teachers.
Davidson	20
Davie	12
Forsyth	51
Stokes	9
Surry	14
Yadkin	9
Total: Counties 6;	Teachers 115

4. Center: Agricultural and Mechanical College, Greensboro.

Counties.	Number of Teachers.
Alamance	34
Caswell	37
Guilford	62
Randolph	25
Rockingham	44
Total: Counties 5;	Teachers 202

5. Center: Pamlico County Training School at Stonewall.

Counties.	Number of Teachers.
Carteret	6
Craven	44
Jones	24
Pamlico	21
Total: Counties 4;	Teachers 95

6. Center: Public School Building at Washington.

Counties.	Number of Teachers.
Beaufort	47
Hyde	20
Martin	33
Pitt	54
Total: Counties 4;	Teachers 154

7. Center: Public School Building at Goldsboro.

Counties.	Number of Teachers.
Duplin	47
Greene	24
Lenoir	33
Wayne	57
Total: Counties 4;	Teachers 161

8. Center: Gregory Institute at Wilmington.

Counties.	Number of Teachers.
New Hanover	36
Onslow	24
Pender	38
Total: Counties 3;	Teachers 98

9. Center: Johnston County Training School at Smithfield.

Counties.	Number of Teachers.
Johnston	44
Wilson	40
Total: Counties 2;	Teachers 84

10. Center: Whiteville Institute at Whiteville.

Counties.	Number of Teachers.
Brunswick	25
Columbus	40
Total: Counties 2;	Teachers 65

11. Center: St. Augustine School or Shaw University, Raleigh.

Counties.	Number of Teachers.
Chatham	37
Franklin	49
Wake	111
Total: Counties 3;	Teachers 197

12. Center: Bricks Industrial School at Bricks, N. C.

Counties.	Number of Teachers.
Edgecombe	44
Halifax	70
Nash	46
Northampton	54
Total: Counties 4;	Teachers 214

13. Center: Waters Institute at Winton.

Counties.	Number of Teachers.
Bertie	56
Hertford	47
Total: Counties 2;	Teachers 113

14. Center: Shelby Public School at Shelby.

Counties.	Number of Teachers.
Cleveland	28
Gaston	37
Lincoln	16
Rutherford	22
Total: Counties 4;	Teachers 103

15. Center: Wilkesboro Public School at Wilkesboro.

Counties.	Number of Teachers.
Alleghany	3
Ashe	9
Watauga	2
Wilkes	23
Total: Counties 4;	Teachers 37

16. Center: Hickory Public School at Hickory.

Counties.	Number of Teachers.
Avery	2
Burke	13
Catawba	21
Caldwell	16
Total: Counties 4;	Teachers 52

17. Center: Zion Industrial School at Wadesboro.

Counties.	Number of Teachers.
Alexander	8
Cabarrus	27
Iredell	37
Mecklenburg	86
Rowan	47
Stanly	11
Total: Counties 6;	Teachers 216

19. Center: Peabody Institute at Troy.

Counties.	Number of Teachers.
Montgomery	33
Moore	32
Total: Counties 2;	Teachers 65

20. Center: Hill Street Graded School, Asheville.

Counties.	Number of Teachers.
Buncombe	36
Cherokee	4
Clay	1
Graham	0
Haywood	4
Henderson	12
Jackson	4
Macon	4
Madison	4
Mitchell	2
McDowell	11
Polk	10
Swain	1
Transylvania	3
Yancey	2

Total: Counties 15; Teachers 98

21. Center: Henderson Industrial Institute, Henderson.

Counties.	Number of Teachers.
Granville	40
Vance	31
Warren	48

Total: Counties 3; Teachers 119

22. Center: Public School Building at Durham.

Counties.	Number of Teachers.
Durham	46
Orange	26
Person	33

Total: Counties 3; Teachers 105

Superintendent of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

DEPARTMENT OF RURAL ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS
L. C. BROGDEN
N. C. NEWBOLD
STATE AGENTS

J. Y. JOYNER, SUPERINTENDENT

January 23, 1915.

ne 236.1

Mrs. C. Hawkins Brown,
Sedalia, N. C.

Dear Madam:

I have just received your letter of January 20th, and I am writing to Mr. Foust to make an appointment with him for the purpose of discussing the whole matter. As soon as I see him and possibly some members of his Board, I shall write to Dr. Buttrick for you.

Wishing you continued success in the undertaking, I am,

Very truly,

N. C. Newbold

State Agent Rural Schools.

NCN-B

Office of
y Superintendent of Education
Guilford County
Thos. R. Foust, Superintendent
Greensboro, N. C.

COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION:
W. T. WHITSETT, PH. D., CHAIRMAN, WHITSETT
C. H. IRELAND, GREENSBORO
J. VAN LINDLEY, POMONA

Jan. 22, 1915.

Mrs. C. Hawkins Brown,

Sedalia, N. C.

Dear Madam:

I am glad to get your letter this morning and also the letter which Mr. Newbold has written you. My suggestion is that as soon as the Legislature takes action with teference to the recommendation of Mr. Newbold and the State Department of Education with reference to the establishment of training schools, we then take the matter up.

Although Mr. Newbold states in his letter to you that it is not necessary to have any special legislation, and that the matter is entirely in the hands of the Board of Education, I am not sure that he is right in this. I am rather of the opinion that some special legislation is necessary, and I hope that Mr. Newbold is shaping this matter up with the Legislature.

You will notice that he says that there is no State help at present for such schools, but that he is asking the Legislature to make an appropriation. If the Legislature acts favorably on this suggestion we can then take it up definitely under the law which is passed.

If you have any other suggestions to make at this time I shall be glad to have them for consideration.

Yours very truly,

Thos. R. Foust

County Superintendent.

NC 236.1

February 11, 1915.

Hon. J. Y. Joyner
State Department of Education
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Joyner:-

Acting under your instructions, Mr. Newbold has had some conference and correspondence with us on the subject of helping to equip some county training schools for Negro teachers. At its last meeting, the Board placed at the disposal of the secreteries a modest sum for experiments in this direction. We are now ready to act on applications of this nature. In reference to the schools which Mr. Newbold is desirous of assisting, we should like to know attendance by grades as nearly as possible, number of teachers, amount and sources of support, number and character of buildings. Any other information which would help us to get a clear conception of the value of the school would also be timely. We should further like your judgment as to the minimum sum required for necessary equipment in each instance.

Very sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

NC 256.1

Wake County
Superintendent of Public Instruction
Raleigh, N. C.

COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION

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E. B. CROW

ZEBULON JUDD, SUPERINTENDENT
EDITH ROYSTER, ASSISTANT SUPT.

February

Twenty-fifth

1915

Mr. N. C. Newbold,
State Agent Rural Schools,
Raleigh, N.C.

My dear Mr. Newbold:-

I have your letter of the 18th inst., asking for certain information concerning our Negro County Training School at Method, and replying will answer your questions seriatim.

1. Attendance:

First grade 74, Second grade 11, Third grade 42,
Fourth grade 21, Fifth grade 13, Sixth grade 2

2. Number and character of teachers:

(a) Number teachers.....4

(b) Name, training and experience of each:

Charles N. Hunter:
Graduate of Johnson High School
Attended University of South Carolina one year
Institutes attended:
Hampton Normal and Industrial Institute, 1902
A. and M. College, Greensboro, 1898
St. Augustine's School, 1912
An unusually capable man with a number of years' successful experience

Telis L. Faulk:
Graduate of Hampton Institute, Va.
Highly recommended

Rebecca L. Pride:
Graduate of Lynchburg High School
Graduate of Teachers' Training School, Cheyney, Pa.
Normal and domestic science course, with ten weeks of actual teaching. Highly recommended

Wake County
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Raleigh, N. C.

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Mary F. Hendrick:
Graduate of St. Augustine's School
Attended two institutes in Warren County
for ten days each. Highly recommended

3. Amount and sources of school support:

(a)	State appropriation.....	$ 88.00	
(b)	County apportionment.....	392.00	
(c)	Special taxes.....	600.00	
(d)	Slater Fund.....	500.00	
(e)	School Improvement League and school farm.....	150.00	(This is about the average annual amount)
	Total.....	$1,730.00	

4. Building and equipment:

(a) Building, - One building, four rooms, wooden, shingle roof, painted, in good repair.

(b) Equipment. - Three rooms equipped with patent desks, maps, blackboards, floor heater. One room fairly well equipped for the teaching of domestic science. Equipment includes 1 sewing machine, 1 heating stove, 1 cook stove, 16 individual oil stoves, 3 tables, 4 cooking tables, full equipment of kitchen furniture and cooking utensils, 1 set china. Cost over $250.00.

5. School site:

(a) Number acres.....4

(b) Condition: Land practically level, but too limited in area for any use other than playground and toilets.

(c) School farm. - Each year the community cultivates for the school two acres of land which are given rent-free by one of the school committeemen. One of the best farmers in the community acts as school farm superintendent, determining the methods and directing the work of the farm.

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EDITH ROYSTER, Assistant Supt.

Wake County
Superintendent of Public Instruction
Raleigh, N. C.

6. Area and property value of school district:

(a) Number square miles.....20

(b) Property value:

White.....	$197,841
Colored.....	38,410
Corporations...	294,299
Total.....	530,550

7. School census:

(a) Colored.....292
[(b) White.....149]

8. Number students enrolled:

(a) Resident....163
(b) Non-Resident 0

N O T E:

1. Present conditions:

(a) Building, equipment and ground. - (See 4 and 5 above)

(b) Teaching corps. - (See 2 above)

(c) Scope of work. - As seen from 1 above, we are carrying only six grades. Domestic science is taught by a thoroughly trained and capable teacher, working under the supervision of the County industrial supervisor. The only effort at normal training is through the example of good teaching. We should have had more grades this year, but for the fact that there was no demand.

(d) The community at present is not prepared to take care of non-resident students. Until the present year, the character of this school, in the main, was not far superior to that of the other Negro schools in the County. The teachers, except the principal, were not far above the average. This year, however, we have a very superior group of teachers.

2. Plan for new building:

We are organizing a campaign for a $10,000.00 school building for Method. We expect to raise $5,000.00 by voluntary subscription

Wake County
Superintendent of Public Instruction
Raleigh, N. C.

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E. B. CROW

ZEBULON JUDD, SUPERINTENDENT
EDITH ROYSTER, ASSISTANT SUPT.

and have the promise, upon securing this subscription, of a loan of $5,000.00 from the State. A good deal of preliminary work has already been done. Some twenty Negro schools in the County have already pledged to raise through their local school improvement leagues for this purpose this year, $25.00 each. We expect to press this matter until every one of the 59 Negro schools in the County makes a contribution. We are interesting the church leaders in Raleigh and throughout the County in this project. The School Improvement League at Method has already secured, through cash and subscription, $573.00. In addition, one of the school committeemen has pledged $500.00. The amount raised outside of the district, through cash and subscription, is $357.00.

3. Character of new school:

In the new school we plan for the following types of work:

(a) Elementary grade work: Consisting of the ordinary branches correlated as well as possible with the best adjustment that we can make to local needs and conditions.

(b) Secondary work: We expect to offer at least two grades above the elementary school. Other grades will be added when there is sufficient demand.

(c) Industrial work:

Domestic science: The plans for the new building, which have already been made, provide ample room for the effective teaching of domestic science, - kitchen, pantries, dining and sewing rooms - and thoroughly modern equipment for kitchen, dining room and for instruction in sewing.

Agriculture: We already have a pledge of ten acres of ground, in addition to the present school site, for purposes of agriculture. Instruction in agriculture will in large measure be of a practical nature, using the farm to work out and test each item of the instruction.

Shop work: We plan to teach in the school some simple work in manual training and farm carpentry, and expect to teach, in connection with the village blacksmith shop, some simple farm blacksmithing.

(d) Normal training: One of the greatest needs of our Negro schools in this County is better trained teachers. We shall not hope at Method to do anything great in this line. The best results we expect to achieve through the influence of example. For this reason

Wake County
Superintendent of Public Instruction
Raleigh, N. C.

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EDITH ROYSTER, ASSISTANT SUPT.

we have employed this year the very best teachers available for the funds which we had at our command. We shall of course do something through direct instruction in method of teaching and management.

4. The Method school district is the best community in Wake County to develop a school to meet the various demands of Negro life in this section. Method is four miles from Raleigh and easily accessible from all parts of the County. Method has a railroad station, two stores, a blacksmith shop, a garage, two churches, and the village population itself is altogether colored. The community has as high a moral record as any community in Wake County, regardless of race. The people are industrious and several families own their own farms. There is a high degree of educational zeal. Although there are no white people in the village, there are many white people within the bounds of the school district which contains a large white school. The finest spirit prevails between the two races.

I have the keenest interest in the development of the Negro schools of this County and am glad to say that the Negroes themselves throughout the County are putting forth much effort for the improvement of their schools.

We all deeply appreciate the interest which you have taken in the Method School and the help which has been extended through the Jeanes and Slater Funds. Any further aid you may be able to render, I am sure will be well placed for the advancement of Negro life and education. We shall be glad to have you visit our school at any time convenient to yourself.

Sincerely yours,

Edith Royster

Ass't. Superintendent.

OR

Jerick 1

Superintendent of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

DEPARTMENT OF RURAL ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS
L. C. BROGDEN
N. C. NEWBOLD
STATE AGENTS

J. Y. JOYNER, SUPERINTENDENT

March 18, 1915.

Dr. Abraham Flexner,
61 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Flexner:

Under Dr. Joyner's instruction I have secured the information which you request in your letter to him of February 11th. I am enclosing herewith copy of the list of questions I sent to the county superintendents in counties where there are negro county teacher training schools. I am also enclosing the replies received from these superintendents.

After a conference with Dr. Joyner I am recommending that funds be appropriated to the training schools for equipment as follows:

First. Smithfield, Johnston County.

1. For cooking equipment.....$100
2. For dining room equipment..... 40
3. For sewing equipment..... 100
4. For gardening tools..... 40
5. For manual training (now) equipment. 50

(We suggest that the above appropriation be made available at once if approved by you. We recommend a further appropriation of $200 to fully equip the manual training department when a suitable house is provided for this work.)

6. For Laundry equipment..... 35

365.00

Second. Method, Wake County.

1. For additional cooking equipment.... $50
2. For dining room equipment..... 40
3. For sewing equipment..... 50
4. For gardening tools..... 40
5. For manual training (now)..... 50

(We recommend that these amounts be made available now and that a further appropriation of $250 be made for manual training in this school when a suitable house is provided for the work, also that $35 be appropriated for laundry when that is needed.)

$230.00

Third. Stonewall, Pamlico County.

1. For cooking equipment.....$100
2. For dining room equipment..... 50
3. For sewing equipment..... 100

Superintendent of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

DEPARTMENT OF RURAL ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS
L. C. BROGDEN
N. C. NEWSOLD
STATE AGENTS

J. Y. JOYNER, SUPERINTENDENT

2.

4. For gardening tools.....$ 50
5. For manual training..... 225
6. For laundry equipment..... 35
(We recommend that all this be available at once.)

560.00

We recommend further in connection with each of these three schools that an appropriation of $800 to $1,000 be made for the erection of a model teachers' cottage on the grounds of each school.

I shall be glad to hear from you in reference to these matters when you find it convenient. I shall be glad to answer any questions that I can concerning this work.

Again expressing my appreciation that your Board will help us in equiping these schools, and with kind personal regards, I am,

Very sincerely,

N. C. Newsold

State Agent Rural Schools.

Approved:
J. Y. Joyner,
Supt. Pub. Inst.

NCN-B

(over)

Superintendent of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

DEPARTMENT OF RURAL ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS
L. C. BROGDEN
N. C. NEWBOLD
STATE AGENTS

J. Y. JOYNER, SUPERINTENDENT

3.

P.S.-Since writing the above I have visited the Pamlico County Training School at Stonewall, and the Superintendent there is very progressive and he is very anxious for his training school to have a piano. They have an old one now, but it is practically worn out. He respectfully requests that your Board make an appropriation of $100 to help them purchase a piano. Supt. Attmore guarantees that the County Board of Education will appropriate the remainder necessary to purchase a satisfactory school piano. We hope you can make this appropriation.

N.C.N.

Copy to other superintendents

February 18, 1915.

Supt. T. B. Attmore,
Stonewall, N. C.

Dear Mr. Attmore:

Will you please give me the following information concerning your County Training School at Stonewall:

First. The attendance: a. First grade--b. Second grade----c. Third grade----d. Through the tenth grade?

Second. The number of teachers you have and a definite statement as to the work each one is doing?

Third. The amount and sources of support, including the Slater Fund appropriation?

Fourth. The number of buildings and the condition of it including its furnishings and general equipment?

Fifth. The number of acres of land belonging to the school, the condition of this land and what you are planning to do with it this year?

Sixth. The area in miles of the school district and the approximate value of property in the district, white and colored?

Seventh. The school census?

Eighth. The number of students attending, who live outside the district, and the prospects as to number of these who may attend.

Ninth. Any other information you care to include?

Please let me have this at once as the General Education Board is asking for this information. They have already, I am glad to tell, made an appropriation for aiding your school, but the amount will not be named until this informatin goes in.

I hope to visit your school sometime in March.

With best wishes, I am,

Very sincerely,

April 1915

NC 236.1

EQUIPMENT FOR JOHNSTON COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOL.

SMITHFIELD, N. C.

Industrial Equipment.

Carpentry	61.63
Shoemaking	2.54
Tin work	.95
Harness -making	1.27
Painting and glazing	.90
Cooking	25.00
Sewing	35.00
Laundry	19.20
Gardeningand grounds	10.00
Tables and chairs	35.00
	$191.49

School Equipment and Improvements.

Slate blackboards	60.00
Desks	100.00
Library	50.00
Paint	50.00
	260.00

SUMMARY

Industrial Equipment	191.49	
School Equipment and Improvements	260.00	
		$451.49

April 1915

NC 236.1

EQUIPMENT FOR PAMLICO COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOL.

STONEWALL, NORTH CAROLINA.

Industrial Equipment.

Carpentry	61.63
Shoemaking	2.54
Tin work	.95
Harness-making	1.27
Painting and glazing	.90
Cooking	50.00
Sewing	35.00
Laundry	19.30
Gardening and grounds	10.00
Tables and chairs	35.00
	$216.59

School Equipment and Improvements.

Slate blackboards	60.00
Maps	15.00
Lumber for repairs and shop	100.00
Library	50.00
Desks	150.00
	375.00

SUMMARY

Industrial Equipment	216.59	
School Equipment and Improvements	375.00	
		$591.59

April 1915

NC 236.1

EQUIPMENT FOR WAKE COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOL.

METHOD, N. C.

Industrial Equipment.

Carpentry	61.63
Shoemaking	2.54
Tin work	.95
Harness-making	1.27
Painting and glazing	.90
Cooking	15.00
Laundry	19.30
Gardening and grounds	10.00
	$111.59

nc234.1

May 14, 1915.

Hon. J. Y. Joyner,
State Supt. Education,
Raleigh, N. C.

My dear Mr. Joyner:-

As you have been informed, the General Education Board proposes to furnish a sum of money to purchase the enclosed lists of equipment for the County Training Schools, as follows:-

Pamlico County Training School - Stonewall-	$591.59
Johnston County Training School - Smithfield	451.49
Wake County Training School - Method	111.59

We desire to make equipment available at the earliest possible moment. Will you please let me know, addressing me at Chamber of Commerce Building, Richmond, Va., how you prefer that we proceed. Unless you prefer that it be done otherwise, we would, with your consent, simply notify the County Superintendents and Mr. Newbold to purchase the equipment at the prices named, transmitting either directly or through your office, bill for the same.

Very sincerely yours,

JD'C

ENCLS.

Copy of Extract from Newbold's Report

for the year June 1, 1914- June 1, 1915

(Complete Report filed in Newbold folder)

NC 236.7

County Training Schools in Three Counties

For annual support and equipment

1. Method, Wake County.

a. County and State funds	$480.00
b. Local tax	600.00
c. School Improvement League and School Farm	150.00
d. Slater Fund	500.00
e. General Education Board	111.59
Total	$ 1,841.59

2. Smithfield, Johnston County.

a. County and State funds	$660.00
b. Graded school local tax	340.00
c. Contributions by negroes	1100.00
d. Slater Fund	500.00
e. General Education Board	451.49
Total	$3,051.49

3. Stonewall, Pamlico County.

a. County and State funds	$780.87
b. Local tax	169.13
c. From Craven County	50.00
d. Slater Fund	500.00
e. General Education Board	591.59
Total	2,091.59

Note. An effort is being made to establish a training school at Parkade, Martin County. A new building, partly completed, so far as cost as follows:

a. County appropriation	$1, 000.00
b. Contributions by local negroes (about)	500.00
c. Phelps-Stokes Fund	2, 000.00
Total	$3,500.00

Copy of Extract from Newbold's Report for the year
June 1, 1914 -- June 1, 1915.
(Full Report in Newbold folder)

COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOLS.

Three of these have been in operation the past year. The locations are given above under "Appropriations". A specific effort was made by the authorities at each place to secure good teachers. In the main well qualified instructors were secured. Naturally, it was a year of beginnings in each case. No very definite effort at training teachers was attempted as no students above the eighth grade were enrolled. The school authorities and the people generally, white and colored, in the three communities are pleased with what has been done, and are enthusiastic over plans for the coming year. The total enrollment for the year is 691. Altogether a very good beginning has been made.

NC 236.1

A Statement Of Information Concerning The County Training School at Smithfield, N.C.

FIRST -- ATTENDANCE.

First	Grade.....	120
Second	"	28
Third	"	38
Fourth	"	36
Fifth	"	44
Sixth	"	18
Seventh	"	14
		298

No pupils higher than seventh grade this year.

SECOND - TEACHERS & THEIR WORK.

A Primary Teacher who has charge of the beginners and the first division of the First Grade.-- 96 pupils.

An Assistant Primary Teacher in charge of the advanced division of the First Grade and the Second Grade.-- 52 pupils.

An Assistant Intermediate Teacher in charge of the Third Grade and first division of the Fourth Grade.-- 53 pupils.

An Intermediate Teacher in charge of the advanced division of the Fourth Grade and the Fifth Grade.-- 65 pupils.

The Principal who directs the general government of the school and has charge of the Sixth and Seventh Grades.- 32 pupils.

A Domestic Science Teacher with classes in Sewing from the Fourth and through the Seventh Grades, and classes in Cooking and Domestic Art from the Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Grades. Six classes daily with a total of 56 pupils.

THIRD - - Amount & Sources of Support.

Johnston County.....$760

Smithfield Graded School District.....$340

John F. Slater Fund.....$500

Colored Citizens of the County and The Johnston Baptist Association.....$100 included

$1600

(The Association provides and operates the boarding department of the school.)

FOURTH - Buildings & Equipment.

Two buildings. One a two-story frame building 40' X 60' with four classrooms and hall on first floor and auditorium on second floor. Classrooms equipped with blackboards and desks. Three with patent desks. Auditorium furnished with seats.

One a two-story frame building 50' X 60' with ten dormitory rooms, a classroom, Domestic Science room, Kitchen and Diningroom and Matron's apartments. Domestic Science room furnished with stove, tables, cupboard, and utensils. Dormitory rooms furnished with beds and bedding, and combination bureau and washstand, and table.

FIFTH - - Land Area.

About four acres of land belong to the school. Half of this is devoted to yard and playground. The remainder is in good condition for cultivation and this year will be cultivated.

SIXTH - - Area of School District. Approximate Value of Property in same.

Area about 25 sq. miles.

Approximate amt. of property valuation $680,000.

SEVENTH - - The School Census.

MALE..... 193

FEMALE..... 217

Total..... 410

EIGHTH - - Attendance Outside of District & Prospects.

Twenty-four pupils have been registered this year who live outside of the regular district. This number will increase each year, and would have been much larger this year but for the unusual crop conditions which caused a number of pupils to be unable to enter for the present session.

NINTH - - Any Other Information.

It is our sincere desire that this work be continued: this cannot be done however, without the generous outlay of the Slater Fund. We respectfully request that our school be carefully examined and that improvement be suggested wherever deficiency appears.

C. Vermont
Supt

IN RE STONEWALL TRAINING SCHOOL.

First. Average Daily attendance for second week on third month.

Grade	Number
1	117
2	37
3	23
4	25
5	5
6	12
7	4
8	7 total 230.

Second. We have five teachers, one teaches first grade, one second and third, one ~~third~~ fourth and fifth and two who divide the work of the rest of school, one of these spends part of the day supervising the whole school and the other a part of the day doing definite work on the grounds and experiment plats. The lady who teaches fourth and fifth also does definite work in sewing and cooking but at present this work is very limited for lack of equipment. We have done no shop work yet owing to no equipment.

Third. Sources of support.

Slater Fund	$500.00
Local Tax	169.13
County General	538.79
Craven County	50.00
State Equilizing	242.08
Total	$1500.00

Fourth. Two buildings, Main building contains five class rooms, office, auditorium and cloak rooms. Can take care of 325 students and auditorium will seat 800 people. Building in first class condition, painted inside and out and worth about five thousand dollars. Other building worth about fifty dollars and will be used as a tool house and shop. Equipment of buildings very poor except seats and they are fair and not enough. Local effort will seat the building in short while perhaps.

Fifth. Three acres of land, all but quarter acre in woods until this year, have cleaned up place and have all ditches open, will plant entire place in small plats of Irish potatoes, tomatoes, corn, peanuts and soja beans, will make second crop of sweets after Irish potatoes. Land about cleaned up and will plant as soon as season permits.

Sixth. Inhabited area of school district approximately twenty square miles. Listed valuation of property, real and personal 1914 was $435,158.00

Seventh. The census of district 1914 was 335.

Eighth. Eleven students from outside of district. Number will be greatly increased as soon as we have adequate room for them. Will have at least forty this summer for summer term.

Ninth. This work is going forward as well as we could hope for under present conditions. Perhaps the farmers are farther behind in the gathering of their cotton this year than ever before therefore we have failed to register as many pupils as we had expected and the average attendance is a little below what it should have been in the higher grades. We have a capable corps of teachers and they are striving to get the school on a safe basis at once. The people are willing to help with their labor and their means and with conditions so hard in this section the patrons have given me over $120.00 to spend for improvements and will have a grand rally Monday and I am sure that the results will reach over fifty dollars. I am sure that with the proper equipment that this will develop into a very useful institution for this section. The Superintendents in the adjoining counties are in hearty co-operation with this school and are going to help us make it a summer school for their teachers. We have money enough to operate the school with alright and if we can get the equipment and build us a suitable building for the shop work then we will be able to try out the work on its own merits.

NC 236.1

Extract from Report of—

Report of N. C. Newbold
State Agent of Negro Rural Schools
For North Carolina,
For the Month of October, 1915.

County training Schools.

Five trips were made in October to four counties for conferences with county superintendents, principals and teachers of training schools. In these conferences such matters of detail as courses of study, daily and weekly schedules of work, finances, teachers, etc., were discussed. Visits were made as follows:

Oct. 7. Parmele, Martin County.

Oct.13 & 26 Method, Wake County.

Oct.22 Powellsville, Bertie County.

Oct.29 Clinton, Sampson County.

I want to include in this paragraph, also, my visit to the Henderson Normal and Industrial School on Oct. 26. This school has a teacher training department partially supported by the Slater Fund. It is therefore virtually a county training school for Vance County.

All the conferences above referred to were very satisfactory in the main, and they encourage me to hope for good work in all these institutions this year.

COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOLS

NC 236.1

North Carolina.

Nov. 10-11, 1915

W. W. BRIERLEY

Pamlico County Training School

This school is located at Stonewall, Pamlico County, N C

The Negro population of Pamlico County (1900) 2657
(1910) 3773

Property.

3 acres, all but ½ acre in woods until this year.

Buildings.

Main building contains 3 class rooms, auditorium and cloak room. Accommodates 325 students. Seating capacity of auditorium is 300. Building in very good condition.

Valued at $5,000

Other building, (used as tool house and shop) 50 $3,050

Pamlico County Training School

Equipment meagre.

Income.

From Slater Fund $500

" Local tax 169.83

" County (General) 538.79

" Craven County ..... 50.

" State equalizing 242.98

$1500.

Faculty.

Teachers 5

1 teaches first grade
1 " second and third grades
1 " fourth ad fifth grades
2 divide the work of the rest of the school
(1 of these spends part of the time supervising the whole school and the other doing definite work on the grounds)
The lady who teaches the fourth and fifth grades also does definite work in sewing and cooking. However at present this work is very limited for the lack of equipment. There is no shop work, owing to lack of equipment.

Enrollment.

First grade	117
Second "	37
Third "	23
Fourth "	25
Fifth "	5
Sixth "	12
Seventh "	4
Eighth "	7

Total number of pupils - 230

The General Education Board contributed $591.59, used as follows:
For the purchase of industrial equipment $216.59
" " " " school equipment and necessary improvements 375.00

Wake County Training School

This school is located at Method, Wake County, North Carolina

The Negro population of Wake County (1900) 24356
(1910) 28870

Property.

4 acres of land (no part under cultivation) "Each year the community cultivates for the school two acres of land, which are given rent free by one of the school committee men. One of the best farmers in the community acts as school farm superintendent."

Building.

1 frame building containing 4 rooms (in good repair) Value of building not given.

Equipment valued at -- $ 250.

Income.

State appropriation	$88
County apportionment	292
Special taxes	500
Slater fund	500
School Improvement League and school farm	150
	$ 1730

Number and preparation of teachers

Teachers 4

1 graduated at Johnson High School; attended the University of South Carolina one year; graduate of Hampton Institute.
1 graduate of Hampton Institute. (Highly recommended)

Wake County Training School (Cont)

1 graduate of Lynchburg High School; graduate of Teachers' Training School, Cheyney, Pa. (Normal and domestic science course with ten weeks of actual teaching.) Highly recommended.
1 graduate of St Augustine's School. Attended 2 institutes in Warren County for ten days each. (Highly recommended)

Enrollment.

First grade	74
Second "	11
Third "	42
Fourth "	21
Fifth "	13
Sixth "	2

Total number of pupils - 163

Courses.

Domestic Science is taught by a thoroughly trained and capable teacher, working under the supervision of the County Industrial Supervisor. The only effort at normal training is through the example of good teaching.

The General Education Board contributed to this school $111.59 for the purchase of industrial equipment.

Note.

School authorities are planning to raise $10,000 for a new school building. $5,000 is expected to be raised by voluntary subscriptions. If this amount is raised, the authorities are assured of the loan of $5,000 from the state. "Some 20 negro county schools in the county have already pledged to raise through their local school improvement leagues for this purpose this year $25.00 each." The School Improvement League at Method has already secured in cash a subscription of $573. School committee men have pledged $300.

Yale County Training School (Cont)

Character of the school work planned to be done when the new school building is erected:

(a) Elementary grade work: Consisting of the ordinary branches correlated as well as possible with the best adjustment that we can make to local needs and conditions.
(b) Secondary work: We expect to offer at least two grades above the elementary school. Other grades will be added when there is sufficient demand.
(c) Industrial work: Domestic science; Agriculture; Shop work.

(Letter of Edith Royster, Asst Supt. February 25, 1915)

North Carolina

Johnston County Training School, Smithfield, Johnston County

This school is located at Smithfield, Johnston County.

Negro population of the County (1900) 8,171
" " " " " (1910) 10,169

Property.

Four acres. Two acres under cultivation.

Buildings and equipment.

One two-story frame building. Contains four class rooms and auditorium.

Value of buildings not given.

Two-story frame building, 50 x 60 ft. with ten dormitory rooms and class room, domestic science room, kitchen, etc.

Income.

From Johnston County	$560.
Smithfield County School District.	340.
John F. Slater Fund	500.
Citizens of the County at (Colored) and Johnston Baptist Association	100.
	$1,500.

Faculty.

Teachers 6

One dormitory teacher who has charge of the beginners of the first division and the first grade.

A primary teacher who has charge of the beginners and the first division of the first grade. - 96 pupils.

An Assistant Primary Teacher in charge of the advanced division of the First Grade and the Second Grade - 82 pupils.

An Assistant Intermediate Teacher in charge of the Third Grade and first division of the Fourth grade. - 83 pupils.

Education Center Training School (Con.)

An Intermediate Teacher in charge of the advanced division of the Fourth Grade and the Fifth Grade - 45 pupils.

The Principal who directs the general government of the school and has charge of the Sixth and Seventh Grade. - 32 pupils.

A Domestic Science Teacher with classes in Sewing from the Fourth and through the Seventh Grades, and classes in Cooking and Domestic Art from the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Grades. Six classes daily with a total of 56 pupils.

Attendance

First Grade	120
Second "	28
Third "	38.
Fourth "	36
Fifth "	44
Sixth "	18
Seventh "	14
	298

No pupils higher than seventh grade this year.

The General Education Board has contributed $451.49 which was used as follows:

For the purchase of Industrial equipment	$191.49
" school equipment and improvements	260.

Superintendent of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

DEPARTMENT OF RURAL ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS
L. C. BROGDEN
N. C. NEWBOLD
STATE AGENTS

J. Y. JOYNER, SUPERINTENDENT

RECEIVED NOV 15 1915

November 13, 1915.

NC 236.1

Dr. E. C. Sage,
61 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Sage:

I am enclosing herewith copy of a letter which I have just written Mr. Davis. It explains in some detail the situation at the Wake County Training School, about which I spoke to you yesterday. Owing to the fact that Mr. Berry O'Kelly, a very prominent negro citizen, has already given $500.00 or more towards this building, the Board has decided to call it the Berry O'Kelly Training School.

We shall greatly appreciate any assistance you may give at this time.

Remembering pleasantly my visit to Hampton and our conferences with you and others there, I am,

Very sincerely,

N. C. Newbold

State Agent Rural Schools.

NNN-B

ARCHIVAL COPY

November 13, 1915.

Mr. Jackson Davis,
804 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.,
Richmond, Va.

Dear Mr. Davis:

I telephoned Mr. Giles this morning on my return to Raleigh, suggesting that he write you at once, giving some facts concerning the training school at Method and asking that you bring the matter before the attention of the General Education Board at once, if it is possible. I understand that he has written you in compliance with my suggestion. I hope you will find it possible to bring this matter to the attention of the General Education Board next week, and that you may be able to secure some very substantial aid for the school at Method.

You will remember that in our conference yesterday, Dr. Dillard referred incidentally in a remark to the training school at Method as being one of the most promising now being aided by the Slater Fund. My own personal opinion is that if you can get aid from the General Education Board for the purchase of considerable slate blackboard, some school desks, industrial equipment and possibly the beginning of a library and necessary maps, with as much aid as can be given towards developing the work in agriculture which they propose to do. I understand the feeling of Drs. Flexner and Sage regarding the teaching of agriculture at this time in these schools. I feel, however, that in this case there is an exception to the general rule. We have employed a graduate of our State college of agriculture for negroes, which by the way, I am told, ranks number one in the entire country among such institutions. The man they have employed, I feel assured, will do some good work in agriculture, if he can have at least a small amount of equipment in the way of farm and garden tools and the like. In proportion to the size of this school and the one in Pamlico, I would say that in view of what the people themselves and the county have done and are proposing to do, I am hoping that the Board will be able to make a larger appropriation than was given to Pamlico. In any event all of us will greatly appreciate any assistance that can be given at this time, and let me say that I very earnestly hope that such an appropriation as can be made will be made now, as the work is being pushed on the building and we are hoping to be able to use the basement and the first floor at the beginning of the school term after the holidays.

helpful
will be very

ARCHIVAL COPY

You will remember that the Board made a small appropriation last year, amounting to about $111.00 for this school. In a mutual agreement between the county superintendent and you, it was decided that this would not be used until the proposed new building could be gotten under way and we could see more definitely what the needs of the school would be.

Appreciating your interestin this matter, and with kind personal regards, I am,

Very sincerely,

N.C. Newbold

State Agent Rural Schools.

NCN-B

November 16, 1915.

Mr. N. C. Newbold,
Department of Education,
Raleigh, N.C.

Dear Mr. Newbold:-

I thank you for your letter of November 15th, with enclosure.

Let me take this opportunity to say that I enjoyed greatly the conference with the State Rural School Supervisors, and that I am increasingly convinced that the work which you are doing is of the utmost importance.

Very truly yours,

L. C. SAGE

RCS/GMC

May 16, 1916.

NC 236.1

NORTH CAROLINA STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS FOR NEGROES

There are three Negro Normal Schools, which are located at Winston-Salem, Fayetteville, and Elizabeth City. The State is committed to a program of gradual development of these schools, and this is supported by healthy local sentiment at each school.

All the buildings are comparatively new, and at the present rate of growth, each school gets a $20,000 building every six years. The crying need is adequate funds for support. All of the schools are inadequately equipped for industries. They rank in efficiency and equipment as follows:

1st, Slater Normal
2nd, Elizabeth City Normal
3rd, Fayetteville Normal.

I believe that some assistance from the General Education Board would encourage the State to do more for these schools and would therefore hasten their proper development and support. The practical value of the training would be greatly increased by providing equipment for gardening, carpentry, sewing, cooking, laundrying, and household handicrafts. The following is an estimate of initial cost for such equipment:

Slater:		
Gardening,	$500	
Carpentry & other tools,	200	
Sewing, cooking & Laundry,	300	$1,000
Elizabeth City:		
Gardening,	$500	
Carpentry & other tools,	300	
Sewing, cooking & laundry,	500	
Boys' workshop,	500	1,800
Fayetteville:		
Gardening,	$500	
Carpentry & other tools,	250	
Sewing, cooking & laundry,	400	
Addition to laundry bldg,	100	1,250
		$4,050

Jackson Davis

May 16, 1916.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS FOR NEGROES

Larger Needs:

Slater Normal, Winston-Salem:

Building (teaching of gardening & agriculture),	$ 5,000
Gardening equipment,	100
Carpentry & other tools,	200
Sewing, cooking, & laundry equipment,	300
Dormitory,	20,000
	$25,600

Elizabeth City Normal:

Dormitory,	$20,000
Principal's Cottage,	2,500
Farmers Cottage,	2,000
Water Supply & Sewerage,	3,000
Equipment sewing, cooking & laundry,	500
Boys' workshop,	500
Carpentry & other tools,	300
Gardening equipment,	500
	$29,300
Additional annual appropriation from State,	5,000

Fayetteville Normal:

Gardening equipment,	$ 500
Tools, carpentry, shoemaking, etc.,	250
Laundry equipment and building,	500
Farmers Cottage,	2,000
	$ 3,250
Additional annual appropriation from State,	2,500

Jackson Davis

RECEIVED
JUN 5 1916
GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

Copy

NC236.1

June 1st, 1916.

Hon. J. Y. Joyner,
State Supt. of Education,
Raleigh, N. C.

My dear Dr. Joyner:

I have the pleasure to inform you that the General Education Board has appropriated three thousand one hundred and sixty ($3,160.) for the equipment of the Wake, Johnston, Pamlico, Samson and Martin County Training Schools, according to the enclosed statement.

We desire to make this equipment available at the earliest possible moment. Will you please let me know how you prefer that we proceed. Unless you prefer that it be done otherwise, we would, with your consent, simply notify the County Superintendents and Mr. Newbold to purchase the equipment at the prices named, transmitting either directly or through your office the bill for the same.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) Jackson Davis.

North Carolina

Wake County		
Equipment	$850.00	
Converting old building into teachers home & workshop	560.00	
Johnston County		
Material for boys workshop	150.00	
Pamlico County		
Repairs to building	50.00	
Sampson County		
Equipment	500.00	
Material for workshop	100.00	
Martin County		
Equipment	350.00	
Part cost teachers home	600.00	$3160.00

APPLICATIONS

J.E.B.

NC 236.1

Superintendent of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

DEPARTMENT OF RURAL ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS
L. C. BROGDEN
N. C. NEWBOLD
STATE AGENTS

J. Y. JOYNER, SUPERINTENDENT

RECEIVED
OCT 21 1916
GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

October 19, 1916.

Dr. Wallace Buttrick,
61 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Buttrick:

I am enclosing a letter from Supt. Underwood, of Pitt County. I have investigated conditions which Mr. Underwood discusses very thoroughly, and this is a most urgent appeal, as well as a worthy one.

I think I have never seen a superintendent and the county board of education more enthusiastic or more thoroughly in earnest over a proposition than Mr. Underwood and his board. I was in Greenville sometime ago; and while there one member of the school board was so enthusiastic over this proposition he had conceived the idea I might be able to influence some philanthropist to help them out, and consequently he suggested that if I would undertake a trip north with the hope of securing some help for the school in question, his board would gladly pay my expenses. I very readily told him, of course, that at this time practically all agencies for giving help to negro schools in the South were well organized, and that I knew of no private sources from which I might secure the desired aid. Because of the very great interest of the board and Mr. Underwood and the negroes themselves in this proposition, I am presenting the matter directly to you, with the hope that you may be able to secure some aid for Grimesland either from the General Education Board or from some person or persons who might be interested in this matter.

Pitt is one of our best counties, and it has a very large negro population. Such a school as is proposed there will be of very great service to the county as well as to the negroes themselves.

I shall greatly appreciate it if you will give this matter some attention, and let me hear from you as early as possible.

They are anxious to begin the building. If no aid can be secured from outside, the board is going ahead and erect a wooden building that will cost about $3,500, perhaps slightly more; but they are very anxious to use brick, as Mr. Underwood indicates.

I hope I have made the matter clear, but I do not feel that I have presented the matter as strongly as I would

Superintendent of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

J. Y. JOYNER, SUPERINTENDENT

DEPARTMENT OF RURAL ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS
L. C. BROGDEN
N. C. NEWBOLD
STATE AGENTS

W. B. # 2.

like to do in behalf of the superintendent and board of education.

With best wishes, I am,

Very sincerely,

N. C. Newbold

State Agent Rural Schools.

enc.
NCN-B

COPY

October 14, 1916.

Mr. N. C. Newbold,
Raleigh, N.C.

Dear Mr. Newbold:-

As you doubtless know we are making an effort to build a County Training School for the Negro teachers. We believe that this is a worthy enterprise, and the only thing that stands in the way of its successful completion is a lack of funds. The colored population have raised $750 in cash for the building, the County Board of Education has appropriated $750, and are making an effort to float a loan of $2,000. from the state to put into the building. If this money can be secured, the County Board of Education is expecting to take care of it.

We have the promise of $300 from the Slater Fund, and expect to get $250 from the Rosenwald Fund. From these sources we hope to get enough money to put up frame structure but we are anxious to erect a brick building, as we believe this would be more in keeping with the purpose of the institution which we have in mind, and it certainly would be more permanent. If we could get from some other sources about $2,500 we believe that we could put up a creditable building. We have gone our limit.

It occurred to me that probably you might be able to assist us in getting enough to complete this building, as

we are trying to do.

Let me say in this connection that the County Board of Education has been making a definite effort for the last two years to improve the conditions of our Negro schools. We have employed with the Jeanes Fund a Negro supervising industrial teacher, who also helps with the general work of the Negro schools. We have had her now nearly three years, and we have increased our appropriation for this purpose until she is on duty now practically the whole year. During this period we have built ten new school houses for the Negroes. The county expenditures for Negro teachers have been increased about $3,000 during the past year, and their average school term has been lengthened eight days. I am citing these facts simply to show that we are making an honest effort to improve conditions ourselves. We are asking for help only for the reason that the present project seems to be a little larger than we can handle without assistance.

To show the attitude of the county school authorities to the Teacher Training School which we are trying to establish I will say that every member of the County Board of Education is intensely interested in this proposition. That the County Superintendent is interested I hope goes without saying. We have been able to secure from Hon. J. Bryan Grimes Secretary of the State, three acres of land at Grimesland for the school, and an agreement to lease at a reasonable figure

any amount of land up to twenty acres. We hope eventually to be able to put in industrial and agricultural equipment so that we may develop along these lines, as well as doing teacher training work. As stated above the Board of Education practically has put $2,750 into the building. This would be approximately one half the total cost of the building if constructed along these lines.

I may say in passing that in a $9,000 building for the white children just finished at Grimesland, the same location as that of the colored school, the Board of Education has contributed only $1,000. They are willing to do more for the Negro school, for the reason that the Negroes are less able to help themselves. I have written you thus at length that you might have an idea of what we are trying to do and not feel that we are trying to put our problems on some one else.

If you can help us to get outside aid I honestly believe that you will put somebody in the way of doing a vast amount of good, and we shall appreciate your efforts very much.

With best wishes, I am

Yours very truly,

(signed) S B Underwood
County Superintendent

October 31, 1916.

Mr. N. C. Newbold,
Department of Education,
Raleigh, N.C.

My dear Mr. Newbold:-

Your letter of October 19th addressed to Dr. Buttrick and relating to the county training school in Pitt County has been received. After careful consideration it has been decided that it will not be practicable for the General Education Board to grant the request. With regard to your suggestion that we might direct you to some person or persons who might be interested in this matter, I am sorry to say that we cannot help you in this regard. I am returning Mr. Underwood's letter to you.

Regretting that I cannot make a more favorable reply to your request, I am

Very truly yours,

E. C. SAGE

ECS/GMC

Superintendent of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

NC 236.1

DEPARTMENT OF RURAL ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS
L. C. BROGDEN
N. C. NEWBOLD
STATE AGENTS

J. Y. JOYNER, SUPERINTENDENT

Feb. 16, 1917.

Mr. Jackson Davis,
#702 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.,
Richmond, Va.

My dear Mr. Davis:-

I have thought it wise to go over all the matters pertaining to Training Schools etc., carefully and submit to you my recommendations in writing so that you might have the facts before you in time to go over them carefully before our meeting in Nashville.

There are several items in the list about which I shall hope to have some time to talk with you.

I wish it were possible for me to join you and the others in your party for the trip, but it seems I cannot do it unless I sit up about one-half or two-thirds of the night. I shall be with you in Nashville, however, Monday morning if nothing unforseen prevents.

With best wishes, I am,

Very sincerely,

N. C. Newbold

State Agent Rural Schools.

N/B

County Training Schools
in
North Carolina.

1. Anson County, Wadesboro

a. Repairs and equipment - Library.....$300.00
b. Shop.....$100.00
$400.00

2. Bertie County, Powellsville

a. Industrial equipment.....$250.00
b. Desks, Blackboard, Library, etc.....$400.00

3. Johnston County, Smithfield

a. Extension of shop.....$100.00
b. Fire escapes, and other repairs.....$100.00

4. Martin County, Parmele

5. Orange County, Chapel Hill

a. Industrial equipment.....$225.00
b. Shop.....$100.00
c. Desks, blackboards, etc.....$150.00
$475.00

6. Pamlico County, Stonewall

a. Principal's Home.....$500.00
b. Other tools and repairs, etc.....$150.00

7. Pitt County, Grimesland

a. Industrial equipment for boys.....$200.00
b. Shop.....$150.00

8. Sampson County, Clinton

a. Repairs and paint.....$150.00
b. New windows etc.

9. Wake County, Method .....(?) $200.00

10. Duplin County, Wallace

a. Industrial supplies.....$150.00

Private Schools as County Training Schools.

1. Waters Normal Institute, Hertford County, Winton — 3225.00
   a. Shop.....$300.00
   b. Industrial equipment.....$400.00
   c. School equipment.....$300.00
   d. Laundry building.....$500.00 — 1500.00

   (Note—This on condition that the school shall raise $1,000 locally.)

2. Palmer Memorial Institute, Guilford County, Sedalia

   a. Industrial equipment.....$300.00
   b. Building Fund.....$2,000.00 — 2300.
   (conditional)

7025

Church Supported Schools.

1. Normal and Collegiate Institute - High Point, N.C.

   a. Industrial equipment.....$500.00
   b. Repairs etc., on shop.....$200.00

2. Thompson Institute - Robeson County, Lumberton

   a. Industrial equipment - furniture, desks, etc..$500.00

Town and City Schools.

1. Washington.....$200.00
2. Concord.....$200.00
3. Salisbury.....$200.00
4. Scotland Neck.....$200.00
5. .....$200.00

Total.....$1,000.00

Summer Schools.

1. Elizabeth City State Normal School.....$300.00
2. Fayetteville State Normal School.....$300.00
3. Slater State Normal School.....$300.00
4. Agricultural and Technical College.....$150.00
5. School at Asheville for Western North Carolina....$100.00

Total..... $1,150.00

Totals Training Schools.

1. Anson County.....$400.00
2. Bertie " $650.00
3. Johnston" $200.00
4. Martin " .....
5. Orange " $475.00
6. Pamlico " $650.00
7. Pitt " $350.00
8. Sampson " $150.00

9. Wake County.....$200.00
10. Duplin " $150.00
Total..... $3,125.00

Private Schools.

11.
a. Waters Normal Institute.....$1500.00
b. Plamer Memorial " $2300.00
$3800.00

12. Church Schools.

a. High Point Normal.....$700.00
b. Thompson Institute.....$500.00
$1200.00

13. Town and City Schools.....$1,000.00

14. Summer Schools.....$1,150.00

NC 23611

Officers of the Board

Frederick T. Gates
Chairman

Wallace Buttrick
Secretary

E. C. Sage
Abraham Flexner
Assistant Secretaries

L. G. Myers
Treasurer

L. M. Dashiell
Assistant Treasurer

General Education Board

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER 1902

JACKSON DAVIS, GENERAL FIELD AGENT
702 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING
RICHMOND, VA.

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Wallace Buttrick
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Wickliffe Rose
Jerome D. Greene
Anson Phelps Stokes
Abraham Flexner
George E. Vincent

RECEIVED
MAY 22 1917
GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

May 19, 1917. W. W. B.

Mr. W. W. Brierley,
General Education Board,
61 Broadway, New York City

My dear Mr. Brierley:

Mr. Newbold requests that the time be extended on the appropriations made last year for the Wake County and Martin County Training Schools. It seems that they have been delayed in getting material, and Mr. Newbold is afraid they will not be able to do all of the work by June 30th.

Very sincerely yours,

Jackson Davis

JD-W

May 26, 1917

Mr. Jackson Davis
702 Chamber of Commerce Building
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Mr. Davis:-

Will you kindly advise me at your convenience about how long a period of time Mr. Newbold desires in which to close up the matter of the Wake County and Martin County Training Schools? As soon as this information is received the Secretaries will take the matter under consideration.

Very truly yours,

WWB/LVT

Chief Clerk

NC236.1

May 28, 1917.

Honorable J. Y. Joyner,
Department of Education,
Raleigh, North Carolina.

My dear Mr. Joyner:-

I have the pleasure to inform you that at a meeting of the General Education Board held May 24th, 1917, the following appropriation was made for County Training Schools for Negroes in the State of North Carolina for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1917, according to the list below, which was approved by Mr. Jackson Davis, it being understood that payments shall be made on detailed statements vised by the State Superintendent of Education, the State Agent for Negro Rural Schools, and countersigned by Mr. Jackson Davis:

Anson County Training School, Wadesboro:		
For repairs and industrial equipment,	$250	
Shop for boys,	100	
For library,	50	$400
Bertie County Training School, Powellsville:		
For industrial equipment,	$250	
For desks and blackboards, etc.,	350	
For library,	50	$650

Brought Forward,		$1,050
Johnson County Training School, Smithfield;		
For extension of shop and repairs,	$150	$150
Orange County Training School, Chapel Hill;		
For industrial equipment,	$250	
For shop,	100	
For desks and blackboards,	100	
For library,	50	$500
Pitt County Training Schools, Grimesland;		
For industrial equipment for boys,	$200	
For shop,	150	
For industrial equipment for girls,	50	
For library,	50	$450
Sampson County Training School, Clinton;		
For repairs and paint,	$150	$150
Columbus County Training School, Mt. Olive;		
For industrial supplies,	$100	
For manual training shop,	100	
For library,	50	$250
		$2,550

Very truly yours,

E. C. SAGE

RCS/CMC

Carbon sent to Mr. Davis and Mr. Newbold

(May-1917)

NC236.1

NORTH CAROLINA

COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOLS

1917-18.

NAME OF SCHOOL	AMT.APPROPRTD. 1915-16.	AMT.APPROPRTD. 1916-17.	AMT.REQUESTED 1917-18.
Anson Co., Wadesboro			$ 400.00
Bertie Co., Powellsville			$ 650.00
Johnston Co., Smithfield	$ 451.49	$ 150.00	$ 150.00
Martin Co., Parmele		$ 950.00	
Orange Co., Chapell Hill			$ 500.00
Pamlico Co., Stonewall	$ 591.59	$ 64.69	
Pitt Co., Grimesland			$ 450.00
Sampson Co., Clinton		$ 600.00	$ 150.00
Wake Co., Method	$ 111.59	$1410.00	
Columbus Co., Mt. Olive			$ 250.00
TOTALS	$1154.67	$3174.69	$2550.00
Waters Normal Institute, Private Winton, Hertford County (Memo. & report etc. in Waters Inst folder)			$1500.00
			$4050.00

NORTH CAROLINA

COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOLS

1917-18.

Anson County, Wadesboro, N.C.

Requested of General Education Board

For Repairs & Industrial Equipment ...	$ 250.00
Shop for boys	100.00
Library	50.00
	$ 400.00

Property:

4 acres land

7 room building	$5000.00
16 " "	
(4 class rooms and 12 dormitory)	6000.00
	$ 11000.00

Total No.Teachers - 5; Total salaries -$1110.00; Term 6 months

Enrollment 276

In advanced grades:

7th Grade	8
8th "	0
9th "	0
10th "	0
	8

Industries taught:

Sewing
Cooking
Chair caning & repairing
General wood work
General Repair work, putting in window lights etc.

Money raised for buildings & equipment:

District School Board ..	$ 800.00
Negroes	200.00
	$1000.00

NORTH CAROLINA

COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOLS

1917-18.

Bertie County, Powellsville, N.C.

Requested of General Education Board:

For Industrial equipment	$ 250.00
"b Desks and Blackboards, etc	350.00
" Library	50.00
	$ 650.00

Property:

4½ acres land

8 room school building .... $ 7500.00

Total No.Teachers - 5; Total salaries - $1017.50; Term -22 weeks

Enrollment 263

In advanced grades:

7th Grade	....	0
8th "	....	4
9th "	....	0
10th "	.....	0
		4

Industries taught:

Cooking
Sewing
Carpentry

Money raised for buildings & equipment:

District School Board ...	$ 2000.00
Negroes	500.00
	$ 2500.00

NORTH CAROLINA

COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOLS

1917-18.

Johnston County Training School, Smithfield, N.C.

Requested of General Education Board:

For extension of shop and repairs $ 150.00

Property:

2 acres land

7 room building .....$ 4000.00
2 " " "

Total No. Teachers 7; Total Salaries $1799.37; Term, 7 months

Enrollment 308

In advanced grades:

7th	13
8th	7
9th	6
	26

Industries taught:

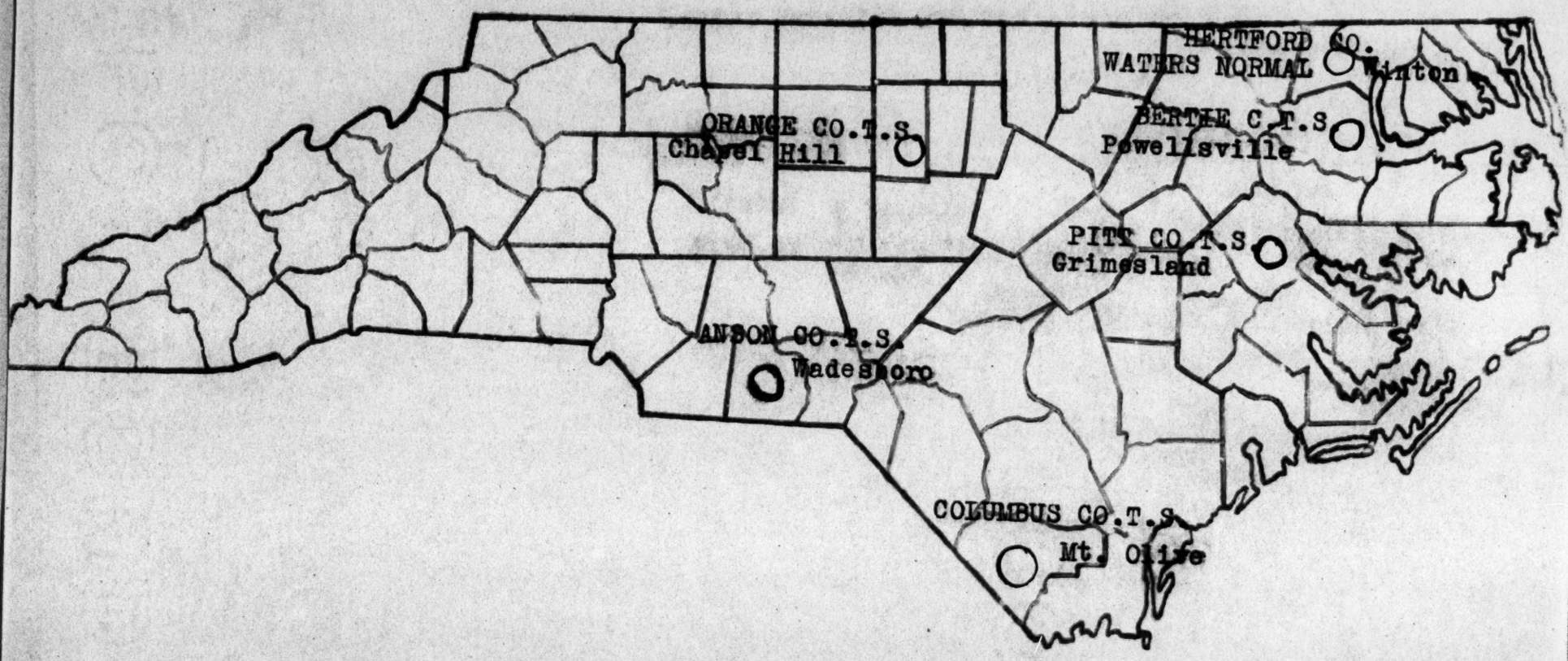
Cooking
Sewing
Fancy Work
Wood Work
Tin Work
General Repairing
Shuck Work.

Money raised for buildings and equipment:

District School board $ 253.15

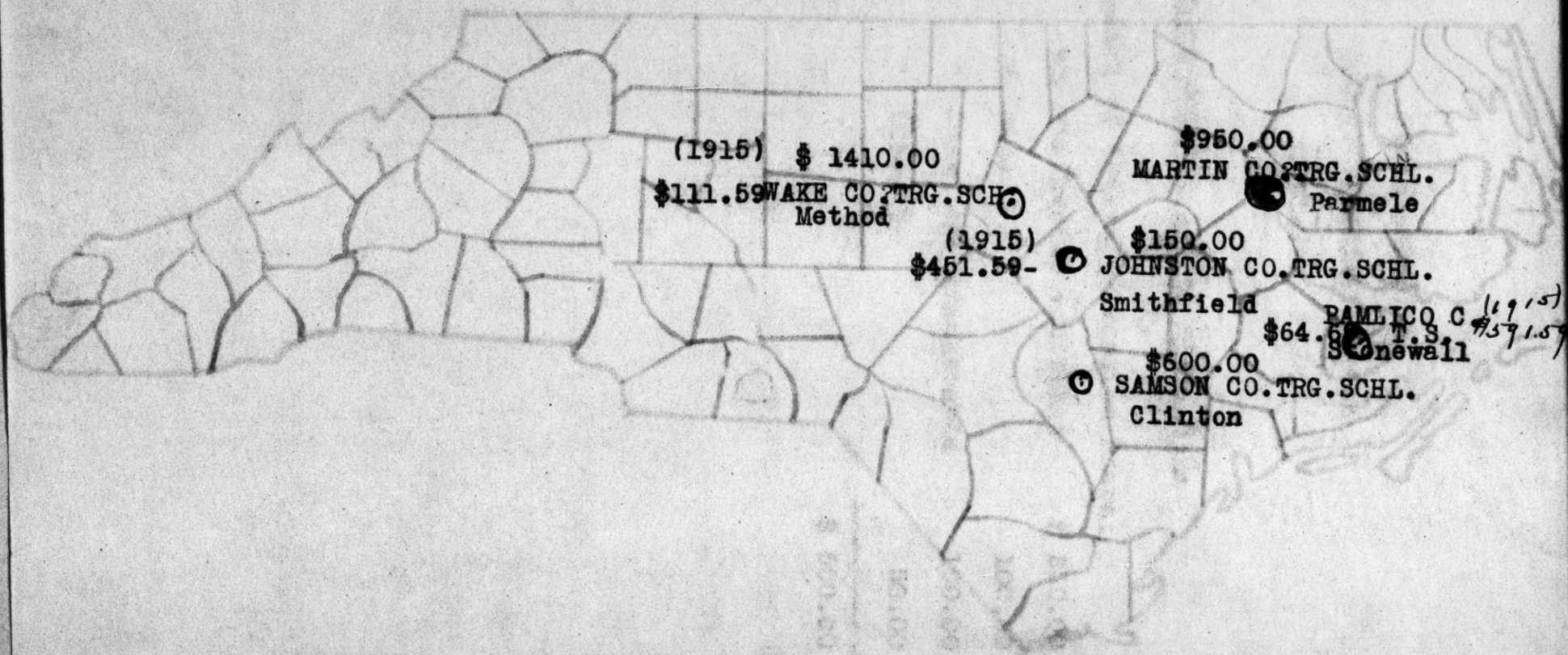
NEW COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOLS
1917-18.

NORTH CAROLINA



NORTH CAROLINA

COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOLS -----1916-17.



NORTH CAROLINA

COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOLS

1917-18.

Orange County Training School, Chapel Hill, N.C.

Requested of General Education Board:

For Industrial equipment	$ 250.00
" Shop	100.00
" Desks and blackboards	100.00
" Library	50.00
	$ 500.00

ORANGE COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOL

Chapel Hill, N. C.

February 14, 1917.

Land one acre None Acres cultivated

Frame Building - four small rooms

One Teachers' Cottage $3000.-Value of land and buildings.

Indebtedness - $2100. -secured by mortgage on property

Money for building during year contributed by:

School Board None

State None

People None

TEACHERS Two Total salaries$ $55. per month Term ?

	Salary	Training
Principal - L. H. Hackney	$30.00	Shaw
Assistants- Carrie E. Jones	25.00	Public Schools

Students enrolled 80

Industries taught:

None

Enrolment in advanced grades:

7th	3
8th	0
9th	0
10th	0

PUBLIC SCHOOL

Chapel Hill, North Carolina

February 14, 1917.

Land one Acre No Acres cultivated

Frame Building -three rooms $200.00 Cost.

Money for building during year contributed by:

School Board $ None

State None

People None

TEACHERS Three Total salaries $80.00 per month Term ?

		Salary	Training
Principal	B. F. Hopkins	$30.00	Boydton Institute
Assistants:			
	Mrs. Estelle Oldham	$25.00	A. & T., Greensboro
	Miss Susie Merritt	25.00	Bennett

Students enrolled 140

Industries taught:

NONE

Enrolment in advanced grades:

7th None

8th None

9th None

10th None

MEMORANDUM

After much effort Professor Walker, Dr. Noble and others of the University of North Carolina with the assistance of Mr. Newbold, have succeeded in bringing about the consolidation of a private colored "industrial" school and a public school of the town of Chapel Hill. The two schools are located within three hundred yards of each other and just at the dividing line between the mill town of Carrboro and Chapel Hill. Because of this location the colored school has been left outside of the special tax district and deprived of its benefits.

The private school is not backed by any church or denomination, but has been running simply on tuition fees and contributions from the people. It has a board of trustees. Their property is valued at $3,000.00 and has a debt of $2100.00 secured by mortgage. The trustees have agreed to turn all of this over to the local school board.

At a recent meeting of the County Board of Education appropriated $750.00 for the maintenance of the two schools, thus meeting the condition required by the Slater Fund. The real consolidation of the schools cannot be effective before next session. Both buildings will probably continue in use. The public school building, which is very old and in poor repair, will no doubt be used for the primary grades, while the private school building will be used to take care of the upper grades and the industrial classes. The teachers' home is a new building and in good repair.

Visited February 14, 1917 with
Mr. N. C. Newbold and Dr. M. C. S. Noble

NORTH CAROLINA

COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOLS

1917-18.

Pitt County Training Schools, Grimesland, N.C.

Requested of General Education Board:

For Industrial equipment for boys	$ 200.00
" Shop	150.00
" Industrial equipment for girls	50.00
" Library	50.00
	$ 450.00

Property:

3 acres land

6 room building(with auditorium) $4000.00 (being erected.)

Total No. Teachers ..4; Total Salaries $910.00; Term 7 months.

Enrollment 173

In advanced grades:

7th 3
8th 2

Industries taught:

Cooking,
Sewing
Chair caning
Shuck mat making, etc.

Money raised for buildings & equipment:

District School Board	$750.00	
State	2000.00	(Loan)
County	1400.00	
Negroes	750.00	
	$ 4900.00	

NORTH CAROLINA

COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOLS

1917-18.

Sampson County Training School, Clinton, N.C.

Requested of General Education Board:

For Repairs and paint $ 150.00

Property:

1 acre land

6 room school building ....$ 3500.00

Total No. Teachers - 6; Total salaries $1,600.00; Term 8 months.

Enrollment 446

In advanced grades:

7th	20
8th	12

Industries taught:

Cooking
Sewing
Gardening

Money raised for building, equipment etc.

District School Board	$ 402.89	
State	100.00	
County	1165.00	(salaries)
Negroes	111.69	
	$ 1779.58	

NORTH CAROLINA

COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOLS

1917-18.

Columbus County Training School, Mt. Olive, N.C.

Requested of General Education Board:

For Industrial supplies	$ 100.00
" Manual Training Shop	100.00
" Library	50.00
	$ 250.00

Mr. Newbold says:

"*** It is one of the best places we have to build up a good training School."

NORTH CAROLINA

COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOLS

1917-18.

Waters Normal Institute, Hertford County, Winton, N.C.

Requested pf General Education Board:

For Shop	$ 300.00
" Industrial equipment	400.00
" School equipment	300.00
" Laundry building	500.00
	$1500.00

This appropriation is asked on condition that the school shall raise $1,500. locally.

NORTH CAROLINA
COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOLS
1919-20.

NAME OF SCHOOL	AMT. APPROPRIATED 1915-16	AMT. APPROPRIATED 1916-17.	AMT. APPROPRIATED 1917-18	AMT. APPROPRIATED 1918-19	AMOUNT REQUESTED 1919-20
Anson Co., Wadesboro			$ 400.00	$ 200.00	--------
Bertie ", Powellsville			650.00	300.00	--------
Cleveland Co., Shelby		(FIRST REQUEST 1919)			750.00
Columbus " Mt. Olive			250.00	------	500.00
Halifax "		(FIRST REQUEST 1919)			500.00
Hyde "		(FIRST REQUEST 1919)			750.00
Johnston " Smithfield	$ 451.59	$ 150.00	150.00	250.00	250.00
Martin Co., Parmele		950.00	------	------	200.00
Orange ", Chapel Hill			500.00	850.00	250.00
Pamlico" Stonewall	591.59	64.69	------	600.00	------
Pitt Co. Grimesland			450.00	------	4,100.00
Sampsom Co. Clinton		500.00	150.00	------	1,750.00
Wake Co., Method	111.59	1410.00	------	500.00	--------
TOTAL 15 SCHOOLS	$1154.67	$3174.69	$2550.00	$2700.00	$ 9,050.00
Waters Normal Inst., Winnton					
Hertford Co. (Private)			1500.00		
		TOTAL	$4050.00		
For agricultural equipment for each of 15 schools $100.-					1,500.00
(See Mr. Newbold's statement attached)				TOTAL	$10,550.00

SPECIAL REQUEST

FOR

NORTH CAROLINA COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOLS

1919-20.

Requested of the General Education Board

For Agricultural laboratory equipment for each of

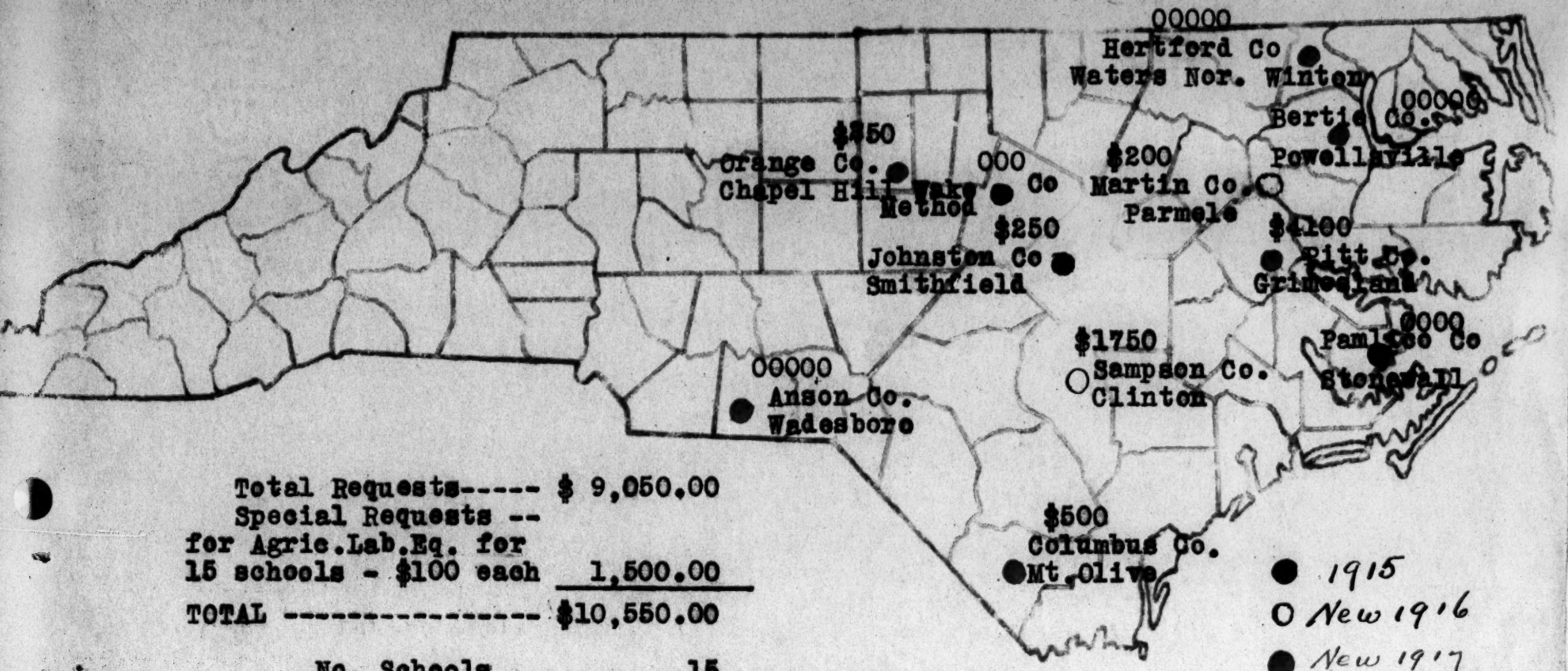
15 schools -- $100.00 ..... $1,500.00

Mr. Newbold says:

"Mr. Browne, who is director of the Smith-Hughes Vocational Work in the State, is having made a very carefully planned list of simple laboratory equipment to be used in teaching Vocational Agriculture in the county training schools. We have gone over this matter together and Mr. Browne thinks we can get a sufficient amount of material to start with for $100.00; that is, one hundred dollars for each school. As you know, we already have fourteen county training schools in operation this year. Recently, we have added one in Pender County that is very promising indeed. The principal of that school will go to Hampton to take the course in Vocational Agriculture. I am confident Dr. Dillard will approve this school when it is reported to him, along with the others for this year."

NORTH CAROLINA
COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOLS ----- 1919-20 --

(See Separate Map for New C.T.S.-)



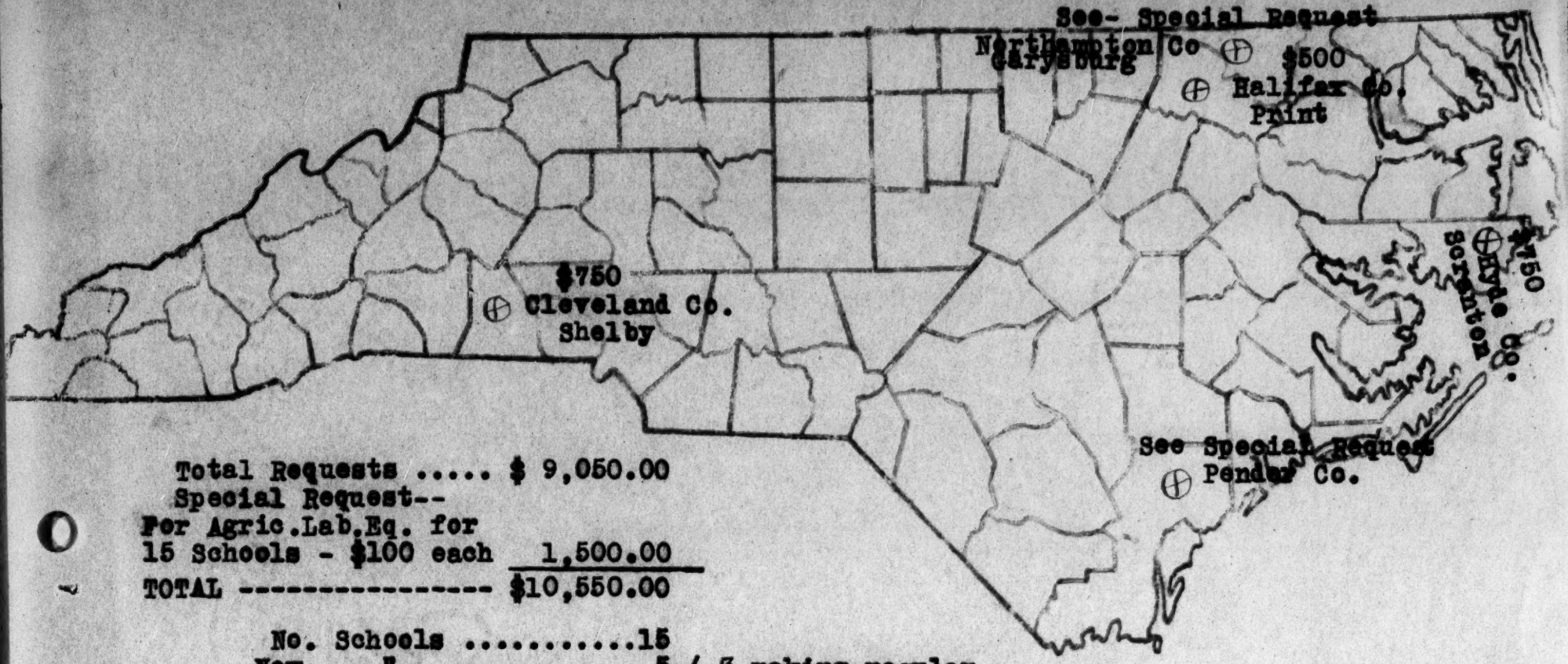
Total Requests-----	$ 9,050.00
Special Requests -- for Agric.Lab.Eq. for 15 schools - $100 each	1,500.00
TOTAL ----------	$10,550.00

No. Schools 15
New " 5 (3 making regular requests
2 included in special request only)

NORTH CAROLINA

COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOLS ---- 1919-20 ----

(NEW SCHOOLS -- 1919---)



Total Requests	$ 9,050.00
Special Request--	
For Agric.Lab.Eq. for 15 Schools - $100 each	1,500.00
TOTAL ----------	$10,550.00

No. Schools 15
New " ..... 5 (3 making regular requests
2 included in special request only)

NORTH CAROLINA

COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOLS

1919-20.

BUILDINGS & IMPROVEMENTS

SCHOOL	NEGROES TO RAISE	FROM PUBLIC FUNDS	TOTAL	REQUESTS
Cleveland C. T. S.	$ 800.00	$ 3,000.00	$ 3,800.00	$ 750.00
Columbus "	250.00	250.00	500.00	500.00
Halifax " (New)	250.00	250.00	500.00	500.00
Hyde " (New)	500.00	1,000.00	1,500.00	750.00
Johnston "	------	500.00	500.00	250.00
Martin "	------	300.00	300.00	200.00
Orange "	------	250.00	250.00	250.00
Pitt "	1,000.00	1,500.00	2,500.00	4,100.00
Sampson "	500.00	1,000.00	1,500.00	1,750.00
Agric. Equipment	--------	--------	--------	1,500.00
TOTAL	$ 3,300.00	8,050.00	$ 11,350.00	$ 10,550.00

Requests of the General Education Board:

For Shop, Equipment, Repairs etc.....(9)	$ 3,550.00
" Dormitory.....(2).....	5,500.00
" Agric. Eqpmt. (15)	1,500.00
TOTAL ----------	$ 10,550.00

SUMMARY OF REPORTS
COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOLS
NORTH CAROLINA
1918-19.

SCHOOL	POSTOFFICE	Land (Acres)	Acres Cultivated	No. Teachers	Term (Mos.)	Total Enrollment	No. Above 7th Grade	VALUE OF PROPERTY LAND	BLDGS.	EQPMT.	TOTAL
Anson County	Wadesboro	2	1½	5	7	120	6	500.	4000.	900.	5400
Bertie County	Powellsville	5½	1	6	4	210	0	1000.	7500.	1000.	9500
Columbus Co.	Whiteville	10	3	5	8	163	12	400.	2000.	500.	2900
Cleveland Co.	Shelby	2	0	4	8	207	19	1000.	500.	100.	1600
Johnston Co.	Smithfield	2	0	8	7	371	33	1500.	2500.	1000.	5000
Halifax Co.	Print	10	-	5	7	130	--	500.	3500.	150.	4150
Hyde County	Scranton	3	0	4	5½	129	--	300.	1500.	250.	2050
Martin County	Parmele	32	2	6	8	150	7	2400.	13400.	200.	16000
Orange County	Chapel Hill	1	¾	5	8	215	3	1000.	3000.	500.	4500
Pamlico Co.	Stonewall	2½	1½	5	7	173	1	500.	4000.	700.	5200
Pitt County	Grimesland	3	2	6	7	143	0	500.	4200.	800.	5500
Sampson Co.	Clinton	7/8	½	7	7	442	8	400.	6500.	500.	7400
Wake County	Method	3	1	6	8	---	10	1000.	17000.	2000.	20000
Northampton	Garysburg	3	0	4	6	193	--	600.	3000.	590.	4190
14 SCHOOLS		80	13	76	7	2646	99	$11600.	$72600.	$9190.	$93390

	AMOUNT RECEIVED FOR BLDG.& EQPMT.				AMOUNT RECEIVED FOR SALARIES				
	G.E.B.	PUBLIC FUNDS.	OTHER	TOTAL	PUBLIC FUNDS.	SLATER FUND	ALL OTHER	TOTAL	TOTAL RECEIPTS
1	200.00	500.00	-----	500.00	1150	500	150	1800	2300.00
2	300.00	600.00	500.00	1400.00	1150	566	463	2179	3579.0
3	------	-------	105.00	105.00	750	500	100	1350	1455.0
4	------	100.00	------	100.00	1145	500	----	1645	1745.0
5	250.00	625.08	------	875.08	2759	499	250	3508	4383.0
6	------	------	------	------	750	500	---	1250	1250.0
7	------	250.00	250.00	500.00	858	500	---	1358	1858.0
8	------	150.00	100.00	250.00	1050	500	270	1820	2070.0
9	850.00	-----	------	850.00	1500	500	400	2400	3250.0
10	------	-----	------	------	1000	566	---	1566	1566.0
11	------	-----	411.75	411.75	1210	500	---	1710	2122.0
12	------	122.00	45.00	167.00	1209	566	131	1906	2073.0
13	500.00	525.00	525.00	1550.00	2260	500	300	3060	4610.0
14	------	295.00	1100.00	1395.00	973	500	---	1473	2868.0
	2100.00	2967.08	3036.75	8103.83	17764	7197	2064	27025	35128.0

NORTH CAROLINA
COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOLS
1919-20.

Cleveland County Training School, Shelby

Requested of the General Education Board:

For Industrial equipment.....	$ 250.00
" Equipment for new building...	500.00
	$ 750.00

On condition that $ 3,800.00 is raised from Local Funds.

CLEVELAND COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOL
Shelby N.C.

Mr. Newbold says:

"Cleveland County is planning to erect this summer a new building which will serve the town of Shelby and two country districts. We have a very encouraging and hopeful outlook for the school in that county."

NORTH CAROLINA
COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOLS
1919-20.

Columbus County Training School, Mt.Olive

Requested of the General Education Board:

For Shop	$ 200.00
" equipment and repairs	300.00
	$ 500.00

On condition that an equal amount is raised from Local Funds.

NORTH CAROLINA
COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOLS
1919-20.

Halifax County Training School

Requested of the General Education Board:

For Industrial equipment	$ 250.00
" Desks and repairs	250.00
	$ 500.00

On condition that an equal amount is raised from Local Funds.

NORTH CAROLINA
COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOLS.
1919-20.

Hyde County Training School

Requested of the General Education Board:

For	Industrial equipment.....	$ 250.00
"	Desks and repairs on Bldg...	500.00
		$ 750.00

On condition that $1,500.00 is raised from Local Funds.

NORTH CAROLINA
COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOLS
1919-20.

Johnston County Training School, Smithfield

Requested of the General Education Board:

For Desks, globes and maps..... $ 250.00

On condition that $500.00 is raised from Local Funds.

NORTH CAROLINA
COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOLS
1919-20.

Martin County Training School, Parmele

Requested of the General Education Board:

For Repairs on shop and additional tools..... $ 200.00

On condition $300.00 is raised from local funds.

NORTH CAROLINA
COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOLS
1919-20.

Orange County Training School, Chapel Hill

Requested of the General Education Board:

For Equipment..... $ 250.00

On condition an equal amount is raised from Local Funds.

NORTH CAROLINA
COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOLS
1919-20.

Pitt County Training School, Grimesland

Requested of the General Education Board:

For	Additional equipment for sewing room, shop and garden	$ 100.00
"	Dormitory	4000.00
		$4100.00

NORTH CAROLINA

COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOLS

1919-20.

Sampson County Training School, Clinton

Requested of the General Education Board:

For	Repairs on building and painting..	$ 250.00
"	Principal's home and small dormitory combined.....	1500.00
		$1750.00

On condition $1,500.00 is raised from Local Funds.

Superintendent of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

June 25, 1917.

RECEIVED
JUN 27 1917
GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD
E A B.

Mr. Ernest A. Buttrick,
#61 Broadway,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Buttrick:-

Mr. Joyner has just turned over to me your letter of June 22nd and the check for $433.64 to apply on the General Education Board's appropriation to pay part cost of a teacher's home at the Martin County Training School at Parmele. There is still standing an appropriation of $350.00 for the equipment of this school. We made request through Mr. Davis that this appropriation be extended for six months, and as we have not heard anything further from him or your Board, we assume this request was granted. The industrial work for girls will be conducted in the teacher's home. As soon as that is completed this equipment will be bought and the $350.00 used.

With best wishes, I am,

Very sincerely,

N. C. Newbold

State Agent Rural Schools.

N/B

NC 236.1

July 2, 1917.

Memorandum of Conference Between Mr. Jackson Davis and the Secretaries of the Board on June 26, 1917, regarding the time limit on the appropriation to County Training Schools.

In the resolution adopted by the General Education Board May 25, 1916, appropriating $10,000.00 for the equipment of County Training Schools for Negroes, no time limit was mentioned, Mr. Jackson Davis said when he notified the various State Superintendents of this appropriation he stated that if any portion of the appropriation remained unpaid on June 30, 1917 it would lapse.

In two cases namely, Martin County and Wake County, North Carolina, some difficulty is being experienced in securing the equipment. Mr. Davis made the suggestion, therefore, in which the Secretaries concurred, that an extension of time of 6 months be granted. The time is, therefore, December 31, 1917 and not June 30, 1917.

W. W. B

NC236.1

NORTH CAROLINA

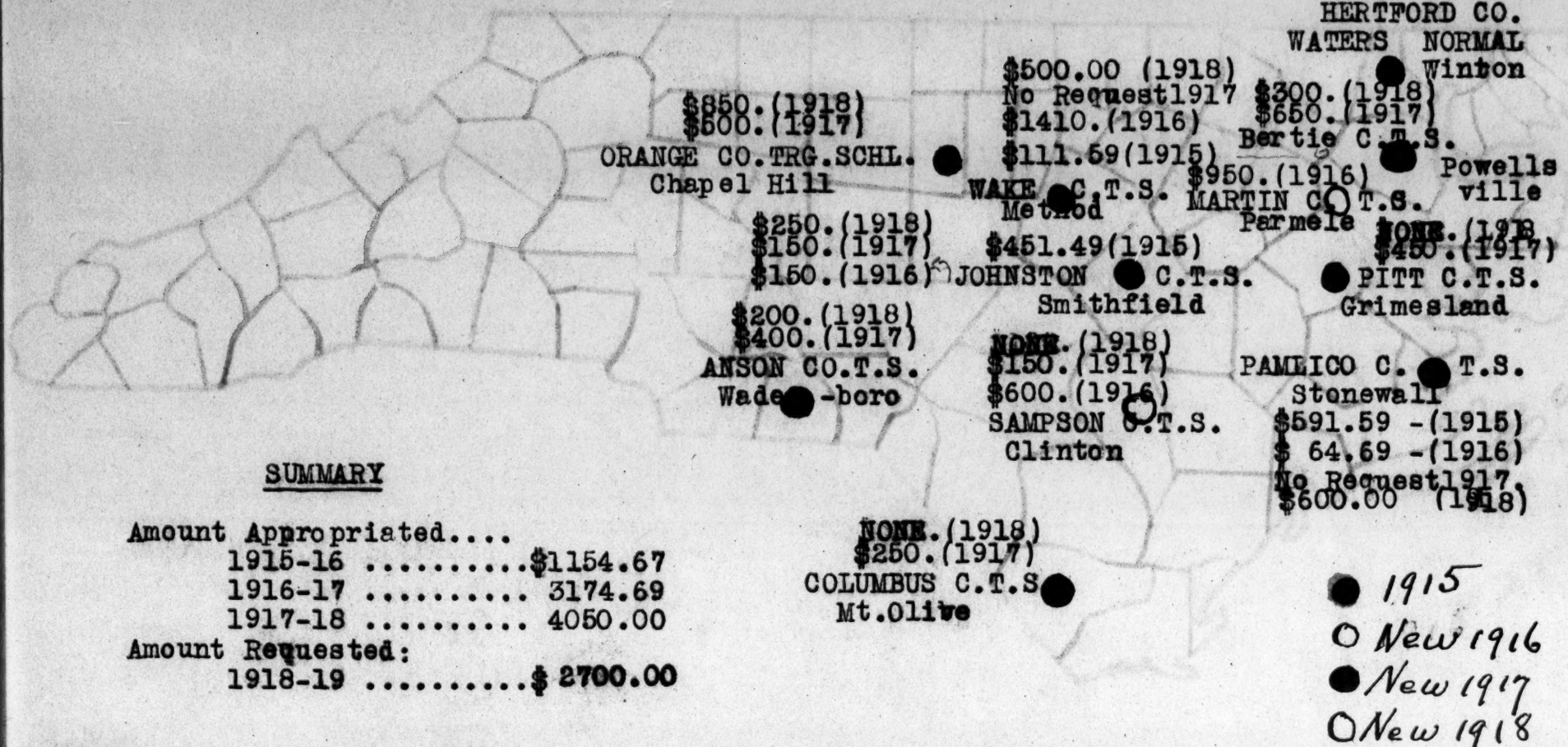
COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOLS.-

1918-19.

NAME OF SCHOOL	AMT.APPRPTD. 1915-16	AMT.APPRPTD? 1916-17	AMT.APPRPTD. 1917-18	AMOUNT REQUESTED 1918-19
Anson County, Wadesboro			$ 400.00	$ 200.00
Bertie County, Powellsville			$ 650.00	$ 300.00
Columbus County, Mt. Olive			$ 250.00	----------
Johnston County, Smithfield	$ 451.49m	$ 150.00	$ 150.00	$ 250.00
Martin County, Parmele		$ 950.00		----------
Orange County, Chapel Hill			$ 500.00	$ 850.00
Pamlico County, Stonewall	$ 591.59	$ 64.69		$ 600.00
Pitt County, Grimesland			$ 450.00	----------
Sampson County, Clinton		$ 600.00	$ 150.00	----------
Wake County, Method	$ 111.59	$ 1410.00		$ 500.00
TOTALS 10 SCHLS.	$ 1154.67	$ 3174.69	$ 2550.00	$ 2700.00
Waters Normal, Institute, Private, Winton, Hertford County			$ 1500.00	
			$ 4050.00	

COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOLS --- 1918-19 -------

NORTH CAROLINA



SUMMARY

Amount Appropriated....

1915-16	$1154.67
1916-17	3174.69
1917-18	4050.00

Amount Requested:

1918-19	$ 2700.00

NORTH CAROLINA

COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOLS.

1918-19.

Anson County Training School, Wadesboro, N.C.

Requested of the General Education Board:

For Repairs and painting on Main building

and Desks .....$ 200.00

NORTH CAROLINA

COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOLS

1918-19.

Bertie County Training School, Powellsville, N.C.

Requested of the General Education Board:

For Desks and other equipment ..... $ 300.00

On condition County will give $300.00 or more.

NORTH CAROLINA

COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOLS

1918-19.

Johnston County Training School, Smithfield, N.C.

Requested of the General Education Board:

For Desks and additional industrial equipment .....$ 250.00

NORTH CAROLINA

COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOLS

1918-19.

Orange County Training School, Chapel Hill, N.C.

Requested of the General Education Board:

For	Repairs, paint, desks and moving building	$ 700.00
"	Domestic Science, Manual Training and Garden Equipment	$ 150.00
		$ 850.00

NORTH CAROLINA

COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOLS

1918-19.

Pamlico County Training School, Bayboro, N.C.

Requested of the General Education Board:

For	Desks and additional industrial equipment	$ 100.00
"	Teachers' Home	500.00
		$ 600.00

NORTH CAROLINA

COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOLS

1918-19.

Wake County Training School, Method, N.C.

Requested of the General Education Board

For Industrial equipment ..... $ 500.00

(May 23, 1918)

NC 236.1

SUMMARY OF REPORTS
COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOLS
NORTH CAROLINA
1917-18.

SCHOOL	POSTOFFICE	Land (Acres)	Acres Cultivated.	No. Teachers	TERM (Mos.)	Total Enrollment	No. Above 7th grade	VALUE OF PROPERTY LAND	BLDGS.	EQPMT.	TOTAL
Anson C.T.S.	Wadeshoro	2	1/5	5	7	305	10	$ 300.	$ 4500.	$ 700.00	$ 5500.00
Bertie "	Powellsville	4	0	5	26 wks	197	9	1000.	6500.	1000.00	8500.00
Columbus "	Whiteville	10	2	4	8 m.	148	17	400.	1800.	300.00	2500.00
Johnston "	Smithfield	2	½	8	7	357	21	1000.	4000.	800.00	5800.00
Martin "	Parmele										
Orange "	Chapel Hill	4	3	4	8	219	3	1500.	1500.	500.00	3500.00
Pamlico "	Stonewall	2½	-	5	7	218	3	500.	4000.	700.00	5200.00
Pitt "	Grimesland	3	*	5	8	149	1	500.	4500.	1110.58	6110.58
Sampson "	Clinton	1	1/10	7	8	388	4	300.	4500.	1500.00	6300.00
Wake "	Method	3	2	5	8	161	12	800.	11000.	2500.00	14300.00
TOTALS 10 SCHOOLS		31½	7½	48	-	2142	80	$6300.	$42300.	$9110.58	57710.58

NO REPORT 1 SCHOOL

	AMOUNT RECEIVED FOR HLDG.& EQPMT.				AMOUNT RECEIVED FOR SALARIES				
	G.E.B.	PUBLIC FUNDS.	OTHER	TOTAL	PUBLIC FUNDS.	SLATER FUND.	ALL OTHER.	TOTAL	TOTAL RECEIPTS
1.	$400.00	$ 200.	$ ------	$ 600.00	$ 200.	$ 750.	$ 500.	$ 1450.00	$ 2050.00
2.	650.00	-----	167.	817.00	1010.	568.	----	1578.00	2395.00
3.	250.00	150.	------	400.00	440.	500.	310.	1250.00	1650.00
4.	150.00	200.	------	350.00	1530.	565.	-----	2095.00	2445.00
5.*									
6.	500.00	1100.	400.	2000.00	1100.	500.	900.	2500.00	4500.00
7.	------	-----	300.	300.00	1092.78	500.	-----	1592.78	1892.78
8.	450.00	1965.	300.	2715.00	1025.	500.	----	1525.00	4240.00
9.	150.00	250.	----	400.00	1540.	500.	----	2040.00	2440.00
10.**	894.80	1000.	----	1894.80	1725.	500.	----	2225.00	4119.80
	$ 3444.80	4865.	$ 1167.	9476.80	9662.78	4883.	1710.	16255.78	25732.58

* No Report

** 1916-17 Appropriation extended.

A.C. 236.1

May 31, 1918.

Honorable J. Y. Joyner,
State Superintendent of Education,
Raleigh, North Carolina.

My dear Mr. Joyner:-

It gives me pleasure to report to you that at a meeting of the General Education Board held May 23, 1918, appropriations as follows were made for County Training Schools for Negroes in the State of North Carolina, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1918:

Anson County Training School, Wadesboro; For repairs and painting on Main Building, and desks,		$200
Bertie County Training School, Powellsville; For desks and other equipment - on condition the county will give a like amount or more -		300
Johnston County Training School, Smithfield; For desks and additional industrial equipment,		250
Orange County Training School, Chapel Hill; For repairs, paint, desks and moving building,	$700	
For domestic science, manual training, and garden equipment,	150	850
Pamlico County Training School, Bayboro; For desks and additional industrial equipment,	$100	
For teachers' home,	500	600

J Y J 2

Wake County Training School, Method;
For industrial equipment. $500

Total, $2,700

In assisting the states in the development of county training schools, the General Education Board cooperates with the John F. Slater Fund, and we have therefore been in frequent conference with Dr. James H. Dillard, President of that Fund. Payments on account of these appropriations will be made upon requisitions viseed by your State Agent for Negro Rural Schools and signed by you as State Superintendent of Education.

Very truly yours,

EGS/GMG

N C 236.1

May 24, 1919.

Honorable E. C. Brooks,
Department of Education,
Raleigh, North Carolina.

My dear Mr. Brooks:-

It gives me pleasure to report to you that at a meeting of the General Education Board held May 22, 1919, an appropriation of Eleven thousand six hundred fifty Dollars ($11,650) was made for County Training Schools for Negroes in the State of North Carolina for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1919. This amount is the sum of the detailed requests made by the State Agent, full report of which was submitted to this office by Mr. Jackson Davis, Field Agent of the General Education Board. Payments will be made on account of this appropriation upon requisitions signed by your State Agent and viseed by you as State Superintendent of Education, and transmitted to Mr. Jackson Davis, 702 Chamber of Commerce Building, Richmond, Virginia.

Very truly yours,

E. C. SIMS

ECS/GMD
Carbon sent to Mr. Newbold and Mr. Davis

July 2nd, 1919

Hon. E. C. Brooks,
State Department of Education,
Raleigh, North Carolina

My dear Dr. Brooks:

I have received your letters enclosing statements of expenditures at the following County Training Schools, asking for payment of our appropriations accordingly:

Anson Co. Trg. Schl., Wadesboro	$ 200.00	For Repairs, etc.
Bertie " " " Powellsville	$ 300.00	For Equipment
Pamlico" " " Bayboro	$ 99.75	" "

I am forwarding these statements with your letters to New York with the request that checks be drawn as requested therein, but the payment of these amounts will be subject to the decision of the Executive Committee of the Board, which will not be held until early Fall, as stated in Mr. Brierley's letter of July 1st, a copy of which I enclose.

The request for the Pamlico County Training School is the first I have received.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) Jackson Davis

Copy to Mr. Brierley

NC 236.1

Officers of the Board

Wallace Buttrick, President
Abraham Flexner, Secretary
E. C. Sage, Assistant Secretary
L. G. Myers, Treasurer
L. M. Dodsill, Assistant Treasurer

General Education Board

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKFELLER 1902

JACKSON DAVIS, GENERAL FIELD AGENT
702 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING
RICHMOND, VA.

RECEIVED JUL 3 1919 ANSWERED

Members of the Board

Frederick T. Gates
Walter H. Page
J. D. Rockefeller, Jr.
Albert Shaw
Wallace Buttrick
Starr J. Murphy
Edwin A. Alderman
Harry Pratt Judson
Andrew Carnegie
Edgar L. Marston
Wickliffe Rose
Jerome D. Greene
Anson Phelps Stokes
Abraham Flexner
George E. Vincent
James H. Dillard
Frank E. Spaulding

July 2nd, 1919

Mr. W. W. Brierley,
General Education Board,
61 Broadway, New York City

My dear Mr. Brierley:

Thank you for your letter of the 1st in regard to the extension of time requested for the North Carolina Training Schools. In the same mail I received the enclosed statements of expenditures at three of these schools, which I am sending on to you, with a copy of my letter to State Superintendent Brooks in regard to this matter.

If the amounts requested by Dr. Brooks can be paid, will you please make checks as requested in his letters, and send them to him in Raleigh?

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Jackson Davis

ENC.

3C-236.1

July 9, 1919

Mr. Jackson Davis
705 Chamber of Commerce Building
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Mr. Davis:-

I have before me your correspondence regarding our appropriation for the North Carolina Training Schools. The four requisitions which accompany your letters will be passed on to our Financial Department with the request that payment be made immediately. These requisitions are as follows:

Anson County Training School, Wadesboro,	$200.00
Bertie County Training School, Powellsville,	300.00
Pamlico County Training School, Stonewall,	99.75
Wake County Training School, Method,	500.00

The request for an extension of time from July first to December thirty-first, 1919, which Superintendent Brooks has made, will be given consideration at an early date.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

W. W. B.

WWB:SB

Chief Clerk

N C 236.1

Officers of the Board

Wallace Buttrick
President

Abraham Flexner
Secretary

E. C. Sage
Assistant Secretary

L. G. Myers
Treasurer

L. M. Dashiell
Assistant Treasurer

General Education Board

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKFELLER 1902

JACKSON DAVIS, GENERAL FIELD AGENT
702 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING
RICHMOND, VA.

Members of the Board

Frederick T. Gates
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Harry Pratt Judson
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Edgar L. Marston
Wickliffe Rose
Jerome D. Greene
Anson Phelps Stokes
Abraham Flexner
George E. Vincent
James H. Dillard
Frank E. Spaulding

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD
RECEIVED
AUG 9 1919
ANSWERED

August 7th, 1919

Dr. Abraham Flexner,
General Education Board,
61 Broadway, New York City

Dear Dr. Flexner:

I have your letter in regard to the Training School at Shelby, North Carolina. I had some correspondence with Dr. Bachman about this school, and I have arranged to join Mr. Newbold on a visit there the early part of next week. I shall of course, do what I can to see that the school is properly built.

My memorandum shows that we provided for the following appropriation to this school during the present year:

For industrial equipment	$250.00
" equipment of new bldg.....	500.00
" agricultural equipment....	100.00
TOTAL ----------	850.00

Very sincerely yours,

Jackson Davis.

JD-W

July 21, 1919

Mr. Jackson Davis
702 Chamber of Commerce Building
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Mr. Davis:

Dr. Bachman has just been speaking to me about the Shelby County, North Carolina, Training School. He thought the plans very defective, and has so written to you. Of course, we have no responsibility in the matter, though we are interested in having the thing done properly. Perhaps you will let me know what you think it wise to do.

Sincerely yours,

AF:S

NC-236.1

September 6, 1919

Hon. E. C. Brooks
State Superintendent of Education
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Brooks:

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the General Education Board, held September 5th, 1919, your letter requesting an extension of time from June 30, 1919 to December 31, 1919, on the following county training school appropriations was considered:

Orange County Training School, Chapel Hill	$219.69
Pamlico County Training School, Stonewall	500.25

The following action was taken:

RESOLVED, That upon the request of Superintendent Brooks of North Carolina the time limit on the following appropriations to county training schools in North Carolina be and it hereby is extended from June 30, 1919 to December 31, 1919:

Orange County Training School, Chapel Hill,	$219.69
Pamlico County Training School, Stonewall,	500.25

Sincerely yours,

AF:S

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

YANCEY COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

NC 236.1

J. Frank Hensley, Chm., Bald Creek, N. C.
L. D. Gillespie, Burnsville, N. C.
D. C. Renfro, Toledo, N. C.
W. O. Griffith, County Supt., Windom, N. C.

Burnsville, N. C.

Nov. 6, 1919.

Mr. Frank P. Bachman,
New York.

Dear Sir:-

I am herewith enclosing a copy of a letter from Dr, Brooks relative to Stanley McCormick School, also a copy of a resolution adopted by the County Board of Education. Whatever change you care to make will be satisfactory with us. The Board of Education is very enthusiastic over the matter and will be willing to do whatever we are able to do to secure the property and operate the school.

Please take the matter up as per our understanding and do whatever you can to have it transferred.

I shall expect to hear from you in the near future.

With best wishes, I am,

Yours very truly,

W. O. Griffith

County Supt. of Schools.

61 Broadway paper

November 13, 1919

Mr. W. O. Griffith
County Superintendent of Schools
Burnsville, North Carolina

My dear Superintendent Griffith:

The resolution of your Board, in form of a letter to Mrs. McCormick, as well as Superintendent Brooks' reply to your letter, were on my desk on returning to New York.

According to your suggestion, I am having the letter to Mrs. McCormick copied on your letterhead, and have rearranged the wording slightly. Accordingly, it will be necessary to have the revised copy of this letter to Mrs. McCormick re-signed. I am returning the whole to you.

Permit me to make this suggestion. Enclose to Mrs. McCormick the resolution embodied in the letter, and I think it might also be well to enclose Superintendent Brooks' letter. You will in due time receive at least some reply from Mrs. McCormick. In the event that the reply is not all that you hope for, I feel the first step would be for you, probably the President of your Board, and, if possible, Mr. Brooks to go to Chicago and lay the

case before Mrs. McCormick. After you have exhausted all your resources, and I think it most desirable to do this first, I will be glad to render any assistance that I can in again bringing the attention of Mrs. McCormick to your request.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK P. BACHMAN

FPB:T

Mr. Brooks' letter to
Mr. Griffith returned
along with other material
mentioned in this letter.

NC 236.1 County Training Schools
1920-1932

GEB

BOX 116 FOLDER 1047

NC 236.1

March 3, 1920.

Honorable H. C. Brooks
State Department of Education
Raleigh, North Carolina.

Dear Mr. Brooks:

Through Dr. James H. Dillard of the Slater Board and the Jeanes Fund the General Education Board has been asked whether it would be interested in making an appropriation which might be used to increase the salaries of principals and teachers in county training schools, in order to enable these schools to secure and retain the services of a more highly trained staff, provided such aid should be desired and requested by the state and county superintendents of education. Dr. Dillard tells us that the principals of these schools are in many cases receiving less than $1,000 per annum and that the assistant teachers are in many cases receiving less than $500 per annum. These figures would certainly seem to be the minimum upon which principals and teachers with proper training and preparation could now be secured. I am authorized to ask whether you and the county superintendents desire coöperation in increasing salaries in the county training schools, so that no competent principal of a county training school would receive less than $1,000 per annum and no competent teacher in a county training school less than $500 per annum. Should it be so desired by the local authorities, it may be that the General Education Board would be willing to appropriate a sum necessary

to raise the salaries in question to the scale just mentioned, for a period of say, five years, in the expectation that the grant of the Board to any school would be diminished annually by one-fifth of the original grant, the sums thus withdrawn being made up from other sources. We are aware of the fact that neither the state nor the county superintendent can make a binding engagement of this kind, but we should like to know whether you would like to make the experiment, renewing it from year to year on some such basis as has been above suggested, if it proves feasible. We should welcome any suggestions that may occur to you, and we hope that you will understand that this tentative proposition is prompted only by a sympathetic interest in the solution of the large problem involved.

Very sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

AF:BSB

NC 23E.1

OFFICE OF THE
STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RALEIGH, N. C.

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD
RECEIVED
MAR 19 1920
ANSWERED

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD
RECEIVED
MAR 19 1920
ANSWERED

March 15, 1920.

Dr. Abraham Flexner,
61 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:-

I have just had a conference with Mr. Newbold in regard to the contents of your letter of March 3 in which you advise that an appropriation may be secured in increasing the salaries of principals and teachers in the county training schools to $1,000 to $500 respectively.

I sincerely hope that this program can be carried out, and in order to determine whether county superintendents and county boards will conform to this proposition I am mailing them a letter, a copy of which I am enclosing to you. This will give us the information desired, and we can act on it when we have heard from the superintendents of the counties in which these schools are located.

I am very anxious to see these salaries raised at least to these amounts.

Very sinderely yours,

E. C. Brooks

State Superintendent Public Instruction.

Superintendent of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

March 17, 1920.

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD
RECEIVED
MAR 19 1920
ANSWERED

My dear Sir:-

A study of the salaries paid the principals of county training schools and teachers in the same institutions has revealed the fact that the average salary of principals is less than $1,000.00 and that for teachers is less than $500.00. We all know that the best qualified teachers for these schools cannot be secured and held in them on such small salaries. If we should find it possible toget aid from some source to guarantee better salaries for these principals and teachers, do you believe your Board of Education would probably be willing to agree to some such plan as the following: viz., that an appropriation be secured from outside sources sufficient to increase the salary of the principals and teachers this year to at least a minimum of $1,000.00 and $500.00 respectively, and that the appropriation from outside sources should decrease by 1/5 each year for four or more years. In other words, that the outside assistance be continued for five years, decreasing by 1/5 each year after the first year, the decrease to be made up by increased local appropriations.

Please write me at once, expressing what you think would be the attitude of your Board. I am, of course, aware of the fact that your Board could not enter into a definite contract to this effect. I am also sure you can give me an opinion in the matter that will probably be satisfactory for all purposes at the present time.

With best wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

STATE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

NC 236.1

BOARD OF EDUCATION:
A. G. COX, CHAIRMAN
L. C. ARTHUR
M. O. BLOUNT

OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS, PITT COUNTY
S. B. UNDERWOOD, SUPERINTENDENT
GREENVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

April 3, 1920.

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD
RECEIVED
APR 5 1920
ANSWERED

Dr. Abraham Flexner, Secretary,
General Education Board,
#61 Broadway, New York.

Dear Dr. Flexner:

I remember very pleasantly your cordial reception of Mr. Arthur, a member of our County Board of Education, and myself on February 21, when we presented briefly to you the question of securing aid for the building of teachers' homes in connection with consolidated schools in Pitt County. I am writing you again on this subject.

We have become very much interested in the question of consolidation in Pitt County. We have succeeded within the last six years in reducing the number of schools in our county by about twenty-five percent, and in reducing the number of one-room schools by approximately fifty percent. We have come to the point where we ought to take up several large consolidation projects. This would mean the building in the open country of schools with from four to eight teachers. To provide suitable school buildings will strain the financial resources of the districts, and leave nothing available for erection of teachers' homes, which must inevitably follow the consolidated school, if the school is to be a success.

Securing a boarding place even for one or two teachers in the average country community has become with us a real problem, and to place satisfactorily a number large enough to conduct the work of the type of school we have in mind is practically impossible. If we consolidate further, we must initiate a definite program providing for teachers' homes at every consolidated school. We are already

EDUCATION:
G. COX, CHAIRMAN
L. C. ARTHUR
M. O. BLOUNT

OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS, PITT COUNTY
S. B. UNDERWOOD, SUPERINTENDENT
GREENVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

proposing that the County Board of Education provide out of the General Funds the cost of the transportation. Our funds are not sufficiently large to stand the added drain of the money for teachers' homes.

I do not believe your board could render a more distinct service to the cause of public education in the south than to make it possible for the county boards to finance a teachers' home at each consolidated school, so that they might make this definite proposition to the people as an added argument for consolidation. We shall be very glad to offer Pitt County as a field for trying the experiment. I had thought that perhaps it would be possible for you to provide a definite part of the funds necessary for the construction of a teachers' home at each consolidated school that might hereafter be ~~consolidated~~ established through a period of, say, two to four years. If I could go before my people with the statement that your board would co-operate with us to the extent of one-half or three-quarters the necessary amount of money in each case, I am sure that I could secure splendid results. Frankly, what I am trying to avoid is having to call on the people of the local district for any part of the cost of the home. If it could be taken care of by the County Board of Education and by your board, that would be a long way toward the solution of our problem.

I have not prepared any figures as to cost of these buildings, although I should be very glad to do so if you wish me to. I should imagine that it would range from six to ten thousand dollars, according to the size and location.

Thanking you for your consideration of this matter, and with kind personal regards, I am,

Cordially yours, S. B. Underwood,
COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

April 6, 1920

Mr. S. B. Underwood
County Superintendent of Schools
Greenville, North Carolina

Dear Sir:

In Mr. Flexner's absence from the city I have received your letter of the third requesting an appropriation towards the construction of teachers' homes in connection with the consolidated schools in Pitt County. I shall bring this to Mr. Flexner's attention promptly upon his return later in the month.

Very truly yours,

ESTHER S. BAILEY

Secretary

NC236.1

(C O P Y)
(Original referred to Mr. Davis)

Wise, N. C.

April 13, 1920

To the General Education Board

New York

Dear Sirs:

Having through co-operation with the Warren County and North Carolina State Boards secured the establishment here of the Warren County "Training School," and finding that the funds given by the county and state, with the amounts given by the people, will not be sufficient to employ the proper qualified instructors, we, the Colored Committee, therefore do hereby earnestly appeal and make application to your Board for the amount of two thousand dollars ($2,000).

We desire to state that the colored patrons have given $2300.

The Warren County Training School is conducted by the state and county authorities - with a colored board co-operating with them. The school enrollment here for the present term is 304 pupils.

Thanking you in advance for your consideration,

Wm. H. Hayes, Princ. & Secy. of Committee

Wise, N. C.

Our County Supt. is Prof. J. Edward Allen, Warren, N. C.

April 22, 1920

Mr. William H. Hayes
Wise
North Carolina

My dear Sir:

Your letter of April 13 in which you make a request on behalf of the Warren County Training School of North Carolina, has been received. I will refer it at once to our general field agent for such suggestion and recommendation as he may make to us.

Very truly yours,

Wallace Buttrick

WB/LFA

NC 236.1

April 23, 1920

Memorandum re Mr. Underwood's Letter of April 3, 1920

Mr. Underwood is quite right in thinking that large consolidated schools cannot be made a success without teacherages. This principle is now pretty well accepted throughout the state. Pitt County itself has one large consolidated school with a teacherage, at McArthur. Wilson, a neighboring county, has splendid teacherages in connection with a number of its consolidated schools. Pitt County, therefore, has before it abundant examples of the value of teacherages. Besides, it is one of the wealthiest counties in the state, and I am of the opinion that if Mr. Underwood buckles down to the task, his people will provide the needed funds. For the General Education Board to assist Pitt County would be helping those who are well able to help themselves.

F. P. B.

NC 236.1

April 28, 1920.

MEMORANDUM

Re: Pitt County Training School

In February, when Mr. Davis was in our office going over material for the meeting, he mentioned a request from Superintendent Underwood for aid in constructing a dormitory at the Pitt County Training School. The following notes were made by Mr. Davis:

It will cost over $12,000 .

Wants $4,000 additional toward additional $6,000.

Dr. Sage and Mr. Davis were of the opinion that we should have a letter from Superintendent Brooks regarding this request.

NC2364.1

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD
RECEIVED
MAY
10
1920
ANSWERED

Superintendent of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

E. C. BROOKS, SUPERINTENDENT

DEPARTMENT OF RURAL ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS
L. C. BROGDEN
N. C. NEWBOLD
STATE AGENTS

ROSENWALD SCHOOL BUILDING FUND
T. B. ATTMORE, STATE AGENT
STONEWALL, N. C.

May 8th., 1920.

Dr. Frank P. Bachman,
61 Broadway, New York.

My dear Dr. Bachman:

Your stay in North Carolina has given you a fairly intimate knowledge of our conditions and our needs. This fact encourages me to send you a copy of my recent recommendations to the General Education Board. After I had made these recommendations, in fact before, I realized very fully that the total amount requested for in appropriations for work in this State was considerable.

So many of the county training schools are to be enlarged or entirely new buildings ought to be constructed that it is hard for me to pick and choose between them, and to say some need help and others do not. Every bit of the aid asked for on these projects can, and I am convinced will be used to good advantage if the Board sees fit to make them appropriations. The fact that these requests are so large has actually been embarrassing to me, but I suppose I am like Martin Luther, I believe it was, who said when he was in great distress: "God helping me, I can do no other". This may not be the exact quotation, but you will understand what I am trying to say.

I believe we are on the eve of a great forward movement in North Carolina. Any substantial assistance will stimulate and help wonderfully the projects in which I am interested.

I am enclosing also a copy of Mr. Attmore's brief annual report. This is very encouraging to me also. I shall be glad to have a word from you concerning any of our plans either in the way of suggestions, criticism, or advice.

I wish you could have attended our conference in Greensboro this week. It was a wonderful meeting and no doubt the results ~~desired~~ will be highly satisfactory.

With kind personal regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

N. C. Newbold

STATE AGENT RURAL SCHOOLS.

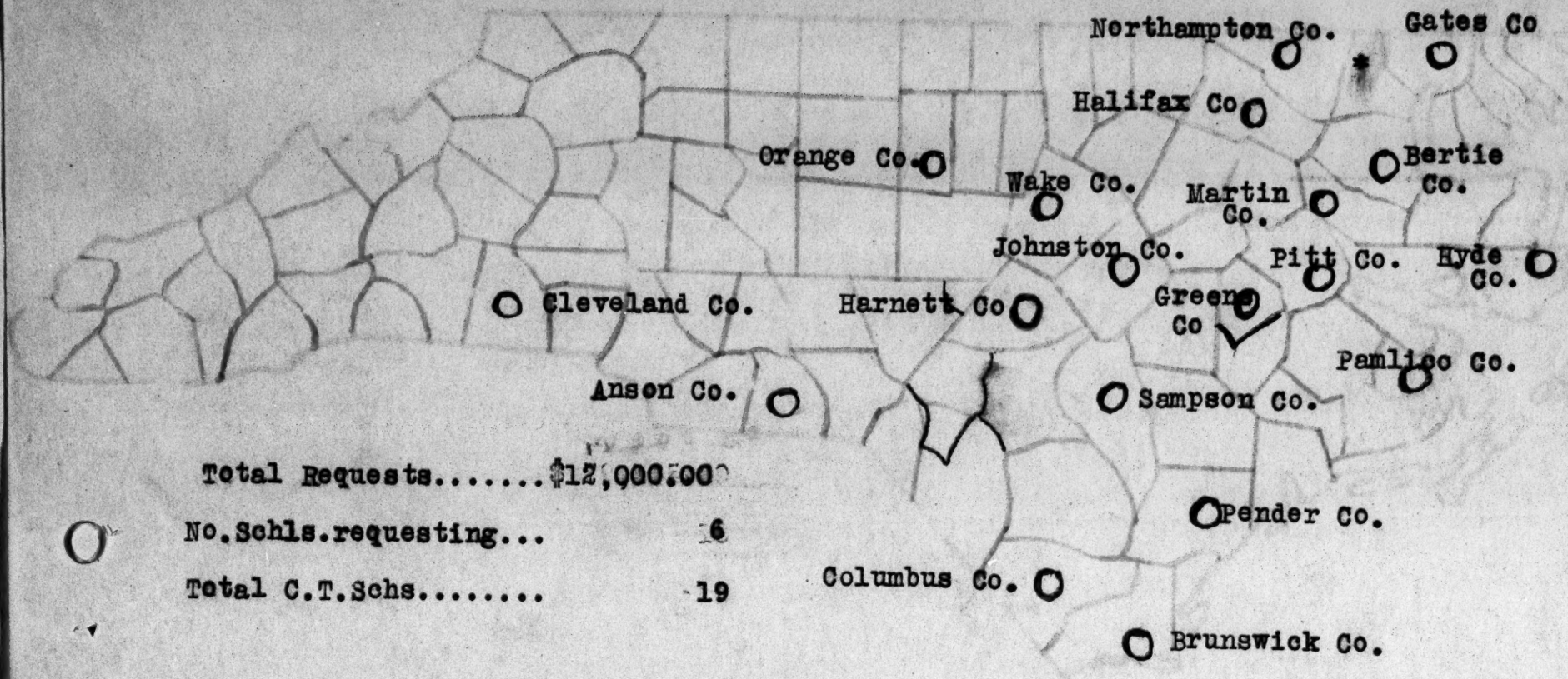
1920

NORTH CAROLINA
COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOLS-
1920-21.

COUNTY	Amt.Appro-priated 1915-16	Amt.Appro-priated 1916-17	Amt.Appro-priated 1917-18	Amt.Appro-priated 1918-19	Amt.Appro-priated 1919-20	AMOUNT REQUESTED 1920-21.
Anson			$ 400.00	$ 200.00	$ 125.00	$ 1,000.00
Bertie			650.00	300.00	125.00	--------
Brunswick						--------
Cleveland					850.00	2,500.00
Columbus			250.00		625.00	--------
Gates						--------
Greene						--------
Halifax					600.00	--------
Harnett						--------
Hyde					875.00	--------
Johnston	$451.59	$ 150.00	150.00	250.00	375.00	--------
Martin		950.00			325.00	2,000.00
Northampton					100.00	--------
Orange			500.00	850.00	350.00	--------
Pamlico	591.59	64.69		600.00	100.00	--------
Pender					125.00	2,000.00
Pitt			450.00		4,200.00	2,000.00
Sampson		600.00	150.00		1,850.00	--------
Wake	111.59	1,410.00		500.00	125.00	2,500.00
TOTAL-19-	$ 1154.67	3,174.69	$ 2,550.00	$ 2,700.00	10,750.00	$ 12,000.00
Waters Normal Inst.(Private)			1,500.00			
TOTAL------			$ 4,050.00			
Balance for Agric. Equipment - unapportioned -						900.00
TOTAL -----						$ 11,650.00

NORTH CAROLINA

COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOLS -1920-21-



Total Requests.....$12,000.00

No.Schls.requesting... 16

Total C.T.Schs..... 19

● Old Schools

○ New 1920.

* Waters Normal Schl.-(Private) aided in 1917 -

COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOLS

REQUESTS

1920-1921

NORTH CAROLINA

COUNTY	Value of Buildings & Grounds	Amounts Spent for Bldgs.& Eq.Since Jan. 1, 1919	COST OF IMPROVEMENTS PROPOSED FOR 1920-1921 - TOTAL	Amounts Expected: From Public Funds	Amounts Expected: From People & Other Local Sources	AMOUNTS Requested of G.E.B.
Anson	$ 1,000	----------	$ 11,000	$ 10.000	$ ----------	$ 1,000.00
Bertie	14,000	$ 714.00	7,800	2,000	5,800.00	--------
Brunswick	1,200	----------	800	200	600.00	--------
Cleveland	2,000	----------	7,855	4,000	1,355.00	2,500.00
Columbus	4,500	300.00	2,000	600	1,400.00	--------
Gates	2,250	----------	12,500	-----	12,500.00	--------
Greene	3,550	30.00	3,715	1,500	2,215.00	--------
Halifax	7,000	750.00	2,100	1,800	300.00	--------
Harnett	14,000	243.25	52,500	2,500	50,000.00	--------
Hyde	4,000	----------	1,000	500	500.00	--------
Johnston	6,200	----------	------	-----	---------	--------
Martin	14,500	300.00	4,000	1,000	1,000.00	2,000.00
Northampton	------	----------	------	-----	---------	--------
Orange	6,000	250.00	200	200	---------	--------
Pamlico	10,500	800.00	500	300	200.00	--------
Pender	7,850	300.00	4,200	1,500	700.00	2,000.00
Pitt	6,600	274.41	1. 350	200	150.00	--------
			2. 4,000	1,000	1,000.00	2,000.00
Person	10,400	200.00	1,500	------	1,500.00	--------
Wake	22,000	2,200.00	22,500	5,000	15,000.00	2,500.00
TOTAL-19-	$ 137,550	$ 6,361.66	$ 138,520	$ 32,300	$ 94,220.00	$ 12,000.00

May, 1920

NORTH CAROLINA

Counties		From Local Funds	From G E B
Anson		$ 10,000	$ 1,000
Bertie		7,800	8,000
Brunswick		800	800
Cleveland		5,355	2,500
Columbus		2,000	800
Gates		12,500	1,255
Greene		2,715	1,400
Halifax		2,100	1,300
Harnett		50,000	5,000
Hyde			500
Martin			3,000
Northampton			1,000
Orange		200	850
Pamlico		500	1,100
Pender		2,200	6,700
Pitt	1)	350	300
	2)	2,000	2,000
Sampson		1,500	1,900
Wake		20,000	40,000
No. of Schools, 18		$120,020	$79,405

AC 236.1

BOARD OF EDUCATION:
A. G. COX, CHAIRMAN
L. C. ARTHUR
M. O. BLOUNT

OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS, PITT COUNTY
S. D. UNDERWOOD, SUPERINTENDENT
GREENVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

June 1, 1920-ut

GEN'L EDUCATION BOARD
RECEIVED
JUN 3 1920
ANSWERED

Dr. Abraham Flexner, Secretary,

General Education Board,

#61 Broadway, New York.

Dear Sir:

I thank you for your letter of May 28. We appreciate very much the consideration given our request, and while we regret that your board did not find it possible to take favorable action on our request, we hope that you will bear it in mind and be able to help us later.

With kind regards, and thanking you for your courtesies in this matter, I am,

Very truly yours,

S. D. Underwood

County Superintendent.

N.C. 236.1

May 28, 1920.

Mr. S. B. Underwood
County Superintendent of Schools
Greenville, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Underwood:

At a meeting of the General Education Board, held May 27, 1920, the officers presented your letter, dated April third, requesting an appropriation towards the construction of teachers' homes in connection with consolidated schools in Pitt County. I deeply regret to say that the Board did not find it feasible to take favorable action upon your request.

Very sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

AF:BSB

ARCHIVES

June 10th, 1920

Hon. E. C. Brooks,
State Superintendent of Education,
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Dr. Brooks:

Attention, Mr. M. C. Newbold

I am writing to call your attention to the following unused amounts on account of the appropriation from the General Education Board for county training schools in North Carolina for the year ending June 30th, 1920:

Anson County Training School, Wadesboro:

For agricultural equipment.....	$ 100.00	$ 100.00

Bertie County Training School, Powellsville:

For agricultural equipment.....	$ 100.00	$ 100.00

Cleveland County Training School, Shelby:

For industrial equipment.....	$ 250.00	
For equipment, new building	500.00	
For agricultural equipment.....	100.00	$ [illegible]

Columbus County Trg. School, Mt. Olive:

For equipment and repairs	$ 300.00	
For agricultural equipment.....	100.00	
For shop	200.00	$ [illegible]

Halifax County Training School, Print:

For industrial equipment	$ 250.00	
For agricultural equipment.....	100.00	$ [illegible]

Hyde County Training School, Scranton:

For industrial equipment.....	$ [illegible]	
For desks & repairs	[illegible]	
For agricultural equipment.....	[illegible]	

Johnston County Trg. School, Smithfield:

For desks, globes and maps	$ 250.00	
For agricultural equipment	100.00	$ 350.00 OK

Martin County Training School, Parmele:

For agricultural equipment	$ 100.00	
For repairs on shop & adl. Tools	200.00	$ 300.00 OK

Northampton County Trg. School,

For agricultural equipment	$ 100.00	$ 100.00 OK

Orange County Trg. School, Chapel Hill:

For industrial equipment	$ 219.36	
For agricultural equipment	100.00	$ 319.36 OK

Pamlico County Trg. School, Stonewall:

For agricultural equipment	$ 100.00	$ 100.00 OK

Pender County Trg. School, Rocky Point:

For agricultural equipment	$ 100.00	$ 100.00 OK

Pitt County Trg. School, Grimesland:

For additional equipment, sewing room	$ 100.00	
For agricultural equipment	100.00	
For dormitory	4,000.00	$4,200.00 OK

Sampson County Trg. School, Clinton:

For repairs on building & paint	$ 250.00	
For agricultural equipment	100.00	
For principal's home & dormitory	1,500.00	$1,850.00 OK

Wake County Trg. School, Method:

For agricultural equipment	$ 100.00	$ 100.00 OK

Unapportioned amount $ 900.00

TOTAL BALANCE $ 11,369.36 OK

If these amounts are not used before June 30th, 1929, they

desire an extension of time for any of the

Hon. H. C. Brooks

schools, I shall be glad to submit to the Board any specific recommendation that you may wish to make.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) Jackson Davis

JD-W

cc: Copy to Mr. R. A. Buttrick

ARCHIVAL COPY

f to Mr. W. W. Brierley

June 28th, 1920

Hon. E. C. Brooks,
State Superintendent of Education,
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Dr. Brooks:-

Attention, Mr. H. C. Newbold

I am in receipt of Mr. Pittman's letter of June 23rd, enclosing letter and statement from Mr. Newbold, requesting an extension of time for one year, from June 30th, 1920 to June 30th, 1921, on the balances now to the credit of several county training schools in North Carolina on account of the appropriations from the General Education Board, ending June 30th, 1920.

I am writing to Mr. Brierley, asking that he present your request to the officers of the Board. I have had the account for these schools checked very carefully, and I find that my records do not agree with your statement in every particular. I am enclosing you a copy of a statement, showing the appropriations, expenditures and balances on account of these schools, according to our records. I am also sending Mr. Brierley a copy of this statement, and asking that extension be granted on the total balance of $9,139.59, as stated therein. Please let me know if there are any changes that you wish to make in the balances as we have stated them, and I will give this my attention at once.

I will write you as soon as I hear what action is taken in regard to these schools.

Yours very truly,

NC 23641

Officers of the Board
Wallace Buttrick
President
Abraham Flexner
Secretary
E. C. Sage
Assistant Secretary
L. G. Myers
Treasurer
L. M. Dashiell
Assistant Treasurer

General Education Board

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER 1902

JACKSON DAVIS, GENERAL FIELD AGENT
705 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING
RICHMOND, VA.

Members of the Board
Frederick T. Gates
J. D. Rockefeller, Jr.
Albert Shaw
Wallace Buttrick
Starr J. Murphy
Edwin A. Alderman
Harry Pratt Judson
Wickliffe Rose
Jerome D. Greene
Anson Phelps Stokes
Abraham Flexner
George E. Vincent
James H. Dillard
Frank E. Spaulding
Charles P. Howland

June 28th, 1920

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD
RECEIVED
JUL 1 1920
ANSWERED

Mr. W. W. Brierley,
General Education Board,
61 Broadway, New York City

Dear Mr. Brierley:-

The enclosed letter, sent by direction of Dr. Brooks, from Mr. Newbold, asks extension of time for one year, from June 30th, 1920 to June 30th, 1921, on the balance of the appropriation to county training schools in North Carolina for the year ending June 30th, 1920. I am enclosing a statement, which shows, according to my records, the appropriations, expenditures and balances on this account. You will note that in some instances Mr. Newbold's statement differs from mine. I also enclose a copy of a letter which I am writing Dr. Brooks in regard to this request.

In view of Mr. Newbold's statements in regard to the delay in using these appropriations, I approve the request for extension of time ~~of one year~~ for six months from June 30th, 1920, on the total balance, which according to my records, is $9,139.58. It is on account of my absence from my office that this request is late in reaching you. I hope this will cause no inconvenience, and that Mr. Newbold's request may be granted.

O.K.

With best wishes,

Very sincerely yours,

Jackson Davis

ENCS.

I am writing this on the train. I think six months ought the boy enough if he means business

J.D.

Superintendent of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

June 23, 1920.

Mr. Jackson Davis,
702 Chamber Commerce Building,
Richmond, Va.

Dear Sir:-

I am directed by Dr. Brooks to write you asking that the General Education Board, if it meets with the approval of the board, continue certain appropriations made last year for several of the county training schools of North Carolina, portions of which have not been used for reasons which seem entirely valid.

I am sending you a statement, prepared by Mr. N. C. Newbold, listing the appropriations made for county training schools by the General Education Board in May 1919 for the school year 1919-1920. This list, in the case of each appropriation, explains why it has not been used.

Very truly yours,

W. D. Pittman

Chief Clerk.

List of Appropriations made for County Training Schools by the General Education Board in May 1919 for the School Year 1919-1920.

It is requested that these appropriations be continued for another year for reasons given below:

1. Cleveland County Training School, Shelby, N. C. for industrial equipment $250.00, for equipment of new building $500.00.

   The original plan was to construct a building that would cost about $5000.00. Plans have now been developed and contract let for a building that will cost, with equipment, in excess of $20,000.00. The apparent impossibility to get labor and material has delayed the building.

2. Columbus County Training School, Mount Olive, N. C., for shop $200.00. Requests for the continuance of this appropriation is based on the difficulty of getting labor and material to build the shop.

3. Halifax County Training School, Print, N. C., for industrial equipment $250.00.
   Early last fall the instructor in Manual Training was accidently killed and it was impossible to fill his place throughout the year.

4. Hyde County Training School, Scranton, N. C., for industrial equipment $250.00, for desks and repairs of building $500.00.
   Plans to add three or four new rooms to the present building did not materialize because it seemed impossible to get material and labor in time to do the work. Substantial plans are now under way to add about $5000.00 worth of building this year.

5. Martin County Training School, Parmele, N. C., for repairs on shop and additional tools $200.00.
   The instructor in industrial subjects left the school about the middle of the year and it was impossible to get some one to take his place before the close of the session.

6. Pitt County Training School, Grimesland, N. C., for dormitory $4000.00.
   Plans were made last year for the construction of the dormitory costing about $6,500.00. Superintendent Underwood found it impossible to get a contractor to even make a bid on the building, and now he finds it impossible to construct the building for less than $10,000 or $12,000.00. He plans to build this year.

7. Sampson County Training School, Clinton, N. C., for principal's home and small dormitory conbined $1500.00.

Sampson County con't.

A commendable beginning was made in raising local funds but not a sufficient amount was received. It appears, no doubt, this building can be erected within the next twelve months.

In addition to these, there are further amounts as follows:

Anson County	-	balance	agriculture	equipment	appropriation	$13.20 ✓
Bertie "	-	"	"	"	"	14.09 ✓
Cleveland"	-	"	"	"	"	14.91 ✓
Columbus "	-	"	"	"	"	15.04 ✓
Halifax "	-	"	"	"	"	13.90 ✓
Martin "	-	"	"	"	"	14.88 ✓
Northampton "	-	"	"	"	"	~~37.65~~ + (30.63)
Orange "	-	"	"	"	"	27.55 + (0)
Pamlico "	-	"	"	"	"	14.89 ✓
Pender "	-	"	"	"	"	14.41 - (10.41)
Pitt "	-	"	"	"	"	24.08 + (0)
Sampson "	-	"	"	"	"	14.61 + (51.96)
Wake "	-	"	"	"	"	13.90 ✓
Hyde "	-	"	"	"	"	100.00 ✓
Johnston "	-	"	"	"	"	100.00 ✓

In addition to these there is a balance of $34.45 (0) on the appropriation of $250.00 made for the Sampson County Training School. Further still there is approximately $900.00 which had not been divided among the schools. However, of this amount $250.00 had been offered to the Orange County Training School on condition that they get a like amount which they did get from additional county funds. $125.00 to the Berry O'Kelley Training School for additional agriculture equipment, together with a few other promises to county training schools who wanted libraries.

We shall greatly appreciate it if the General Education Board will continue all these various amounts for another year. I may add that the other agriculture equipment for the small amounts left over from each school have been ordered and invoices have been submitted but the supplies have not been received.

Respectfully submitted,

N. C. Newbold

STATE AGENT RURAL SCHOOLS.

COPY

NC 236.1

(Original in Folder - Kentucky County Training Schools No. Ky 74.1)

July, 10, 1920

Mr. Jackson Davis
808 Chamber of Commerce Building
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Mr. Davis:

I desire to inform you that the following requests submitted through you, on behalf of County Training Schools, have been approved by officers of the Board:

****

NORTH CAROLINA

An extension of time from June 30, 1920 to December 31, 1920 has been granted on the following balances of appropriations for County Training Schools:

Cleveland County	$764.91	
Columbus "	215.04	
Halifax "	263.90	
Hyda "	850.00	
Johnston "	350.00	
Martin "	214.88	
Orange "		Overpaid $44.95
Pitt "	3,975.92	
Sampson "	1,551.96	
Anson "	13,20	
Bertie "	14.89	
Northamptom "	30.63	
Pamlico "	14.89	
Pender "	10.41	
Wake "	13.90	
Not yet designated	900.00	
	$ 9,184.53	
Less amount overpaid to Orange Co.	44.95	
	9,139.58	

P. S. Your attention is especially directed to the fact that the extension of time on the North Carolina Training School appropriation is for six months only - June 30, 1920 to December 31, 1920 - as you recommend and not for one year as requested by Mr. Newbold.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) W. W. Brierley

NC 236.1

Superintendent of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

December 4, 1920.

Mr. Jackson Davis,
808 Chamber of Commerce Building,
Richmond, Va.

Dear Sir:-

I am sending you, enclosed, a letter from Mr. I. C. Griffin, Superintendent of Schools, Shelby, N. C., and one from Mr. Newbold. This school, as you will note from Mr. Griffin's and Mr. Newbold's statement, has been developed far beyond any expectations we had several years ago. You made a visit to Shelby sometime ago and you will know I am sure about what it has cost Mr. Griffin and the Board of Trustees to push this project from the very elementary plan which they started with to its present stage of development. I heartily endorse Mr. Newbold's recommendation that the General Education Board send checks as indicated by him.

I am sending you also Mr. Newbold's report of the Summer Schools among the Negroes in North Carolina for 1920. He has indicated the amounts of money that have been contributed by the General Education Board to the various summer schools. We fully appreciate the assistance which your board has given us in this matter and I shall be glad if you will assure the General Education Board that their aid has assisted us in making the summer schools very much better than they could have been without such help.

Very sincerely yours,

E. C. Brooks

State Superintendent Public Instruction.

NC 2361

Superintendent of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

Dec. 4, 1920

Dr. E. C. Brooks,
Raleigh, N. C.

Dear Mr. Brooks:

I am enclosing a letter from Superintendent I. C. Griffin of Shelby which will explain itself.

As indicated in Mr. Griffin's letter, the Cleveland County training school was started in that county two years ago on very meagre basis. At the beginning they began work in a very poor school building with some poor teachers. Soon after that a plan for a modest building was developed. The new building at first, we thought, would cost only about $3,800.00. As Mr. Griffin has indicated, that was abandoned for a much larger plan.

I am enclosing a statement which will show to some extent the growth and development of this county training school project in Cleveland County.

The Rosenwald Fund promised $1200.00 on the new building and the General Education Board promised $1000.00 on equipment. When the larger plan was adopted it was to some extent through our encouragement that the General Education Board would contribute substantially to a few schools where real progress might be expected. As a result of the efforts of Mr. Griffin and the local Board of Trustees in building and equipping a real satisfactory plant, we are recommending that the General Education Board pay $2,500.00 on the completed project. This will mean the full equipment of the building for work of the elementary school grades, the high school, industrial rooms for both boys and girls and an effort on the part of the local management to offer simple coureses in teacher-training for local teachers. You will note there is still a little work to be done on the project.

Because of the unusual financial situation, the school board has been compelled to borrow money which they have used on this building and also that which will be needed to complete it. In view of this, I shall be glad if you

will ask Mr. Jackson Davis to secure from the General Education Board checks as follows:

$1000.00 to be payable at once
1000.00 to be sent within the next thirty days
500.00 to be paid when the auditorium is seated with good, substantial auditorium seats

For the convenience of the General Education Board and also that of the school board at Shelby, it will be satisfactory to have all the checks sent at once with the understanding that $1,500.00 will be held here in the office until the project is completed as indicated above.

When this whole project is completed it will cost considerably more than $20,000.00. The equipment and extras, as indicated on the statement by Mr. Griffin, will exceed $8000.00. He does not include in this statement the cost of the auditorium seats. These alone will exceed $1000.00.

Mr. Griffin is exceedingly anxious we may have at least $1000.00 for his Board by the 11th of December.

The appropriation recommended for the Shelby school is intended to come from part of the $12000.00 appropriated by the General Education Board in 1920 for the best possible development of a few training schools in North Carolina.

Please ask Mr. Davis to have checks made payable to the Shelby Board of School Trustees.

With best wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

N. C. Newbold

N. C. Newbold,
STATE AGENT RURAL SCHOOLS

NC 236.1

Shelby, N. C.,

Nov. 26th, 1920.

Mr. N. C. Newbold,
State Dept. Education,
Raleigh, N. C.

Dear Sir:-

Enclosed you will find statement of the cost of building and equipping the new Cleveland County Training School Building, together with a statement of the estimated cost of completing the building.

In this connection, I should like to call your attention to the fact that the Board of Education has far exceeded even the ambitious program that I had planned in the beginning for the colored people of Cleveland County. As you know personally, the old building was not even good enough for a barn, and the faculty was in keeping with the building. Believing that the colored people of our town and county deserves something better, I first of all appealed to you for some financial aid with the hope of improving conditions by the means of better teaching. Your appropriation from the Slater fund enabled us to secure more and better teachers, and the demand for a new building naturally followed, and last, but by no means least, the new type of school aroused the interest and secured the cooperation of the white citizens of the town and county. Again I appeal to you for some aid in the raising of a building fund. You secured for me an appropriation from the Rosenwald fund, amounting to $1200.00, to be applied on the building, and $1,000 from the General Education B oard for equipment. I then appealed to the colored people for their financial support and secured $500.00. To this the county added $1,000. We planned a building to cost $5,000 and the city agreed to pay the balance necessary to complete and equip it. When we called for bids, we found that it would cost us $6,500, and again the City Board agreed to assume whatever amount was necessary to complete the new building. In the end it was agreed that the building plan was too small, so the Board called for a new set of plans. You will note from the enclosed statement that we have spent $20,000 on this building. Now, I have made this statement in detail, so that you may understand my reasons for asking you to appeal to the General Education Board for an additional appropriation of $2,000 to complete the building and equip it, as per the enclosed statement.

I wish to assure you that the spirit of cooperation manifested by the citizens of Shelby and Cleveland County in the support of this school is due, in a large measure, to your interest and support. With every good wish, I am

Very truly yours, J. C. Griffin
Superintendent.

Cr C 236.1

STATEMENT

COST OF CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT

OF

THE CLEVELAND COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOL BUILDING.

Contract without extras			$11750.00
Extras as follows:			
Basement Rooms	$2034.00		
Electric Wiring and Lights	300.00		
Plumbing and Fixtures	300.00	$2634.00	
General equipment as follows:			
Window Shades	75.00		
Two furnaces	650.00	$725.00	
Home Economics Equipment as follows:			
5 Domestic Science Desks	200.00		
2 Singer Sewing Machines	80.00		
2 Oil Ranges	70.00		
Miscellaneous	50.00		
1 Kitchen Cabinet	80.00	480.00	
Agriculatural Equipment as follows:			
1 Desk for Teacher	20.00		
4 Tables	30.00		
Miscellaneous Equipment	165.00	215.00	
School Furniture Equipment:			
80 Double Patent Desks	1280.00		
6 Teachers' Desks	120.00		
24 Chairs	36.00		
Blackboards	350.00	[illegible]	
Miscellaneous	32.00	1818.00	
Total Cost of Extras and Equipment			$5872.00
Contract Price Paid			11750.00
Total Cost of Const.and Equipment			$17622.00
AMOUNT NECESSARY TO COMPLETE THE BUILDING:			
To Lay Concrete Floor	$ 975.00		
Partition in Basement	300.00		
Painting Inside of Building	400.00		
Additional Furniture	325.00	2000.00	
GRAND TOTAL			$19622.00

NC 236.1

Superintendent of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

December 16, 1920.

Mr. Jackson Davis,
808 Chamber of Commerce Building,
Richmond, Va.

My dear Sir:-

I am sending you, enclosed, a letter from Mr. Newbold, recommending the apportionment of the $12,000 appropriated by the General Education Board.
x (Will you kindly have the checks sent for these amounts)

Please note also the request concerning the Cleveland County Training School.

Very sincerely yours,

E. C. Brooks

State Superintendent Public Instruction.

x apportionment approved. but payments must be upon detailed requisitions.
J.D.

Cr C 236.1

Superintendent of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

Dec. 16, 1920

Dr. E. C. Brooks,
Raleigh, N. C.

Dear Dr. Brooks:

In response to Mr. Davis' request of December 11 concerning our recommendations for the apportionment of the $1200.00 appropriated by the General Education Board for improvements in a few county training schools I am writing as follows:

Berry O'Kelley Training school, Method, Wake County- $2,500.00. This is to be used to aid in the construction of a dormitory for girls.

Pitt County Training School, Grimesland, $2000.00 - This amount is to be used in connection with the girls dormitory at this place.

Cleveland County training school, Shelby - $2500. This is to be used in the purchase of school equipment, industrial equipment, auditorium seats, lights and other improvements which were not originally intended by the local authorities.

Martin County training school, Parmele - $2000.00. This is to be used in connection with a small dormitory for girls and to aid further in equipping the shop and also industrial room for girls.

Anson County training school, Wadesboro - $1000.00. This is to be used in encourage the purchase of full school equipment, industrial equipment and the like in the new building.

Pender County training school, Rocky Point - $2000.00. This is to be used to aid in the construction of a girls dormitory and, perhaps, a small industrial building.

Superintendent of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

Please let me state that in each case an equal or larger amount than is indicated will be secured from public and local funds.

I shall be glad if you will ask Mr. Davis to issue the check in connection with the Cleveland County training school as indicated in my letter of a few days ago.

With best wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

N. C. Newbold

N. C. Newbold,
STATE AGENT RURAL SCHOOLS

NC 236.1

Officers of the Board

Wallace Buttrick
Chairman of the Executive Committee

Abraham Flexner
Trevor Arnett
Secretaries

E. C. Sage
Assistant Secretary

L. G. Myers
Treasurer

L. M. Dashiell
Assistant Treasurer

General Education Board

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER 1902

JACKSON DAVIS, GENERAL FIELD AGENT
808 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING
RICHMOND, VA.

Members of the Board

Frederick T. Gates
J. D. Rockefeller, Jr.
Albert Shaw
Wallace Buttrick
Starr J. Murphy
Edwin A. Alderman
Harry Pratt Judson
Wickliffe Rose
Jerome D. Greene
Anson Phelps Stokes
Abraham Flexner
George E. Vincent
James H. Dillard
Frank E. Spaulding
Charles P. Howland
Trevor Arnett

Bluffton, Georgia

December 20th, 1920

Mr. W. W. Brierley,
General Education Board,
61 Broadway, New York City

Dear Mr. Brierley:-

I enclose letters from State Superintendent Brooks and Mr. Newbold of North Carolina, regarding the apportionment of our Board's appropriation to county training schools in North Carolina for the year ending June 30, 1921.

Will you kindly bring this request to the attention of the officers of the Board? I hope they will authorize the distribution as requested.

Very sincerely yours,

Jackson Davis

ENCS.

December 28, 1920

Mr. Jackson Davis
808 Chamber of Comerce Building
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Mr. Davis,

I desire to inform you that the officers approve of Superintendent Brooks apportionment of the Board's appropriation of $13,000 for County Training Schools in North Carolina for the fiscal year 1920-1921.

In accordance with your request a voucher will be prepared immediately covering payment of $1,000 for equipment of the Cleveland County Training School, Shelby, North Carolina. As you request, our check will be made payable to the Shelby Board of School Trustees and forwarded to State Superintendent Brooks.

Very truly yours,

W. W. BRIERLEY

WWB-IEG

Chief Clerk

NC 2361

RECEIVED
JAN 10 1921
ANSWERED

Officers of the Board
Wallace Buttrick, President
Abraham Flexner, Secretary
E. C. Sage, Assistant Secretary
L. G. Myers, Treasurer
L. M. Dudley, Assistant Treasurer

General Education Board

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER 1902

JACKSON DAVIS, GENERAL FIELD AGENT
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING
RICHMOND, VA.

Members of the Board
Frederick T. Gates
Walter H. Page
J. D. Rockefeller, Jr.
Albert Shaw
Wallace Buttrick
Starr J. Murphy
Edwin A. Alderman
Harry Pratt Judson
Andrew Carnegie
Edgar L. Marston
Wickliffe Rose
Jerome D. Greene
Anson Phelps Stokes
Abraham Flexner
George E. Vincent
James H. Dillard
Frank E. Spaulding

Bluffton, Georgia

December 26th, 1920

Mr. W. W. Brierley,
General Education Board,
61 Broadway, New York City

Dear Mr. Brierley:-

If the officers of the Board approve the distribution of balances on account of the extended amounts of the 1919-20 appropriation to North Carolina county training schools, as stated to you in my letter of the 26th, attached, will you please have checks sent to Dr. E. C. Brooks as follows, in payment of the bills referred to in my letter:

AMOUNTS	SCHOOLS	TO BE PAID FROM	
$ 84.76	Anson C.T.S. ----	(Halifax Co.--	42.25
		(Johnston " --	7.43
		(Unapportioned	35.08
$ 91.66	Brunswick " ------	(Halifax Co.	42.25
		(Johnston "	7.42
		(Unapportioned	41.98
$ 92.60	Gates " ------	(Halifax Co.	42.25
		(Johnston "	7.43
		(Unapportioned	42.92
$ 91.60	Greene " -----	(Halifax Co.	42.27
		(Johnston "	7.43
		(Unapportioned	41.90
$ 14.95	Orange " ----	(Unapportioned	14.95
$ 79.87	Halifax " -----	(Bal.on hand for schl.)	
$455.44	TOTAL		

Mr. W. W. Brierley

With best wishes,

Very sincerely yours,

Jackson Davis

ENCS.

P.S. This came to me in Dec. but had to return for Dr. Brooks's approval, hence delay.

JD.

Jan 7, 1921

N.C 236.1

Officers of the Board

Wallace Buttrick
President

Abraham Flexner
Trevor Arnett
Secretaries

E. C. Sage
Assistant Secretary

L. G. Myers
Treasurer

L. M. Dashiell
Assistant Treasurer

General Education Board

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER 1902

JACKSON DAVIS, GENERAL FIELD AGENT

808 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING

RICHMOND, VA.

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD
RECEIVED
DEC
30
1920
ANSWERED

Members of the Board

Frederick T. Gates
J. D. Rockefeller, Jr.
Albert Shaw
Wallace Buttrick
Starr J. Murphy
Edwin A. Alderman
Harry Pratt Judson
Wickliffe Rose
Jerome D. Greene
Anson Phelps Stokes
Abraham Flexner
George E. Vincent
James H. Dillard
Frank E. Spaulding
Charles P. Howland
Trevor Arnett

Bluffton Ga.
Dec 27, 1920.

Dear Mr. Boierley,

I have received a long communication from Mrs. Newbold of N. C. requesting payments, transfers and extensions on the Boards appropriation for County training schools in N. C. previously extended to Dec 31, 1920. I had to send the papers back for Mr. Brooks's signature. I mention this because it will take several days to get the papers back to me and perhaps I cannot get them to you before Jan 1. In this case, I hope this appropriation can be held until the officers can act upon the forthcoming requests.

Cordially yours

Jackson Davis

O O Off C 236.1

Superintendent of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

Dec. 28, 1920

Mr. Jackson Davis,
808 Chamber of Commerce Building,
Richmond, Va.

Dear Mr. Davis:

On December 21st Mr. Newbold made a statement to me concerning certain appropriations made to County Training Schools in North Carolina, requesting some transfers and extensions of appropriations made for Hyde County Training School, Johnston County Training School, Pitt County Training School and Sampson County Training School.

We shall appreciate it very greatly if you can handle these matters as requested in Mr. Newbold's letter of December 21st., also one of December 28th., which letter I am enclosing herewith.

With best wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

E. C. Brooks

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Superintendent of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

Dec. 28, 1920

Dr. E. C. Brooks,
Raleigh, N. C.

Dear Dr. Brooks:

Will you please ask Mr. Jackson Davis to have checks made from the General Education Board's appropriations of 1919 to county training schools in North Carolina as follows:

Columbus County Training School $200.04 to apply on the construction of a shop.

Sampson County Training School, Clinton Hardware Company, $35.12 for the purchase of tools and agricultural equipment.

Northampton County Training School to H. S. Storr Company $18.95. This amount is for additional agricultural equipment.

Martin County Training School, for additional tools and to apply on the construction of a shop - $200.00.

To Berry O'Kelley Training School for additional tools and agricultural equipment $50.00.

Gates, Green, Anson and Brunswick County Training Schools to Sanderson and Jackson for Agricultural publications - $7.68. (This amount to come out of the agricultural appropriation originally made to Johnston County.)

The amounts requested for Columbus and Martin Counties were originally appropriated to these schools. The same is true of the small amount of the Northampton County Training School and Sampson County Training School. The amount requested for the Berry O'Kelley Training School is a balance of an appropriation of $100.00 made originally to Johnston County Training School for agricultural equipment. The balance of this appropriation has been transferred to aid in purchasing agricultural and other equipment for county training schools as stated in detail in my letter of

F

Superintendent of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

December 21st, 1920. I shall appreciate it if you will have this letter and the enclosed invoices forwarded to Mr. Davis today.

With best wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

N. C. Newbold,
STATE AGENT RURAL SCHOOLS

dr C 236.1

January 11, 1921.

Mr. Jackson Davis
808 Chamber of Commerce Building
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Mr. Davis:

I have your two letters transmitting requests from Superintendent Brooks, regarding our Board's appropriations for county training schools in North Carolina. All of the officers except Dr. Sage are now out of the city. It will not be possible, therefore, to bring these matters to their attention until February first. I shall notify you promptly after a decision has been reached by the officers.

Very truly yours,

Chief Clerk.

WWB:BSB

January 25, 1921

Arc 236.1

REGARDING BOARD'S APPROPRIATIONS FOR COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOLS IN NORTH CAROLINA - DURING 1919-1920.

I. The Board's appropriation was for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920. The time was subsequently extended by the officers to December 31, 1920.

II. On December 26, 1920, Mr. Davis submitted a request from Superintendent Brooks and Mr. Newbold, asking that the time on certain apportionments to county training schools be extended to June 30, 1921, as follows:

Hyde County Training School	Scranton	$850.
Johnston County Training School (part only)	Smithfield	250.
Pitt County Training School (for dormitory and equipment)	Grimesland	4,000.
Samson County Training School (for principal's home and dormitory)	Clinton	1,500.

III. Transfers as follow are also requested:

$100. apportioned for Johnston County Training School to be subdivided and used in six other counties;

$169.03 apportioned for Halifax County Training School to be subdivided and used in four counties. (Bills are submitted calling for payment of the entire sum.)

From the unapportioned sum of $252.70 payments totalling $176.83 are requested for bills contracted in five counties.

IV. $455.44 apportioned to eight counties, and part of unapportioned fund, to be used in six counties.

V. Designation of four small sums of $1.92 each from "unapportioned fund".

NE236.1

January 25, 1921

Mr. Jackson Davis
808 Chamber of Commerce Building
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Mr. Davis,

I have spoken with Dr. Buttrick and Dr. Sage regarding the requests submitted by you from Superintendent Brooks and Mr. Newbold of North Carolina regarding the Board's appropriation for County Training Schools during the year 1919-1920. Enclosed I send you a condensed statement of these requests. You will observe, first, that the Board's appropriation was for the year ended June 30, 1920 and was subsequently extended to December 31, 1920. The request is now made that the time limit on apportionments to four county training schools be extended to June 30, 1921. In this connection it ought to be said that this tends toward confusion in our bookkeeping inasmuch as the 1919-1920 appropriation overlaps the 1920-1921 appropriation. Dr. Buttrick is of the opinion that unless there are urgent reasons for having the time limit extended, these appropriations be allowed to lapse and taken into consideration in the statement of appropriations to be recommended at the May meeting.

Secondly, under item III thetein transfers are requested, the amounts to be used in the several counties being com-

paratively small; for example, $100.00 from Johnston County is to be used in six counties. The inference is a desire to use up the money for some purpose or other rather than to carry out the spirit of the Board's original appropriation, to give substantial help to a limited number of schools. If this procedure were followed in all states, it would involve an unlimited amount of bookkeeping. I observe that bills are submitted calling for payment of $169.03 used in four counties, this amount being originally apportioned to the Halifax County Training School. Cannot these small items be cared for from other funds at the disposal of the State Board of Education? I shall be glad to hear from you regarding these questions.

Very sincerely yours,

W. W. B.

WWB-IEG

ARCHIVAL COPY

February 10th, 1921

Dr. H. C. Brooks,
State Superintendent of Education,
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Dr. Brooks:-

Attention, Mr. N. C. Newbold

The officers of the General Education Board have considered the request from Mr. Newbold for the extension of time on the appropriations made for county training schools in North Carolina for the year ending June 30th, 1920, which had already been extended to December 31, 1920. We would like to raise the question with you and Mr. Newbold whether it would not be more desirable to let these appropriations lapse and bring them in as new requests before the next meeting of the Board in May.

To extend these appropriations to June 30th, 1921, would cause last year's appropriations to overlap those for this year, and would involve an amount of bookkeeping which the Board is not prepared to undertake. In the second place, the request for transfers of such small amounts gives the impression of a desire to use up the money for some purpose or other, rather than to carry out the spirit of the Board's original appropriation - to give substantial help to a limited number of schools.

If you and Mr. Newbold wish me to do so, I will take up the matter with the Board again, but I hope that Mr. Newbold can get the small amounts paid from some other source, and that it will not be inconvenient to have the other matters wait a little while longer, when they may be brought before the Board as new requests for possible appropriation next year.

Kindly let me hear from you.

JD:W Very sincerely yours,

Copy to (Signed) Jackson Davis
Mr. W. W. Brierley

NC 236.1

Officers of the Board

Wallace Buttrick
President

Abraham Flexner
Trevor Arnett
Secretaries

E. C. Sage
Assistant Secretary

L. G. Myers
Treasurer

L. M. Dashiell
Assistant Treasurer

General Education Board

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER 1902

JACKSON DAVIS, GENERAL FIELD AGENT
808 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING
RICHMOND, VA.

Members of the Board

Frederick T. Gates
J. D. Rockefeller, Jr.
Albert Shaw
Wallace Buttrick
Starr J. Murphy
Edwin A. Alderman
Harry Pratt Judson
Wickliffe Rose
Jerome D. Greene
Anson Phelps Stokes
Abraham Flexner
George E. Vincent
James H. Dillard
Frank E. Spaulding
Charles P. Holland
Trevor Arnett

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD
RECEIVED
FEB 11 1921
ANSWERED

February 10th, 1921

Mr. W. W. Brierley,
General Education Board,
61 Broadway, New York City

Dear Mr. Brierley:-

I sympathize entirely with the position taken by the officers of the Board regarding the request for extension of time on certain appropriations for county training schools in North Carolina. I enclose a copy of a letter I have written Dr. Brooks. Will you please return all the bills which were forwarded to you, to Dr. Brooks?

Very sincerely yours,

Jackson Davis

JD-W
ENC.

A C 236.1

February 25, 1921.

Mr. Jackson Davis
808 Chamber of Commerce Building
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Mr. Davis:

The officers approve of the transfer of unexpended balances of the several apportionments to county training schools in North Carolina, to be applied for the following purposes:

Northampton County	$ 3.32
Wake County	50.00
Orange County	14.95
Gates County	91.44
Greene County	90.42
Brunswick County	90.49
Anson County	83.60
Books and Supplies	12.47
	$436.69

Very truly yours,

WWB:BB

Chief Clerk.

NC 236.1

February 25, 1921.

Memorandum re COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOLS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Mr. Newbold and State Superintendent Brooks presented bills from the county training schools for North Carolina. These were received by the office before December 31, 1920, but were submitted with various requests for transfers and extensions of time. After further conferences, it appears that no hardship will occur if the bills presented before December 31 can be paid, and if all the other appropriations be allowed to lapse. In order to pay these, however, it will be necessary to transfer the unexpended balances of several appropriations, to be used as follows:

Northampton County	$ 3.32
Wake County	50.00
Orange "	14.95
Gates "	91.44
Greene "	90.42
Brunswick "	90.49
Anson "	83.60
Books and Supplies	12.47
	$436.69

Approved:

_____

_____

_____

_____

NC 236.1

February 28, 1921.

The following payments, from the appropriation for the fiscal year 1919-1920 for buildings and equipment for County Training Schools in North Carolina, have been authorized by the officers of the Board:

Columbus County		$200.04
Halifax	"	79.87
Martin	"	200.00
Sampson	"	35.12
Northampton	"	18.95
Orange	"	14.95
Anson	"	83.60
Wake	"	50.00
Brunswick	"	90.49
Gates	"	91.44
Greene	"	90.42
Books for Anson, Gates, Greene & Brunswick Counties	$4.67	
and	7.68	12.35
TOTAL . . .		$967.23

Checks should be made payable to the Superintendent of the County, with the exception of the two items for books, namely $4.67 and $7.68. Checks for these two items should be made payable to E.C.Brooks, State Superintendent of Instruction. All checks should be sent to E.C. Brooks, State Superintendent.

It will be observed that in the following instances a transfer of funds will be necessary:

Martin County		$ .12
Northampton	"	3.32
Orange	"	14.95
Anson	"	83.60
Wake	"	50.00
Brunswick	"	90.49
Gates	"	91.44
Greene	"	90.42
Books	$4.67	
"	7.68	12.35
TOTAL		$436.69

It will be observed that the following unpaid amounts of apportionments are shown on our books:

Hyde County	$850.00	
Johnston "	350.00	
Columbus "	200.04	
Halifax "	248.90	
Martin "	199.88	
Pitt "	3,960.92	
Sampson "	1,536.96	
Northampton	15.63	
Bal.of $900 not apportioned	267.82	$7,630.15

Where the amounts called for exceed the amounts allocated, such amounts should be charged to the unpaid apportionments of the Board's grants above shown.

The following payments, from the appropriation for the fiscal year 1920-1921 for buildings and equipment for Travis County Training School, Manor, Texas, have been authorized by the officers of the Board:

For	furniture for the dormitory	$150.
"	moving ten-room house and putting same in good condition	950.
		$1,100.

The $150 apportioned on our books for laundry should be used for the first item, and $950 should be taken from $1,250 not apportioned.

Check for the above $1,100 should be made payable to Superintendent of Travis County Training School and sent to Miss Annie Webb Blanton, State Superintendent, Austin, Texas.

NC 236.1

Officers of the Board

Wallace Buttrick
President

Abraham Flexner
Trevor Arnett
Secretaries

E. C. Sage
Assistant Secretary

L. G. Myers
Treasurer

L. M. Dashiell
Assistant Treasurer

General Education Board

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER 1902

JACKSON DAVIS, GENERAL FIELD AGENT
808 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING
RICHMOND, VA.

Members of the Board

Frederick T. Gates
J. D. Rockefeller, Jr.
Albert Shaw
Wallace Buttrick
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Wickliffe Rose
Jerome D. Greene
Anson Phelps Stokes
Abraham Flexner
George E. Vincent
James H. Dillard
Frank E. Spaulding
Charles P. Howland
Trevor Arnett

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD
RECEIVED
MAR 3
1921
ANSWERED

March 2nd, 1921

Mr. W. W. Brierley,
General Education Board,
61 Broadway, New York City

Dear Mr. Brierley:-

Thank you for your letter of February 25th, stating that the officers approve our apportionments to the several county training schools in North Carolina from the unexpended balances on account of the extended 1919-20 appropriation. I am today requesting Mr. Buttrick to send checks to Dr. Brooks in accordance with this apportionment.

With best wishes,

Very sincerely yours,

Jackson Davis

NC-236.1

Officers of the Board

Wallace Buttrick
President

Abraham Flexner
Trevor Arnett
Secretaries

E. C. Sage
Assistant Secretary

L. G. Myers
Treasurer

L. M. Dashiell
Assistant Treasurer

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Abraham Flexner
George E. Vincent
James H. Dillard
Frank E. Spaulding
Charles P. Howland
Trevor Arnett

March 2nd, 1921

GEN'L EDUCATION BOARD
RECEIVED
MAR 3 1921
ANSWERED

Mr. E. A. Buttrick,
General Education Board,
61 Broadway, New York City

Dear Mr. Buttrick:-

Referring to correspondence regarding the Board's appropriation to county training schools in North Carolina, which was extended to December 31,1920, I have a letter from Mr. Brierley, stating that the officers of the Board approve the payment of the following amounts from the balances on account of other schools, for which requisitions and bills are already in Mr. Brierley's hands. Will you please, therefore, have checks for these amounts sent to State Superintendent E. C. Brooks, Raleigh, N.C.?

Northampton County	$ 3.32 ✓	
Wake County	50.00 ✓	Paid
Orange County	14.95 ✓	"
Gates County	91.44 ✓	"
Greene County	90.42 ✓	"
Brunswick County	90.49 ✓	"
Anson County	83.60 ✓	"
Books and Supplies	12.47 ✓	"
	$ 436.69	

Pd. See other requisitions

7.68
4.67
12.35

Very sincerely yours,

Jackson Davis

NC 236.1

Superintendent of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD
RECEIVED
APR 7 1921
ANSWERED

April 4th, 1921

Dr. Wallace Buttrick,
61 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Buttrick:-

Professor Nobel of Chapel Hill, N. C. has just written me the enclosed letter concerning the County Training School for Orange County. It has occurred to me that you might like to know that the school now owns this plant and that plans are now being made for a new building. I hope very much we may be able to get funds from some place to erect a building there that will really meet the needs. As you perhaps know Orange is one of our poorest counties and we will have more difficulty in getting local funds to build there than we would in many other places. Mr. Noble and his University colleagues, as well as the colored people of that section, would be very happy if you would suggest any source from which substantial aid might be secured.

With best wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

N. C. Newbold

Director Division of Negro Education.

N:M

Dictated by Mr. Newbold
but not read by him.

CVC 2361

Superintendent of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

COPY

April 1, 1921

Professor N. C. Newbold,
State Department of Education,
Raleigh, N. C.

My dear Mr. Newbold:

I am sorry that my report was delayed owing to the suspension of the University for the Easter holidays. I am enclosing it to you now. The figures therein are practically correct. There may be some slight variation later on as it is not yet finished.

I call your attention to the fact that we now own our building and plant. I have merely estimated the value of the same which I think is about right. My hope is to find a piece of land conveniently situated for our new school, sell our present plant, and by hook or crook get enough money to put up a good building which will be crediatable to all concerned. Our school is getting along very well I hope and I think we have a very fine sentiment here. I wish to thank you, the General Education Board, and the Slater Fund for your kindness and interest in our school here. And some of these days it's going to be the model school I hope to which you will bring visitors whenever you feel like it without notice of any kind. I have not yet collected the $200 check that you sent me because it was made out in the name of Sam Latta, County Treasurer, and he has been confined to his home for some weeks and the doctor has forbidden his coming out. I am looking for him to be out any day. And the moment he does get out I will send it to him and ask him to turn it in to our credit.

With best wishes, I am

Yours truly,

M. C. S. NOBLE.

April 7, 1921

Mr. N. C. Newbold
State Department of Education
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Newbold:

Your letter of April 4 with a copy of a letter to you from Mr. Noble, is at hand. I have been talking with Dr. Flexner about it, and we are agreed that it would not be practicable for our Board to enter upon the field of buildings for County Training Schools.

I think the best thing you could do is to write to Mr. Smith of the Julius Rosenwald Fund.

Always cordially yours,

WALLACE BUTTRICK

WB/LFA

NC 236.1

Superintendent of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

May 2, 1921

Dr. H. C. Brooks,
Raleigh, N. C.

Dear Dr. Brooks:

Complying with your request of a few days ago, I am enclosing a summary of the requests we have made to the General Education Board. These are as follows:

NEW REQUESTS

1. Aid for developing a few county training schools as given below:

(a) Bertie County Training School - for shop and equipment	$ 375.00
(b) Anson County Training School - aid toward the equipment and furnishing of the new training school building	1500.00
(c) Columbus County Training School - for various kinds of equipment	450.00
(d) Gates County Training School - for desks, black boards and industrial equipment for the new building	2000.00
(e) Greene County Training School - for desks, black boards and industrial equipment for new building	1000.00
(f) Brunswick County Training School - for desks, black boards and industrial equipment for new building	2000.00
(g) Wake County Training School - for furniture, plumbing and other equipment in girls' dormitory	2500.00
(h) Harnett County Training School - for school furniture of all kinds, industrial equipment for large new twelve-room school building	3500.00

I wish to state that buildings have already been begun in Brunswick, Anson and Gates Counties; that an architect has been secured to prepare plans for the large new Harnett County training school. Plans are being drawn for the new dormitory at the Wake County training school, and we have the assurance that plans are being perfected for the new Greene County building.

RENEWAL REQUESTS

(a) Pitt County Training School - dormitory $5,000.00
(b) Hyde County Training School - desks, black boards and industrial equipment for new building 1,500.00

These two are practically renewal requests for amounts that had previously been appropriated and cancelled because the buildings for various reasons could not be constructed last year.

2. Aid for salaries of field staff for Division of Negro Education.

(a) To aid in employing full-time white building agent to help promote school house building- 2,500.00
(Requested annually for two years)

(b) To supplement state appropriation for supervisors of teacher-training 500.00
(Requested annually for two years)

State funds have been appropriated to duplicate the amount of the first request and to the extent of at least $3,000.00 for the second.

3. Aid for Negro State Normal Schools.
(a) The State has made available $500,000.00 for buildings and improvements at the three schools. This will be divided about equally according to the needs of the three schools by order of the State Board of Education, making available about $166,000.00 at each school.

If the General Education Board will help us in the purchase of furniture and all necessary equipment needed to furnish the new buildings and, perhaps, refurnish some of the old buildings, it will enable us to use all our state appropriations for actual construction; thus making it possible to get more of the needed buildings at this time. As you know, the Governor has already directed us to proceed with this building program. Because of this, if the General Education Board will indicate that they will make an appropriation, and about the amount, we could then proceed to employ architects

to make plans for the use of the full amount of State Funds; otherwise we should be compelled to make provision in our plans to pay for both buildings and equipment from State Funds. It will probably require from $100,000.00 to $150,000.00 to equip the three Normal School plants as they should be after the new buildings have been constructed. This is a two-year building program, but we should want to make building plans to use all the money this year since the need at these institutions is so great.

(b) We have indicated to the General Education Board that, because of an error made in the recent Legislature, and a consequent failure to appropriate sufficient money to take care of the maintenance expenses until June first, this year, there will be at that time, as nearly as we can forecast it now, a deficit of $16,869.03 for the three Negro Normal Schools. Any assistame the General Education Board might see fit to give on this deficit would enable us to use all our next year's appropriation for teachers' salaries and other maintenance expenses, and thereby make it possible to extend the work very much beyond its present status.

4. Indian Normal School.

(a) We requested in a former communication $5,000.00 from the General Education Board to help in buildings and repairs at this Normal School as a part of the total outlay of $12,000.00, the other $7,000.00 to be secured from State Funds. We want to build at this place a four-teacher practice school, remodel the present main building and repair the dormitory. This expenditure would probably make the plant then fairly adequate to meet the needs until the next State Legislature convenes in 1923.

(b) On July first there will be a deficit at this school for maintenance of $770.56.

I shall appreciate it if you will bring this statement directly to the attention of Dr. Flexner and Mr. Jackson Davis.

With best wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

N. C. Newbold.

N. C. Newbold,
STATE DIRECTOR NEGRO EDUCATION

1921

COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOLS

REQUIRED

1921-22.

NORTH CAROLINA -

STATE

SCHOOL	AMOUNTS PREVIOUSLY APPROPRIATED	AMOUNTS REQUIRED 1921-22.	AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED FOR APPROPRIATION 1921-22.
Anson County	$ 1,821.07	$ 1,500.00	
Brunswick "	126.16	2,000.00	
Columbus "	875.00	430.00	
Gates "	127.11	2,000.00	
Greene "	126.09	1,000.00	
Hyde "	25.00	1,500.00	
Pitt "	2,714.02	5,000.00	
Bertie "	1,075.11	350.00	
Harnett "	--------	3,500.00	
Wake	4,630.60	2,500.00	
TOTAL -10	$ 12,320.15	$ 13,780.00	$ 8,000.00

NC 236.1

Officers of the Board

Wallace Buttrick
President

Abraham Flexner
Trevor Arnett
Secretaries

E. C. Sage
Assistant Secretary

L. G. Myers
Treasurer

L. M. Dashiell
Assistant Treasurer

General Education Board

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER 1902

JACKSON DAVIS, GENERAL FIELD AGENT
808 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING
RICHMOND, VA.

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD
RECEIVED
MAY 1 1921
ANSWERED

Members of the Board

Frederick T. Gates
J. D. Rockefeller, Jr.
Albert Shaw
Wallace Buttrick
Starr J. Murphy
Edwin A. Alderman
Harry Pratt Judson
Wickliffe Rose
Jerome D. Greene
Anson Phelps Stokes
Abraham Flexner
George E. Vincent
James H. Dillard
Frank E. Spaulding
Charles P. Howland
Trevor Arnett

May 10th, 1921

Mr. W. W. Brierley,
General Education Board,
61 Broadway, New York City

Dear Mr. Brierley:-

I enclose herewith a request from Dr. E. C. Brooks, and Mr. Newbold of North Carolina for the transfer of $500.00 from the $2,000.00 appropriated by the Board for a dormitory at the Pitt County Training School, Grimesland, to be used for equipment and improvements of the Cleveland County Training School, Shelby, N. C.

I approve this transfer, and ask that you take this matter up with the officers of the Board, and let me know their decision.

With best wishes,

Very sincerely yours,

Jackson Davis

ENC.

UC 2361

Superintendent of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

May 9, 1921.

Mr. Jackson Davis,
808 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.,
Richmond, Va.

My dear Sir:-

As requested by you in your letter of May 7th I am glad to sign the enclosed statement requesting the transfer of $500.00 from the appropriation of $2,000.00 for dormitory at the Pitt County Training School, to be used for equipment and improvements of the Cleveland County Training School, Shelby, N. C.

Very truly yours,

E. C. Brooks

State Superintendent Public Instruction.

NC 236.1

NORTH CAROLINA COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOLS

APPROPRIATION OF THE GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD - 1920-1921 -

.....

The following transfer is requested:

$500.00 - From the $2,000.00 appropriated for dormitory at the Pitt County Training School, Grimesland, N.C.

To the Cleveland County Training School, Shelby, N.C. for Equipment and improvements.

(signed on attached letter),

Superintendent of Public Instruction

N. C. Newbold

State Director Negro Education.

Approved: Jackson Davis

General Field Agent -

May 10, 1921

CVC 236.1

May 27, 1921

Mr. Jackson Davis
508 Chamber of Commerce Building
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Mr. Davis,

I desire to inform you that the officers of the Board have approved the following requests submitted by you:

1) Request from Supt. Brooks, approved by Mr. Newbold, dated May 10, 1921, for transfer of $500 from the $2,000 appropriated by the Board for a dormitory at the Pitt County Training School to be used for equipment and improvements at the Cleveland County training school, Shelby, North Carolina.

2) Request, dated May 2, 1921, asking permission to use $800 from unapportioned amount of the Board's appropriation for teachers' salaries in county training schools, and to add it to $2,064 already allowed Arkansas for the session of 1921-22. This request is made after conference with Dr. Dillard, who approves it.

3) Request from Supt. Colvin, approved by Mr. Button, for transfer of $300 appropriated to Bowling Green training school for a summer school for Negro teachers in Bourbon County during 1921.

Very truly yours,

W. W. BRIERLEY
Chief Clerk

WWB-IEG

1922

COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOLS
REQUESTS
NORTH CAROLINA
1922-23.

SCHOOL	APPROPRIATIONS FROM THE GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD							
	Amount Expended 1915-16.	Amount Expended 1916-17.	Amount Expended 1917-18.	Amount Expended 1918-19.	Amount Expended 1919-20.	Amount Expended 1920-21.	Amount Expended 1921-22.	AMOUNT REQUESTED 1922-23.
Alamance CTS.	$	$	$	$	$	$ 25.00	$	$
Anson "			400.00	200.00	111.80	1109.27	300.00	
Bertie "			650.00	300.00	110.11	15.00	350.00	
Brunswick "						126.16	1300.00	
Cleveland "					110.09	4515.00		
Columbus "			250.00		409.96	215.04		
Gates "						127.11		
Greene "						126.09		
Halifax "					361.10	94.87		
Harnett "								
Hertford "						25.00	350.00	
Hyde "					25.00		1189.70	
Johnston "	415.22	150.00	150.00	250.00	25.00		1300.00	
Martin "		600.00	350.00		110.12	215.00		
Northampton "					94.37	33.95	1300.00	
Orange "			480.72	630.31	614.64	157.49	350.00	
Pamlico "	586.59	64.69		99.75	585.11	40.00		
Pender "					114.59	3114.71	199.10	
Pitt "			449.94		249.08	15.00		
Sampson "		599.50	150.00		298.04	50.12		
Wake "		515.20	894.80	500.00	111.10	4609.50	500.00	
Books in sev.scs.						12.47		
TOTAL	$1001.81	$ 1929.39	$ 3775.46	$ 1980.06	$ 3330.11	$14626.78	$ 7138.80	$7,500.00

A C236.1

March 14th, 1922

Dr. E. C. Brooks,
State Superintendent of Education,
Raleigh, North Carolina

My dear Dr. Brooks:-

Attention, Mr. G. H. Ferguson

I have pleasure in informing you that the General Education Board has made available the sum of Six thousand and Twenty-five Dollars ($6,025.00) for the purpose of assisting in paying the salaries of teachers in county training schools in North Carolina for the session of 1922-23.

We trust that this will enable the schools to maintain the salary scale which has already been established and that they may secure the best available teachers.

If it is agreeable to you, this appropriation will be handled in the same way as this year, one half of the amount being sent to you in October, or as soon as information regarding the schools to be aided is received, and the other half in February.

With kind regards,

Very sincerely yours,

(Sighed) Jackson Davis

JD-W
Copy to Dr. E.C.Sage
" " Dr. J.H.Dillard

NC236.1

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

M. C. S. NOBLE, DEAN
PROFESSOR OF PEDAGOGY

September 6,1922

Professor N.C.Newbold
State Agent Rural Schools
Raleigh, North Carolina

My dear Mr.Newbold:

As you are aware, the buildings used by the Orange County Training School burned down one night last spring. The fire started in a nearby building and hence the loss was due to no fault of ours.

We at once began to try to turn our loss into a blessing and before they hardly knew it we had persuaded the County Board of Education to permit us to use the small amount of insurance money in the purchase of a more suitable site than the one acre lot on which our former buildings had stood.

By reason of this new purchase we now have a tract of six and one-half acres, conveniently located, situated on a high hill overlooking the country for miles around, and affording not only a site for a school building but ample room for a playground, and for agricultural and vocational work.

My hope is to have, at an early day, an attractive, convenient, well arranged brick building with up-to-date recitation rooms, rooms for domestic science and shop work, and an auditorium which will seat from four to five hundred people, and also a model but not costly home for the teachers.

In spite of the fact that our small county, owing to very recent bad management, is more than $100,000 in debt, we

have succeeded in getting our County Board of Education to apply to the state for a loan of $15,000 for a new building. But this amount will not give us a building and equipment in keeping with what we should have, because a colored school here where the University of the state is located will not only serve the three or four hundred colored children of the village but will also have a powerful influence on the educational thought of the state at large.

The possibilities at Chapel Hill for good to the general cause of Negro education throughout the state are so very great and self-evident that we must stop short of nothing but the very best in equipment and teaching force.

Our village contains about twelve hundred inhabitants. During the academic year we have a growing enrollment of students in the state University, numbering last year more than 1700 from every locality in the state. Fifteen hundred teachers attend the University Summer School and they, like the academic students, come from our most influential communities and are men and women of influence in shaping public opinion "back home".

These facts, - 1. A small village in which whatever is done for Negroes will not be lost sight of as would be the case in a large city with many other overshadowing bidders for public notice and observation,

2. A white student population of more than 1700 young men who are destined to be leaders in the state,

3, The presence of 1500 teachers at the University summer school, many of whom are principals and superintendents charged with the control of Negro

children at home and sooner or later to have greater official connection with Negro education, these facts, I say, all combine to make a Negro school here at Chapel Hill, within sound of the college bell, a most strategic point for the advancement of Negro education in North Carolina.

To make substantial progress in the school we must have an adequate building on the site which we have recently acquired.

I dream of the time when we shall have on our commanding hill-site a model building surrounded by well kept lawns, school gardens, and playgrounds, - all under the management of efficient enthusiastic teachers.

Frequently I should bring to visit the school some specially invited members of the academic classes and of the schools of Law, Medicine, Pharmacy and Edumation so that they may see personally what can be done for Negro children in vocational training as well as in the usual public school branches. In this way, I would seek to build up in their student minds a more kindly and more effective belief in the value of and necessity for the best training for colored children.

I would have occasional public exercises by the children in the auditorium and invite towns-people, members of the University faculty, and leaders in the student body to attend these exercises. In this way also, I should hope to increase interest in Negro education.

In the auditorium we could assemble, at will, the colored people and weld them together into a common mass for public good and break them away from the deadening effect of denominational separation and petty local factions. The Negro likes a crowd, likes

to gather in a mass, and in that mass and in the enthusiasm and inspiration which the mass gathering arouses in him he can be guided successfully and happily toward better things.

The effect of such a school led by enthusiastic teachers, conducted in a model building, and used as the center of colored thought would be to lift up and unify the Negro community and show visitors what a good school can do for the grown-ups of a community as well as for the children of that community.

The good that this school has already accomplished is very great and has won friends in town and country. Its influence has gone out to the farms and gardens of the colored people for miles around and has given practical aid in farming, in alfalfa culture, the care of orchards, the care of stock and poultry, house-keeping, and domestic science,- but of this you have already learned from your own visits and our reports to you.

Even in the little room of our burned building we used to hold meetings of the parents and their friends and began there the moulding of a community spirit that has been encouragement and reward to those of us who have the school in charge.

The Negroes of the county have come to look to the school as the place in which their future teachers may be trained. I want to give the children a very thorough training in the usual branches, patriotism, honor, virtue, and love of home, and in addition to these subjects such vocational instruction as will mould the boys and girls into loyal American citizens able to make a living with what we have taught them, and at the same time I hope that we will be able to inspire many of the best of them to invest their talents in teaching and go out into the colored schools and teach the boys and girls of their race the useful and uplifting things of life.

The gentlemen on the School Committee with me, Mr.J.S.Holmes State Forester, and Dr.C.S.Mangum, Professor of Anatomy in the University School of Medicine, are full of hope and enthusiasm for the work and I have written this letter in consultation with them.

I am glad to add that several members of the University faculty have frequently visited the school and delivered lectures to the children and to the public.

Everything here is ripe for advance if we can get a building such as I have described and I beg that you help us in any way that your good judgment may suggest.

I cannot close this letter without saying that the Negroes are loyal in their support of the school and are constantly giving of their small incomes toward buying for the school many little things in the way of equipment and supplies.

Hoping that you will help us build up here at our state University a school that will be a model and an inspiration for the education of colored children, I am

Yours truly,

W.C.Noble.

MCSN:LC

NC 236.1

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

September 13,1922

Mr.N.C.Newbold
State Department of Education
Raleigh, North Carolina

My dear Mr.Newbold:

You are, of course, aware that the negro school building in Chapel Hill was burned recently and that the school committee through its chairman, Professor Noble, is making strenuous effort to get a new building, modern in its appointments and adequate to the needs of the school. In its efforts to provide adequately for the school the committee has the undivided support of the community and the university and the county officials.

But the committee needs a good deal more money than can be raised through local sources and Mr.Noble is, therefore, appealing to you to see if outside help in the enterprise cannot be enlisted.

You know, of course, the strategic position the school occupies in this state and you know also of the excellent work that has been done here and the fine spirit that has been shown. The purpose of this letter is merely to let you know that all of us here are supporting the committee as strong as we can in their efforts to build for this community as good a negro training school as can be found anywhere. There is a great opportunity here if the committee can only get the funds needed to carry out their plans.

Cordially yours,

N. W. Walker

NWW:LC

The University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, N. C.

RURAL SOCIAL SCIENCE
E. C. BRANSON

September 14, 1922

Prof. H. C. Newbold,
State Department of Education,
Raleigh, N. C.

My dear Mr. Newbold:

As you may know, the Negro school building here burned to the ground a little while ago and the Negroes have no school building. The authorities have been able to secure a new, larger and better site and through the county board have negotiated a loan of $15,000 but it is not sufficient. What we need is a $50,000 building. Unhappily the Negroes of the town are bunched up not in Chapel Hill and not in Carrboro but mainly in a "No Man's Land" between with scattering Negro homes in both villages. Chapel Hill alone could not undertake to provide for the Negroes on a property tax basis; nor could Carrboro do it alone. If both attempted it at the same time a majority of the Negroes would not be reached by either one or both villages. What we need is a joint Carrboro-Chapel Hill school district embracing the territory between these two villages and putting the support of the Negro school upon a tax basis embracing both towns and the intervening territory. But it takes time to affect a combination like this and meantime the Negroes are suffering for lack of school facilities.

If somehow by feeling around in various directions and getting various agencies interested we could erect a $50,000 building, it would be fairly easy to combine the two towns and put the maintenance of this school on a tax basis in the larger territory I suggest.

I wish you would take this situation under prayful consideration. Nowhere in the state could such a school have such an influence both on white people and Negroes alike the state over. Please write me how the situation appears to you.

With best wishes, I am,

Cordially yours,

E. C. Branson

E. C. Branson M.P.

NC 236.1

Superintendent of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

September 26, 1922.

RECEIVED
SEP 28 1922
GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

Mr. Ernest A. Buttrick,
General Education Board,
61 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Sir:--

I referred your letter of September 15th to Mr. Newbold and he has written me concerning the matter. I am sending you a copy of the letter.

I sincerely hope that the Board can allow the use of this fund in accordance with Mr. Newbold's suggestion. If it is contrary to the policy of the Board to do this, we will send you a check for the balance.

Very sincerely yours,

E. C. Brooks

State Superintendent Public Instruction.

NC236.1

Superintendent of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh
COPY

September 20, 1922.

RECEIVED
SEP 28 1922
GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

Dr. E. C. Brooks,
Raleigh, N. C.

Dear Doctor Brooks:--

The letter which you sent from Mr. Ernest Buttrick refers to an unexpended balance of $360.00 which would have gone to the Greene County Training School had that school not been discontinued a year ago. It was out intention to use this money to aid, in the same way, salaries at some of the schools which have received only very small amounts.

We have organized four new training schools this year, and I shall be glad if you will ask Mr. Buttrick if it would be possible to use this money at these four schools, and allow the appropriation to continue as originally made. This would mean a division as follows:

Counties	Division of $360 Balance	Division Appropriation This year
Moore	$90.00	$67.50
Perquimans	90.00	67.50
Robeson	90.00	67.50
Warren	90.00	67.50

I shall be glad if you will ask Mr. Buttrick if we may retain this amount on the basis as indicated above. It will greatly help in financing these new schools. It would mean a total of $157.50 to each school for this year.

With good wishes,

Very sincerely,

N. C. NEWBOLD,

Director.

Ar C 236.1

October 17, 1922

Honorable E. C. Brooks
State Department of Education
Raleigh, North Carolina

My dear Superintendent Brooks,

I regret that there has been such a delay in replying to your letter of September 26th regarding the apportionment of the unexpended balance of $360.00 for four County Training Schools in North Carolina. I have taken the matter up with the officers of the Board and they approve of the use of the $360.00 above mentioned at the following places:

Moore County Training School	$90.00
Perquimans County Training School	90.00
Robeson County Training School	90.00
Warren County Training School	90.00

Very truly yours,

WWB-IEG

Chief Clerk

NC236.1

DIVISION OF NEGRO EDUCATION

N. C. NEWBOLD, DIRECTOR
MISS ANNABEL PRATT, SECRETARY
G. H. FERGUSON, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
W. A. ROBINSON, SUPERVISOR OF TEACHER-TRAINING AND HIGH SCHOOLS

Department of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

E. C. BROOKS, STATE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

W. F. CREDLE, SUPERVISOR OF ROSENWALD FUND
MISS LILLIAN RAY, STENOGRAPHER
G. E. DAVIS, SUPERVISOR OF ROSENWALD BUILDINGS
MRS. ANNIE W. HOLLAND, SUPERVISOR OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

October 25, 1922

RECEIVED
OCT. 30 1922
GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

Doctor Wallace Buttrick,
61 Broadway
New York, N. Y.

My dear Doctor Buttrick:-

If the County Training School project to which I have referred in a former letter were an ordinary County Training School I would not trouble you to consider it, because I already know what your reply to such a request would be. However, I deem this matter of sufficient importance to explain it to you in detail and then request, if you think it wise, to present the matter to the General Education Board.

Let me give you a brief history of the situation at Chapel Hill. About five years ago through the influence and efforts of Mr. N. W. Walker and Professor M. C. S. Noble, then Dean of the Department of Education in the State University, in cooperation with our office, a County Training School for Orange County was established at Chapel Hill within about a half mile of the University campus. We have not been able to secure funds for a satisfactory building and equipment there. A few months ago the old building and its contents were burned. Professor Noble and the other members of the committee, who are also members of the University faculty, thought it wise to use the insurance money received for the burned building to purchase about six and a half acres of beautiful land for a site where a real County Training School may be established. This has been done, and now represents about all the actual property the Orange County Training School has. We have been able through Professor Noble and his committee, to secure and keep at this school good teachers, and good work has been done regardless of the fact it has been done under very great difficulties and with very poor buildings and equipment.

Professor Noble, Mr. Walker, Mr. Branson and President Chase, of the University, have written me letters about this project. The significence and importance of such a school at Chapel Hill are clearly set forth in Professor Noble's letter.

N OF NEGRO EDUCATION

N. C. NEWBOLD, DIRECTOR
ANNABEL PRATT, SECRETARY
I. FERGUSON, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
A. ROBINSON, SUPERVISOR OF TEACHER-TRAINING AND HIGH SCHOOLS

Department of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

E. C. BROOKS, STATE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

W. F. CREDLE, SUPERVISOR OF ROSENWALD FUND
MISS LILLIAN RAY, STENOGRAPHER
G. E. DAVIS, SUPERVISOR OF ROSENWALD BUILDINGS
MRS. ANNIE W. HOLLAND, SUPERVISOR OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

You will readily understand and appreciate the fact that this is a strategic location for a Negro County Training School that is a real institution.

As I have stated in the beginning of this letter, if this were an ordinary County Training School, you would say it might be possible for the Board to give us some help on equipment for this building. A question might also be raised about making an exception of this school because of the great need of such schools in the South.

It has occurred to me that such a County Training School would be a worthy enterprise for cooperation on the part of the General Education Board and, perhaps, Mr. Rosenwald. I think also if such an institution could be located under the shadow of each University in our thirteen Southern States it would certainly pay for the investment of a considerable sum of money. In our State it would serve as an object lesson to hundreds and thousands of young men who are to become our political, professional and business men of all types.

I believe it is going to be possible further to get co-operation from two very influential groups in North Carolina in this enterprise: (1) I believe there are a number of well-to-do influential white citizens who, when they are approached by the proper persons, can easily be influenced to contribute substantially to the building up of a Negro County Training School at Chapel Hill. (2) I believe further that we can secure substantial contributions for such a school from leading Negroes of North Carolina. I have already the assurance of one who believes it will be possible to raise several thousand dollars in this way.

We shall need at Chapel Hill a school building, a small principal's bottage, a modest dormitory for girls and one for boys, a shop for boys' industries, and, perhaps, a small two-room building for girls' industries. In the class-room building we shall need about ten or twelve class-rooms and an auditorium. This should be built of brick, and will cost about $3,000.00 per-per room. This, I believe, is our experience in building. The other buildings, of course, would not cost so much.

N OF NEGRO EDUCATION

N. C. NEWBOLD, DIRECTOR
ANNABEL PRATT, SECRETARY
. FERGUSON, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
A. ROBINSON, SUPERVISOR OF
TEACHER-TRAINING AND HIGH SCHOOLS

Department of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

E. C. BROOKS, STATE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

W. F. CREDLE, SUPERVISOR OF ROSENWALD FUND
MISS LILLIAN RAY, STENOGRAPHER
G. E. DAVIS, SUPERVISOR OF ROSENWALD BUILDINGS
MRS. ANNIE W. HOLLAND, SUPERVISOR OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

As stated by Professor Noble, the Orange County Board of Education, though they are badly handicapped by debt, are willing to pledge their credit for a loan of $15,000.00 from the State to aid on this project.

I am asking Doctor Brooks to submit this letter to you together with such recommendations or statements as he desires to make.

Personally, I am very anxious to see this school made a reality, believing firmly it will serve a good purpose.

With best wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

N. C. Newbold

N. C. Newbold
Director

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
CHAPEL HILL

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

September 16th,1922.

Prof.N.C.Newbold,
State Agent Rural Schools,
Raleigh, N.C.

My dear Mr.Newbold:

It is with great pleasure that I am writing to endorse the request of Professor Noble that you help us in building up, here in Chapel Hill, a model negro school. I don't believe that anywhere in the state there is a better opportunity than here to work out something which would be a fine contribution to negro education.

The best citizens of our community and leading members of the faculty take great interest in this school, and have done so steadily. The loss of the old building by fire was deeply regretted by us, and the University community I am sure, as well as the town, is deeply concerned about the future of the enterprise. I believe it to be so important and valuable that I am taking the liberty of writing you, asking your assistance in the matter in any way that is proper.

With best personal wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

Harry Chase

President.

HWC:F.

March 1, 1923

Dr. E. C. Brooks,
State Superintendent of Education,
Raleigh, North Carolina

My dear Dr. Brooks:-

Attention, Mr. N. C. Newbold

I have pleasure in informing you that the General Education Board has made available the sum of Four thousand, and Seventeen dollars ($4,017) for the purpose of assisting in paying the salaries of teachers in county training schools in North Carolina for the session of 1923-24.

We trust that this will enable the schools to maintain the salary scale which has already been established and that they may secure the best available teachers.

If it is agreeable to you, this appropriation will be handled in the same way as this year, one half of the amount being sent to you in October, or as soon as information regarding the schools to be aided is received, and the other half in February.

With kind regards,

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) Jackson Davis

JD-W

Copy to Dr. E. C. Sage

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

RECEIVED AT 309 FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C. ALWAYS OPEN

2ND DHG.T. 13NB VX 169 BLUE NEWBOLD RALEIGH NCAR

SECOND THAT WE ARE IN FULL ACCORD WITH THE PLAN OF THE COMMUNITY THROUGH THE LOCAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE AID FROM OUTSIDE SOURCES FOR BUILDING AND EQUIPPING THE SCHOOL THIRD THAT WE WILL PROVIDE ADEQUATE MAINTENANCE ANNUALLY FOR AT LEAST AN EIGHT MONTHS TERM WHEN THE BUILDING IS ERECTED AND PROPERLY EQUIPPED

R H CLAYTOR SECRETARY BOARD OF EDUCATION OF ORANGE

COUNTY

256P

NC 236.1

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

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Day Letter	Blue
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RECEIVED AT 309 FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C. ALWAYS OPEN

13HB VX 169 BLUE 7 EXTRA

HILLSBORO NCAR 130P APR 30 1923

N C NEWBOLD

252 DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION RALEIGH NCAR

ON MY RECOMMENDATION AND ON MOTION OF S BROWNING SECONDED BY C A MCDADE THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION WAS UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED BY THE BOARD THIS MORNING MINDFUL OF THE URGENT NEED IN ORANGE COUNTY OF ADEQUATE FACILITIES FOR THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS FOR THE COLORED SCHOOLS WE HEARTILY FAVOR AND WILL HEARTILY SUPPORT IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTIONS THIRTY SIX AND FORTY ONE OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL LAW THE PLAN OF THE LOCAL COMMITTEE FOR BUILDING EQUIPPING AND MAINTAINING THE ORANGE COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOL AT CHAPELHILL AND TO THIS END RESOLVE FIRST THAT WE WILL AID THE COMMUNITY AS FULLY AS OUR RESOURCES WILL PERMIT IN ERECTING AND EQUIPPING AN ADEQUATE BUILDING

May 4, 1923

Mr. N. C. Newbold
Department of Public Instruction
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Newbold:

Your letter of May 2nd regarding the proposed county training school at Chapel Hill has been received. I will consult with my associates at an early day and ascertain whether they think the Board would be interested in the project. I will be able to talk with you about it at Hampton.

Cordially yours,

WALLACE BUTTRICK

WB/KEO

May 12, 1923

Mr. E.C. Newbold
Department of Public Instruction
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Newbold:

I have talked with my associate officers about your proposal that we should make a contribution for a special county training school to be located at Chapel Hill. It is the unanimous opinion of the officers of our Board that it would not be wise to present this request to the Board. Offcourse if you wish to have us do so, it will be presented but I am quite confident that the Board would not make the gift and fear that if it were presented and declined, it might put a cloud over other requests.

Cordially yours,

WALLACE BUTTRICK

WB/KNO

NC 236.1

Department of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

E. C. BROOKS, State Superintendent Public Instruction

DIVISION OF NEGRO EDUCATION

N. C. NEWBOLD, Director
MISS ANNABEL PRATT, Secretary
G. H. FERGUSON, Assistant Director
W. A. ROBINSON, Supervisor of Teacher-Training and High Schools

W. F. CREDLE, Supervisor of Rosenwald Fund
MISS LILLIAN RAY, Stenographer
G. E. DAVIS, Supervisor of Rosenwald Buildings
MRS. ANNIE W. INGLAND, Supervisor of Elementary Schools

RECEIVED MAY 4 1923 GENERAL EDUC.

May 2, 1923

Doctor Wallace Buttrick,
General Education Board,
61 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Doctor Buttrick:

Some months ago we presented to you and other officials of the General Education Board a request for aid in constructing buildings for a county training school at Chapel Hill, Orange County. You expressed some interest in the project at that time.

The school officials of the county and local district have gone ahead with their plans to get this school on a firm financial basis. I am enclosing the resolution also telegram in which the County Board of Education have formally pledged adequate maintenance for this school.

I do not know just what amount will be necessary for the buildings that will be needed. At the present time they have only the land, about six acres or more, on a beautiful site. A school building with about twelve class-rooms, an auditorium, small office, and library rooms will be needed. This building should include space for the teaching of Home Economics on the Smith-Hughes plan; a small industrial building for Vocational Agriculture, a principal's cottage, small dormitories each for girls and boys.

There are about four-hundred Negro children in the district in which this school is located. The High School grades will be open of course to all the Negro children who are qualified to enter from the whole of Orange County.

If you think the General Education Board will be interested in this project, we will be very glad for Mr. Davis and other representatives of the Board to make an early investigation of this situation with a view of securing action of the Board at their next meeting.

With best wishes, I am
Very sincerely yours,

N. C. Newbold

Hillsboro, N.C.
April 30, 1923

On recommendation of Supt. R. H. Claytor, and on motion of S. Browning, seconded by C. A. McDade, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Mindful of the urgent need in Orange County of adequate facilities for the training of teachers for the colored schools, we heartily favor, and will heartily support in accordance with Sections 36 and 41 of the Public School Law, the plan of the local committee for building, equipping, and maintaining the Orange County Training School at Chapel Hill, and to this end resolve:

First, That we will aid the community as fully as our resources will permit in erecting and equipping an adequate building.

Second, That we are in full accord with the plan of the community, through the local committee, to secure aid from outside sources for building and equipping the school.

Third, That we will provide adequate maintenance annually for at least an eight months' term, when the building is erected and properly equipped.

R. H. Claytor, Sec. Board of Education of Orange Co.

COPY

N C 236.1

(Original in Folder - North Carolina State Normal Schools
No N C 250) for Negroes)

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
RALEIGH

May 11, 1923

Dr. Wallace Buttrick
General Education Board
61 Broadway
New York, N Y

My dear Dr. Buttrick:

Mr. N. C. Newbold has been in conference with you at Hampton concerning certain needs pertaining to the work in this State. On his return we have taken up matters discussed between you and him and I have requested him to put in writing his recommendations, which I enclose. I wish to add ,my endorsement very strongly to his appeal for aid.

1. That you consider the application for equipping the new buildings that may be erected out of the appropriation made by the General Assembly of 1923, namely; $469,000.

2. That you consider very seriously the application to aid the Orange County Training School in erecting an institution at Chapel Hill which will be an object lesson to the students of the University and give them some idea as to what the State believes to be necessary for the better education of the Negroes.

3. That you also consider very seriously the application for an appropriation of at least $2000 to aid the Department of Negro Education in paying the salary of Mr. Credle and for clerical assistance.

4. That you permit the Department to use $15,000 of the $125,000 in improving the grounds at the Negro Normal Schools

With assurances of best wishes and kindest regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) E. C. Brooks

State Superintendent Public Instruction.

9 C 236.1

Department of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

E. C. BROOKS, State Superintendent Public Instruction

DIVISION OF NEGRO EDUCATION

N. C. NEWBOLD, Director
MISS ANNABEL PRATT, Secretary
G. H. FERGUSON, Assistant Director
W. A. ROBINSON, Supervisor of Teacher-Training and High Schools

W. F. CREDLE, Supervisor of Rosenwald Fund
MISS LILLIAN RAY, Stenographer
G. E. DAVIS, Supervisor of Rosenwald Buildings
MRS. ANNIE W. HOLLAND, Supervisor of Elementary Schools

May 11, 1923

Doctor E. C. Brooks,
Raleigh, N. C.

Dear Doctor Brooks:

In cooperation with the school officials of Orange County and the committee in charge of the Orange County Training School at Chapel Hill, we made a request sometime ago of the General Education Board for aid in establishing a strong County Training School at Chapel Hill where it might be observed and studied by a large number of North Carolina young men, who attend the University from year to year.

I understood from Doctor Buttrick a few days ago that this request seems to him and other officials of the Board as a departure from the former policy of the General Education Board.

Perhaps the strongest statement that has been made in connection with the proposition was made by Professor M. C. S. Noble in a letter which has been forwarded to the General Education Board. I feel convinced that Doctor Buttrick, Doctor Rose, and their associates might consider this proposition favorably if full information can be furnished them. I am, therefore, expressing the hope that you will write at once to officials of the Board, adding any thing you wish to say to what I have said and other communications that have already been presented.

As you know, Orange County is not able financially to bear the entire burden of building and maintaining this school. I think the plan as outlined would cost from $35,000.00 to $50,000.00. If the General Education Board would offer assistance to the amount of half the total cost, I believe we might be able to finance the project.

With best wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

N. C. Newbold

N. C. Newbold,
Director.

May 14, 1923

Mr. E. C. Brooks
Superintendent of Public Instruction
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Dr. Brooks:

Your letter of May 11th is at hand. I have already written to Mr. Newbold regarding his request for aid to the proposed Orange County Training School. He will doubtless show you that letter.

I have also said to him that it is the judgment of the executive officers of this Board that under the resolution of our Board appropriating $125,000 for the equipment of the three Negro normal schools, the sum of $15,000, proposed to be used for improving grounds, would not come within the terms of the resolution. The officers, therefore, have no power to authorize its use for that purpose.

In conversation with Mr. Newbold at Hampton, Mr. Thorkelson and I received the impression that he wished to secure more from the legislature for the new buildings for the normal schools in addition to the $469,000 already appropirated, and that he would like to have us make a contribution which, with a further sum to be given by the legislature, will bring the total to one million dollars. It was further our understanding that this would be postponed until the time of the next meeting of the legislature. In Mr. Newbold's letter to you of May 11th, he would seem to request an

appropriation of $250,000 before the proposed action of the legislature in 1925. On the whole, we all think this had better go over until our annual meeting when we could have more time for its consideration.

The application for Mr. Credle will be presented to the Board in connection with other requested appropriations for state agents.

Cordially yours,

WALLACE BUTTRICK

NC 236.1

Department of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

E. C. BROOKS, STATE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

DIVISION OF NEGRO EDUCATION

N. C. NEWBOLD, DIRECTOR
MISS ANNABEL PRATT, SECRETARY
G. H. FERGUSON, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
W. A. ROBINSON, SUPERVISOR OF TEACHER-TRAINING AND HIGH SCHOOLS

W. F. CREDLE, SUPERVISOR OF ROSENWALD FUND
MISS LILLIAN RAY, STENOGRAPHER
G. E. DAVIS, SUPERVISOR OF ROSENWALD BUILDINGS
MRS. ANNIE W. HOLLAND, SUPERVISOR OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

RECEIVED
MAY 19 1923
GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

May 17, 1923

Doctor Wallace Buttrick,
General Education Board,
61 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Doctor Buttrick:

Not for anything would I wish you and your associates to violate your judgment in making recommendations to the General Education Board. However, you will note from the enclosed letter from Mr. Noble how sorely disappointed he and others interested at Chapel Hill are in the prospect of not getting aid as we all had so earnestly hoped might be possible.

My immediate hope was that you and Mr. Davis, or other representatives of the Board, might make a trip to Chapel Hill and make a personal investigation before recommending that aid be given or that it be declined. I sincerely hope it may yet be possible to have such an investigation and examination of the situation before the proposition is definitely and finally declined. This proposition is so definite, and one of such vital interest, I think, to our work in North Carolina, I feel like making the suggestion just stated.

Please let me say in conclusion I am leaving the matter entirely in the hands of yourself and associates of the Board. As I understand your statement, it would be exceedingly unwise to bring the request before your Board at their meeting next week.

With kind personal regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

N. C. Newbold

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

M. C. S. NOBLE, DEAN
PROFESSOR OF PEDAGOGY

May 15th, 1923.

Professor N. C. Newbold, Director,
Division of Negro Education,
Raleigh, N. C.

My dear Professor Newbold:

I have your favor of May 11th, enclosing copy of one of same date addressed to Dr. E. C. Brooks. I have read both with great pain and must say I am overwhelmed with disappointment and don't know what to do.

After seeing Dr. Butterick at the Raleigh meeting I was enthusiastic. Now I am, as I said, completely overwhelmed and don't know how I can ever meet the negroes of this community and tell them of the possibility of this great disappointment.

The training school that we want to have here at the University would be in touch with, in many helpful ways, every negro locality in North Carolina, and for that reason it is different from any other school. I had set my heart on having here at the University a living example of what can be done with negroes in a well managed school.

I hardly know what else to say just now. Please do all you can for us and the negroes, not only of this community but of the state at large.

With kindest recollections of your deep interest in us, I am-

Yours truly,

M.C.S. Noble.

MCSN/D-

May 22, 1923

Mr. N. C. Newbold
Department of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Newbold:

Your letter of May 17th with a letter from Dr. Noble is at hand. I am very sorry that Dr. Noble should be disappointed. I cannot understand why he took hope from your little visit with me at Raleigh. I certainly gave no possible assurance that our Board would act favorably on the proposal. I have been on this job for over twenty-one years and I never yet gave assurance to anyone in advance of the action of the Board.

You may be sure also that I am sorry to disappoint you. I will take the matter up with my associates again and ascertain what they may think about it.

Always cordially yours,

WB/KMD

RECEIVED
MAY 29 1923
GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

N C 236.1

May 28, 1923

Hon. E. C. Brooks,
State Superintendent of Education,
Raleigh, North Carolina

My dear Dr. Brooks:-

Attention, Mr. N. C. Newbold

Referring to your requests for aid in equipping the county training schools in North Carolina, we should be glad to have you indicate at your convenience how best an amount not to exceed Six thousand, Two hundred ($6,200) dollars might be used between now and February 1, 1924.

The General Education Board recognizes the fact that the number of these schools has increased to such a point that it is no longer possible for the Board to aid all of them. With the limited funds at our disposal for this purpose, however, it will be possible to aid effectively a few schools carefully chosen, so as to establish them upon a satisfactory basis in order that they may serve as demonstrations and stimulate others.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Jackson Davis

COPY TO:
the General Education Board
Dr. James H. Dillard

NC-236.1

March 1, 1924

Honorable A. T. Allen,
State Department of Education,
Raleigh, North Carolina

My dear Mr. Allen: Attention of Mr. H. C. Mowbold

At a meeting of the General Education Board held February 25, 1924, the sum of $2,000 was made available for the purpose of assisting in paying the salaries of teachers in County Training Schools in North Carolina for the session 1924-25.

According to the agreement by which the Board has assisted in maintaining the salary scale established in these schools over a period of five years, this is the fifth and the final appropriation from the Board.

Unless you prefer otherwise, payments will be made as in the past, one-half in October and one-half in February.

Very truly yours,

JD-MVL

5/7/24

COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOLS

REQUESTS

1924-1925

NORTH CAROLINA

STATE

SCHOOL	AMOUNT REQUESTED OF THE GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD	SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDS EXPECTED FROM STATE OR LOCAL SOURCES
Bertie County Trg. Schl.	$ 1,000.00	$ 2,000.00
Columbus " " "	500.00	500.00
Harnett " " "	250.00	350.00
Cleveland " " "	400.00	600.00
Hertferd " " "	750.00	1,500.00
Hyde " " "	400.00	500.00
Johnston " " "	1,000.00	2,000.00
Northampton" " "	150.00	200.00
Orange " " "	600.00	600.00
Pender " " "	200.00	400.00
Pitt " " "	750.00	2,250.00
Robeson " " "	100.00	150.00
Stanly " " "	200.00	300.00
Warren " " "	2,000.00	6,000.00 to $8,000
TOTAL -14- SCHOOLS	$ 8,300.00	$ 17,350.00 to $19,350

NE-236.1

May 27, 1924

Hon. A. T. Allen,
State Superintendent of Education,
Raleigh, North Carolina

My dear Mr. Allen:-

Attention, Mr. N. C. Newbold

Referring to your requests for aid in equipping the county training schools in North Carolina, we should be glad to have you indicate at your convenience how best an amount not to exceed Five thousand ($5,000) dollars might be used between now and February 1, 1925.

The General Education Board recognizes the fact that the number of these schools has increased to such a point that it is no longer possible for the Board to aid all of them. With the limited funds at our disposal for this purpose, however, it will be possible to aid effectively a few schools carefully chosen, so as to establish them upon a satisfactory basis in order that they may serve as demonstrations and stimulate others.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Jackson Davis

Copy to General Education Board

NE-236.1

Officers

Wallace Buttrick
Chairman of the Board
Wickliffe Rose
President
Abraham Flexner
Trevor Arnett
Secretaries
E. C. Sage
W. W. Brierley
Assistant Secretaries
L. G. Myers
Treasurer
L. M. Dashiell
Assistant Treasurer
Ernest A. Buttrick
Auditor

General Education Board

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER 1902

JACKSON DAVIS, GENERAL FIELD AGENT
603 ATLANTIC LIFE BUILDING
RICHMOND, VA.

Members

Frederick T. Gates
J. D. Rockefeller, Jr.
Albert Shaw
Wallace Buttrick
Edwin A. Alderman
Harry Pratt Judson
Wickliffe Rose
Jerome D. Greene
Anson Phelps Stokes
Abraham Flexner
George E. Vincent
James H. Dillard
Charles P. Howland
Trevor Arnett
James R. Angell
Raymond B. Fosdick

June 16, 1924

Mr. H. J. Thorkelson,
General Education Board,
61 Broadway, New York City

Dear Mr. Thorkelson:-

Would you approve of allotting a total of $5,000 out of the sum of $60,000 appropriated for equipment of county training schools May, 1924, to the Orange county training school, Chapel Hill, North Carolina?

Mr. Newbold proposes to use for this project $2,000 of the North Carolina allotment. Dr. Dillard and I suggest adding $3,000 to this from the unapportioned balance of $5,400.

transferred to N.C. $3,000 a. from unapportioned amt.

You probably recall Mr. Newbold's talking about this project at our meeting at Hampton, basing his plea for generous help on its location at Chapel Hill, where it could be observed by students in Education at the State University, and serve as a demonstration.

The building they propose will cost about $20,000 and they have in hand $15,000 from public funds.

Sincerely yours,

Jackson Davis

JD-W
ENC.

June 19, 1924.

Mr. Jackson Davis,
Atlantic Life Bldg.,
Richmond, Va.

Dear Mr. Davis:

Replying to your letter of June 16, I have consulted with my associates regarding your suggestion that a total allotment of $5,000 be made for equipment of the county training school of Orange county at Chapel Hill, North Carolina. This suggestion meets with their approval.

As I understand it, this $5,000 will be met by $2,000 from the allotment to North Carolina, and $3,000 from the unapportioned balance of $5,400.

I am returning the correspondence you sent us relating to this matter.

Yours very truly,

HJT AM

H. J. THORKELSON

June 11, 1924

Mr. N. C. Newbold
State Department of Education,
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Newbold:-

I saw Dr. Dillard yesterday and talked with him about the new building for the Orange county training school. We think that if you could allot $2,000 out of your equipment fund of $5,000 to this project, we might add $3,000 more from an unapportioned fund, making $5,000 in all. Let me know what you think of this. If we three can agree, I can then take the matter up with the officers of the Board.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Jackson Davis

JD-W
Copy to Mr. Leo M. Favrot
" " Mr. H. J. Thorkelson

NC-236.1

July 2, 1924

Mr. N. C. Newbold,
State Department of Education,
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Newbold:-

If you and Mr. Allen will sign the enclosed letter with a statement showing the kind of equipment purchased and return it to me, I think Mr. Buttrick will be willing to send check to cover our appropriation. The original letter has never been received at this office. We have asked Mr. Buttrick to hold the account open pending the receipt of your requisition and he has promised to do so, but we want to close the matter up as promptly as possible, as this payment will wind up the accounts for the year, ended June 30, 1924.

With best wishes,

Cordially yours,

JD-W
RNC.

NC-236.1

June 9, 1925

Hon. A. T. Allen,
State Superintendent of Education,
Raleigh, North Carolina

My dear Mr. Allen:-

Attention, Mr. N. C. Newbold

Referring to your requests for aid in equipping the county training schools in North Carolina, we should be glad to have you indicate at your convenience how best an amount not to exceed Six thousand ($6,000) dollars might be used between now and February 1, 1926.

It is no longer possible for the General Education Board to aid all of these schools. With the limited funds at our disposal for this purpose, however, it will be possible to aid effectively a few schools carefully chosen, particularly those that are in process of becoming high schools.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Jackson Davis

Copy to General Education Board

N.C. 236.1

SUMMARY OF REPORTS
COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOLS

NORTH CAROLINA

1924-1925

SCHOOL	POST OFFICE	Land (Acres)	Number of Teachers	Term (Mos.)	TOTAL ENROLLMENT	No. Above 7th Grade	VALUE OF PROPERTY -#- LAND	BUILDINGS	EQUIPMENT	TOTAL
1. Alamance C.T.S.	Burlington	4	5	8	192	19	4,000	4,700	1,050	9,750
2. Bertie "	Powellsville	5	9	8	265	43	2,000	11,000	3,000	16,000
3. Brunswick "	Southport	5	6	8	252	27	1,500	9,750	2,100	13,350
4. Catawba "	Hickory	14	8	8	315	31	* 1,500	*21,000	* 2,500	25,000
5. Cleveland "	Shelby	4	7	9	433	27	5,000	25,000	3,000	33,000
6. Columbus "	Whiteville	9	6	8	221	29	750	15,000	1,200	16,950
7. Gates "	Sunbury	5	5	8	293	6	1,000	1,500	200	2,700
8. Halifax "	Print	9	10	8	337	23	2,000	25,000	3,000	30,000
9. Harnett "	Dunn	10	16	8	720	56	10,000	37,606	5,983	53,589
10. Hertford "	Winton	9½	12	8	373	151	5,400	29,500	3,000	37,900
11. Hyde "	Scranton	2	6	8	232	26	500	12,000	1,200	13,700
12. Johnston "	Smithfield	2	14	8	520	103	1,000	38,494	5,000	44,494
13. Martin "	Parmele	32	6	8	271	168	3,200	12,000	700	15,900
14. Moore "	Carthage	4½	6	8	288	28	1,700	14,000	1,035	16,735
15. Nash "	Nashville	-	9	8	448	13	1,000	13,150	2,016	16,166
16. Northampton "	Garysburg	5	6	8	215	6	1,500	12,500	1,500	15,500
17. Orange "	Chapel Hill	6½	9	8	347	51	3,500	23,112	4,500	31,112
18. Pamlico "	Bayboro	5	5	8	180	14	800	10,000	2,000	12,800
19. Pender "	Rocky Point	25	8	8	323	15	2,000	8,000	1,200	11,200
20. Perquimans "	Winfall	6	5	8	199	22	1,200	2,300	500	4,000
21. Pitt "	Grimesland	14	8	8	196	20	500	15,000	3,000	18,500
22. Robeson "	Maxton	1	9	8	345	7	500	18,532	3,440	22,472
23. Sampson "	Clinton	1	11	8	635	53	2,000	25,000	4,000	31,000
24. Stanley "	Albemarle	2	5	8	266	6	1,000	8,000	1,000	10,000
25. Wake "	Method	10	14	8	377	145	8,000	60,000	10,000	78,000
26. Warren "	Wise	5	10	8	303	56	500	10,000	3,000	13,500
27. Wilkes "	Wilkesboro	13	7	8	183	38	1,000	12,000	2,000	15,000
TOTAL - 27 SCHOOLS		196	222	8	8729	1183	63,050	474,144	71,124	608,318

* estimated in this office

	AMOUNT RECEIVED FOR BUILDING & EQUIPMENT -$-				AMOUNT RECEIVED FOR SALARIES -$-					
	FROM G.E.B.	FROM PUBLIC FUNDS	FROM ALL OTHER SOURCES	TOTAL	FROM G.E.B.	FROM SLATER FUND	FROM PUBLIC FUNDS	FROM ALL OTHER SOURCES	TOTAL	TOTAL RECEIPTS
1	-------	490.00	---------	490.00	32.00	250.00	3450.00	900.00	4632.00	5122.00
*2	-------	500.00	450.00	950.00	100.00	.....	6140.00	440.00	6680.00	7630.00
3	-------	-------	---------	-------	112.00	400.00	2607.00	357.00	3476.00	3476.00
4.	-------	-------	---------	-------	-------	500.00	4250.00	---------	4750.00	4750.00
5	-------	200.00	500.00	700.00	100.00	200.00	2600.00	1050.00	3950.00	4650.00
6	-------	2------	550.00	550.00	80.00	200.00	4100.00	100.00	4480.00	5030.00
7	-------	-------	---------	-------	90.00	200.00	3076.82	---------	3366.82	3366.82
8	-------	1100.00	900.00	2000.00	80.00	200.00	5940.00	---------	6220.00	8220.00
9	-------	1926.01	---------	1926.01	64.00	250.00	13212.91	---------	13526.91	15452.92
10	500.00	1023.95	---------	1523.95	# 778.00	400.00	5022.00	---------	6200.00	7723.95
11	-------	335.02	200.00	535.02	80.00	350.00	2664.00	300.00	3394.00	3929.02
*12	-------	200.00	100.00	300.00	120.00	------	9296.20	320.00	9736.20	10036.20
*13	-------	500.00	100.00	600.00	112.00	------	3380.00	900.00	4392.00	4992.00
14	-------	-------	150.00	150.00	22.50	500.00	3457.50	---------	3980.00	4130.00
15	-------	600.00	---------	600.00	-------	500.00	3780.00	---------	4280.00	4880.00
16	-------	91.80	---------	91.80	80.00	200.00	2640.00	---------	2920.00	3011.80
17	6061.84	22526.50	---------	28588.34	80.00	400.00	4537.52	800.00	5817.52	34405.86
*18	-------	76.00	100.00	176.00	100.00	------	3060.00	---------	3160.00	3336.00
19	-------	50.00	---------	50.00	120.00	250.00	4300.00	---------	4670.00	4720.00
20	-------	-------	---------	-------	22.50	500.00	3960.00	---------	4482.50	4482.50
*21	588.16	3209.42	100.00	3897.58	120.00	-------	5660.00	---------	5780.00	9677.58
22	100.00	300.00	100.00	500.00	22.50	500.00	4397.50	900.00	5820.00	6320.00
*23	-------	-------	100.00	100.00	120.00	-------	6090.00	---------	6210.00	6310.00
24	-------	200.00	---------	200.00	100.00	500.00	3025.00	---------	3625.00	3825.00
*25	-------	4000.00	100.00	4100.00	200.00	-------	10870.00	---------	11070.00	15170.00
26	-------	3982.17	1323.04	5305.21	22.50	500.00	6599.14	---------	7121.64	12426.85
27	750.00	3578.00	---------	4328.00	------	500.00	4010.00	---------	4510.00	8838.00
	8000.00	44888.87	4773.04	57661.91	2758.00	7300.00	132,125.59	6067.00	148250.59	205912.50

$750.00 Special Teacher Training Fund

* $100 to each from Slater Fund

NC 236.1

BOARDING AT COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOLS

1924-25

State	Schools	Dormitories	Average Cost	Dormitory Boarders	Out Boarders	No Boarders
Alabama	24	7	$ 3,429	149	488	3
Arkansas	14	1	4,950	24	293	0
Florida	5	0	0	0	72	2
Georgia	18	3	1,367	64	280	6
Kentucky	15	1	2,500	20	84	5
Louisiana	16	9	4,150	304	878	1
Maryland	2	0	0	0	0	2
Mississippi	24	8	3,775	348	446	1
N. Carolina	27	9	5,903	336	412	0
Oklahoma	5	0	0	0	20	4
S. Carolina	21	2	3,528	93	485	1
Tennessee	17	2	11,874	86	453	2
Texas	14	3	2,250	84	218	2
Virginia	31	6	9,642	149	412	2
TOTAL -14-	233	51	$ 4,851	1,657	4,541	31

Of the 31 without boarders Georgia has 6, Kentucky 5, Oklahoma 4.

J.H.D.

COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOLS

NORTH CAROLINA

REQUESTS --- 1927-28.

SCHOOLS			AMOUNTS
Alamance Co.Tr.Schl. Burlington	For shop equipment, maps and globes		$ 500.00
Bertie " " " Powellsville	" H.E., Library equip. & desks		250.00
Bladen " " "	" Shop equipment		500.00
Beaufort " " "	" auditorium seats		250.00
Brunswick " " " Southport	" science & library equipment		250.00
Columbus " " " Whiteville	" dormitory $975 Library books 25		1,000.00
Craven " " "	" Dom. Sci. & Man.Arts Eq.		100.00
Duplin " " "	" Library & Science Equip.		300.00
Davidson " " "	" Equipment		150.00
Gates " " " Sunbury	" school room-furniture		100.00
Greene " " " James City	" science & library equip.		150.00
Halifax " " " Print	" desks		250.00
Harnett " " "	" dormitory	$1,000	
Dunn	" Sci.,Voc. Agr., M.E.,& Lbry.Equip.	250	1,250.00
Hertford " " " Winton	" Library, Lab. & Science Equipment		1,000.00
Hyde " " " Scranton	" Teachers' Desks & Shop equipment		300.00
Martin " " " Parmele	" H. E. Equipment		500.00
Moore " " " Carthage	" Lab. & Science Equip. and desks		500.00
Person " " " Roxboro	" Science equip. & books		500.00
Pamlico " " " Bayboro	" Playground & workshop equipment		150.00
Perquimans " " " Winfall	" desks, globes & maps		250.00
Pitt " " " Grimesland	" library, Dom.Sci. & shop equipment		200.00
Orange " " " Chapel Hill	" Science & library equip.		300.00
Johnston " " " Smithfield	" Home Econ. Equipment		300.00
Robeson " " " Maxton	" Library, Science & H. E. equipment		300.00
Stanly " " " Albemarle	" Classroom equipment		250.00
Sampson " " " Clinton	" Science equip. & lbry.bks.		300.00
Nash " " " Nashville	" Laboratory equip. & library books		100.00
Pender " " " Rocky Point	" Dom. Sci. Equipment and desks		250.00
Warren " " " Wise	" Dormitory & Laundry equip. and auditorium seats		500.00
Wake " " " Method	" Dining hall & school equip. & Voc. Agr. Equip.		2,500.00
Wilkes " " " Wilkesboro	" Science equipment		200.00
New Schools:			
Randolph " " " Asheboro	" equipment		500.00
Carteret " " " " " Beaufort	" "		1,000.00
Tyrrell " " " " "	" "		500.00
TOTAL ----------			$ 15,450.00

May, 1927

N C236.1

COPY

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

RALEIGH

May 20, 1927

Mr. Leo M. Favrot,
Louisiana Bank Building,
Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Dear Mr. Favrot:-

Your letter concerning the Hertford County Training School has just been received. I am suggesting that, if possible, you hold up this matter until Mr. Ferguson and I can have a conference, since I believe they have already made plans for the continuation of this work next year.

Mr. Ferguson is out of town now on account of the serious illness of his mother, and as soon as he comes in I shall be very glad to write you again.

With cordial good wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) N. C. Newbold
Director
Division Negro Education.

NCN:L

NC 236.1

COPY

May 30, 1927

Mr. N. C. Newbold
State Department of Education
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Newbold:

I have your letter of May 20 and note what you say concerning the teacher training department at the Hertford County Training School.

Even though plans for the continuation of this work for next year are already under consideration, it seems to me that it is not too late to change these plans, and I still feel that it would be unwise for the Board to continue a service that is not greatly needed. It probably was not needed when it was begun in your State, but we didn't realize it so well until it had been undertaken for some time. I may add that we are recommending discontinuance of this service in three other states where the high school development has made considerable progress,- Kentucky, Tennessee and Texas.

I am very sorry to hear about the illness of Mr. Ferguson's mother. I trust she will recover.

Sincerely your friend,

(Signed) Leo M. Favrot

LMF'FM
Copy to Dr. Frank P. Bachman

N C 236.1

Officers

President
Wickliffe Rose
Studies and Medical Education
Abraham Flexner, Director
College and University Education
H. J. Thatcher, Director
Public Education
Frank P. Bachman, Director
Industrial Art
Charles R. Richards, Director
Secretary
W. W. Brierley

General Education Board

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER 1903

Members
Frederick T. Gates
John D. Rockefeller, Jr.
Albert Shaw
Edwin A. Alderman
Harry Pratt Judson
Wickliffe Rose
Jerome D. Greene
Anson Phelps Stokes
Abraham Flexner
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Charles P. Howland
Trevor Arnett
James R. Angell
Raymond B. Fosdick
Owen D. Young

F. P. B. JUN 2 1927

LEO M. FAIRCLOTH, FIELD AGENT
1109 LOUISIANA BANK BUILDING
BATON ROUGE, LA.

May 30, 1927

Dr. Frank P. Bachman
General Education Board
61 Broadway
New York City

Dear Doctor Bachman:

Mr. Newbold apparently does not want to discontinue teacher training in the Hertford County 5/30 Training School. You will find enclosed a letter I have written in reply to his of May 20. I do not think he can present any argument for the department on the grounds of actual need in that part of the state, and I feel sure that this early in the year their plans are not so fully matured but that they can be altered to exclude this service. I am sending you this information because I recommended to you that the Executive Committee reduce the appropriation to teacher training in county training schools from $9,000 a year to $6,000 a year with the understanding that this work is to be discontinued in four schools in the following states, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Texas.

Sincerely yours,

Leo M. Favrot

LMF*FM
Encs.

NC 236.1

June 2, 1927

Dear Mr. Favrot:

This is in reply to your letter of May 30th. I must, of course, rely on your judgment as to the desirability of continuing the Hertford County Training School. I am sure that you are right, knowing what I do about conditions in North Carolina.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK P. BACHMAN

Mr. Leo M. Favrot
1109 Louisiana Bank Building
Baton Rouge
Louisiana

FPB:T

NC 236.1

June 20, 1927.

My dear Mr. Allen:-

Referring to your request for aid from the General Education Board for equipment for county training schools in North Carolina, we should be glad to have you inform Mr. Jackson Davis at your convenience how best an amount not to exceed $5,000 might be used between July 1, 1927 and June 30, 1928.

Since the Rosenwald Fund will now help in the building of shops, the General Education Board has stipulated that its appropriation shall be used for equipment only. It need not, however, be confined to schools which are strictly county training schools, but may be used, where it seems advisable, for equipment of a limited number of Negro high schools.

Mr. Davis will be glad to have your recommendations.

Very truly yours,

Honorable A. T. Allen,
State Department of Education,
Raleigh, North Carolina.

W. W. BRIERLEY

WWB/GMG

HOTEL SIR WALTER
RALEIGH, N.C.

Sept 24, 1930.

Dear Brierley,

I have talked with Allen & Newbold today about the odds & ends of several old appropriation. Newbold knew about the $3000. for the Pender C. Hs. Schl. and expected the building to go up each year; but in view of the long delay and the changed situation, I suggested that the amount be returned. ~~Later~~.

The other items seem to have been lost sight of except in

HOTEL SIR WALTER
RALEIGH, N.C.

the audit - some $200. on a salary appropriation to Martin Co. $227.29 for libraries in several counties and $92.50 on the old Normal School Equipment fund. ~~(I am not sure of the exact figures)~~ Newbold didn't know of them and Allen just overlooked them, although they appeared in several printed reports. They have been fine and straightforward about it. Allen reported it to me as soon as he discovered it and said he wanted to return it.

NC.236.1

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RALEIGH

January 19, 1931

Mr. Jackson Davis
General Education Board
61 Broadway
New York City

My dear Mr. Davis:

Mr. Newbold has already furnished you certain data and acquainted you with the fact that the Warren County Training School located at Wise, North Carolina was destroyed by a cyclone some time ago.

I have just communicated with Mr. J. Edward Allen, County Superintendent of Schools in Warren County, and he tells me that his board has gone on record in favor of building a twelve room schoolhouse of brick veneer at a cost of from $25,000 to $30,000. Under the general provisions of the Rosenwald Fund, they would put $6,000 into a house of this kind. The county board of education is anxious to set up a plant that will take care of the situation. This is one of the best training schools in the State, and Mr. Ferguson tells me it is doing about the best work of any training school in the State.

In Warren County sixty per cent of the population is Negro. The attitude of the county is favorable toward Negro education, because that county not only maintains a Training School at Wise, but also maintains another standard high school for colored people at Warrenton.

I am wondering if the General Education Board would like to come in on this reconstruction project on the basis that the General Education Board would put in $1.00 for each $2.00 raised from other sources. If your Board should make an appropriation on this condition and the house should cost over $30,000, then I think the county should bear the additional expense. However, on the actual cost up to $30,000 I am wondering if your Board would put in one-third of the total cost. This is a very worthy project. We shall be glad to file with you any additional information you desire about this project.

Thanking you for past courtesies, and with high personal esteem and sincerest good wishes, I am

Very truly yours,

A. J. Allen

A.T. Allen
State Superintendent Public Instruction

NC-236.1

February 3, 1931

My dear Superintendent Allen:

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the General Education Board held January 27, 1931, the officers presented your letter of January 19, in which the Board is requested to assist in rebuilding the plant of the Warren County Training School, located at Wise, North Carolina, recently destroyed by a tornado. The Committee was informed that the estimated cost of rebuilding and equipping the plant is $30,000 to be provided in the main by a county appropriation and by $6,000 from the Rosenwald Fund.

I desire to inform you that the Committee authorized the executive officers in their discretion to commit the Board to an appropriation to the State Department of Education of North Carolina of $4,000, or so much thereof as may be needed, toward $30,000, for this undertaking. It will be understood that legacies cannot count as part of the supplementary sum and that if the cost of these permanent improvements is less than $30,000 the appropriation from the General Education Board will be reduced proportionately. We assume that the plant will be completed within a reasonable

time so that the officers, in the exercise of their authority, have set July 1, 1932 as the date when the Board's appropriation terminates.

Upon receiving announcement that the supplementary sum of $26,000, or as much as is needed, is available for the improvements, the officers of the Board will take the necessary steps to release the sum authorized by our Executive Committee.

Please feel free to confer with Mr. Davis or Mr. Favrot concerning this undertaking.

Very truly yours,

W. W. PRIERLEY

Honorable A. T. Allen
State Department of Education
Raleigh, North Carolina

WWB:DD

nc-236.1

	W.W.B. FEB 7 1931			
		FILING DEPT.	✓	
✓	JEG	Note time limit		✓
				✓

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RALEIGH

February 5, 1931 (Letter of commitment)

I did not
date my
inspection
JEG

Mr. W.W. Brierley, Secretary
General Education Board
61 Broadway
New York City

My dear Mr. Brierley:

I thank you very much for your letter of February 3rd in which the General Education Board agrees, on well defined conditions, to appropriate an amount not to exceed $4,000 for the reconstruction of the Training School at Wise. One of the conditions is that the total cost of the house shall be $30,000, and the appropriation of $4,000 is scaled in accordance with whether or not the cost is less than $30,000.

I am communicating this information to Mr. J. Edward Allen, county superintendent of schools.

May I express my appreciation for the many favors shown us by the General Education Board?

With high personal esteem and sincerest good wishes, I am

Very truly yours,

A.T. Allen

A.T. Allen
State Superintendent Public Instruction

NC-236.1

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER 1902

(INCORPORATED IN 1903)

804 GRACE-AMERICAN BUILDING
FOURTH AND GRACE, RICHMOND, VA.

JACKSON DAVIS
Assistant Director of Education

WALTER B. HILL
Field Assistant

March 14, 1932

Mr. Jackson Davis
General Education Board
61 Broadway, New York City

Dear Mr. Davis:

The docket of the Executive Committee dated January 27, 1931, shows that an appropriation of $4,000 was made towards a total of $30,000 for rebuilding and equipping the plant of the Warren County Training School at Wise, North Carolina. The school plant was almost totally destroyed by a tornado on January 5, 1931.

On Thursday, March 10, I inspected the new school plant with Mr. G. H. Ferguson and County Superintendent J. Edward Allen. The school has today a splendid plant -- one of the best rural school plants for Negroes in the entire South. I enclose herewith five pictures made by Mr. Ferguson showing some of the buildings. I also enclose copy of the Rosenwald report showing that the main building cost $20,300 and the equipment $1,900, making a total of $22,200.

Superintendent Allen gave me a statement from G. E. Cheek, Principal of the school, showing that aside from the main building and equipment the sum of $10,191.75 has been expended to repair the plant. This amount includes two buildings which are new. The teachers' dormitory cost $5,492.65 and the shop building cost $1,000. This makes a total for new buildings repairs and equipment of $32,391.75. Our appropriation was based on an estimated cost of $30,000 for rebuilding and equipping the plant. It appears therefore, that the county board of education has expended more than the $30,000 estimated and

is entitled to the $4,000 appropriated by the General Education Board. I wish to call your attention to the following statement in the docket "The officers learn that the Rosenwald Fund will contribute $6,000 towards this project." The amount received from the Rosenwald Fund as shown on the enclosed Rosenwald report was $4,200.

The shop building on which $1,000 was spent has never been quite completed, but in view of the depression it appears to me that the county board has acted in good faith and has complied with the terms of the gift. I recommend, therefore, that the amount appropriated, namely $4,000 be paid to Superintendent J. Edward Allen of Warrenton through the office of State Superintendent A. T. Allen of the North Carolina Department of Education.

If you prefer, Mr. Newbold will be glad to make a formal report on this project.

Very truly yours,

Walter B. Hill

WBH:H

NC-236.1

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RALEIGH

March 12, 1932.

Mr.Walter B. Hill,
804 Grace-American Building,
Richmond, Virginia.

Dear Mr. Hill:

I am sending you inclosed pictures of buildings at the Warren County Training School, Wise,North Carolina. You will note that I have indicated on the back the name of each building. I regret that the picture for the home economics building did not turn out well. As you will note, this is a building almost identical to the high school building - a four room frame structure.

I am glad to have had the opportunity of making this visit with you, and I hope that when you are in the state again I may have the good fortune to travel with you.

With every good wish, I am

Very sincerely yours,

G. H. Ferguson

G. H. FERGUSON, Ass't. Director
Division Negro Education.

GHF EG

Inclosure.

NC-236.1

Warren County Training School

STANDARD HIGH SCHOOL
MODERN FARMING
HOME MAKING
AUTO MECHANICS
TYPING, SHORTHAND AND MUSIC

G. E. CHEEK, PRINCIPAL

Wise, N. C.

February 15, 1932.

Superintendent J. Edward Allen,
Warrenton, North Carolina.

Dear Mr. Allen:

I am enclosing a statement of expenditures which we directed either in part or as a whole as a result of the storm last winter.

Cost of improvement at the Warren County Training School as a result of the tornado January 5, 1932:

Poultry House	$65.00
Large Laying House	197.50
Brooder House	53.00
Two Large Privies	107.50
Poultry Fencing	51.25
Farm Shed	498.70
General Repairs	75.00 ✓
Sewage Line	250.00
Plumbing	165.00 ✓
Two Car Houses	115.80 ✓
Cleaning Plant after storm and work on the yard	407.35
Repairs Prin. Home	448.00 ✓
Repairs H. Sch. and Industrial Building	455.00 ✓
Tank and Tower	800.00
Teacher and Student Dormitory	5492.65 ✓
Shop Building	1000.00 ✓
Total	10,191.75

G. E. Cheek, Prin.

NC-236.1

January 27, 1932

Mr. N. C. Newbold
State Department of Public Instruction
Raleigh, North Carolina

My dear Mr. Newbold:-

Your letter of the 26th to Mr. Davis is received in the absence of both Mr. Davis and Mr. Hill. Mr. Davis will be in the far South on February 1st, and I am not certain of Mr. Hill's plans for that date. I will bring your letter to their attention as soon as I can, and if it is possible for either of them to be in North Carolina February 1st or 5th, they will write you.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) E. M. Williamson

CC to Mr. Jackson Davis
to Mr. Walter B. Hill

nc-236.1

COPY

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RALEIGH

Jan. 26, 1932.

Mr. Jackson Davis,
804 Grace-American Building,
Richmond, Virginia.

Dear Mr. Davis:-

Superintendent J. Edward Allen of Warrenton was in the office to see me this morning, and he advised that the County Training School building at Wise is completed and ready for inspection.

You will recall that the General Education Board made an offer of $4,000 to aid on this project. If you or Mr. Hill could arrange to come to Norlina on Monday, February 1, on the bus, I will be very glad to meet you and take you over to Warrentom, which is only four miles away. Mr. Allen would like very much for us to meet the members of the Board and later visit the school. If you cannot come on the date mentioned, please suggest some other date within the next week or ten days, if you can, other than February 5 and 8. I have definite engagements for both of those dates.

I am inclosing also copy of the program which we have planned for Greenville February 5. From all the information we can get, the tenant farmers in Eastern Carolina are in a most distressing plight - particularly the Negro tenant farmers. This program has been worked up after a number of conferences of state officers here, and by Mr. Reynolds in Greenville. We feel that it ought to be of very great service.

We shall be most happy to have you and other representatives of your office to attend this Conference.

With cordial good wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) N. C. Newbold
Division Negro Education.

NCN EG

Inclosure: Copy

COPY

(FILE IN TRIPLICATE)

NC-236.1

TO JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND
Southern Office
Nashville, Tennessee

1931-32

Type of School 12 Teacher Inspection No. 3 K

"A"

1. State North Carolina, County Warren, School County Training
2. (a) Amount of land 34 acres. (b) Deeded to Board of Education of Warren Co.,
   (c) On highway? Yes
3. (a) Length of term 8 months. (b) No. grades (1) elementary 7 (2) high school 4
4. (a) Plan used No. 12 (b) Is building constructed according to plan and specifications approved in application? Yes
5. (a) Kind of building—Frame? Brick? Brick Veneer? Yes
   Brick on hollow tile? Concrete? (b) Kind of foundation Brick
   (c) Kind of roof Cary Asphalt Slate (b) Is sub-floor used? Yes
   (e) Storm sheating? Yes (f) Grade of material Good Pine
   (g) Character of workmanship Good
6. Windows: (a) Size 10x14,18-lt (b) Height above floor 4 ft. (c) Distance from floor to top of windows 11'6" (d) Distance from (1) front of classroom (2) rear
   (e) Is area of classroom windows equal to approximately one-fifth of floor area? Yes
   (f) Do all classrooms have east or west light only? Yes
7. Painting: (a) Color of exterior White No. coats 3 (b) Color scheme of interior Lt. Buff
   (1) Ceiling Lt. Buff (2) Walls Sand Finish (3) Wainscoting and trimming Walnut Stain
   No. coats 2
8. Is the building fully completed and furnished? Yes

"B"

1. New equipment installed:
   (a) Single desks Double desks 200 Teachers' desks 10 Auditorium seats 200
   (b) Linear feet of blackboards per room 30 (c) Kind of heating Steam
   (d) Vocational equipment for (1) Boys Yes (2) Girls Yes
   (e) Library Yes (f) Other features School farm & Shop, Poultry &c.
2. (a) No. of sanitary privies or toilets Both (b) Plan used (c) Color of paint

"C"

1. Cost of (a) Site $ About $2000 (b) Building $ 20,300 (c) Furniture $ 1900 Total $ 24,200.00
2. Contributed by:

(a) Negroes—Cash..... $	Land, labor, etc..... $	Total..... $	
(b) Whites—Cash..... $	Land, labor, etc..... $	Total..... $	
(c) District—Taxes..... $	Bonds..... $	Total..... $	
(d) County—Taxes..... $	Bonds..... $20,000	Total..... $	20,000
(e) State Department of Education.....			$
(f) Julius Rosenwald Fund.....			$ 4,200

3. For how much is the building and furniture insured?..... $ 20,000
4. Inspected by C. H. Ferguson, Ass't. Director and J. Edward Allen
   Name and Official Title *County Superintendent.*

Date Sept. 15, 1931

I hereby recommend $ aid on this inspection N. C. Newbold
State Agent.

Approved by John J. Blair and A. T. Allen
State Director of Schoolhouse Construction. *State Superintendent.*

Approved October 5 1931 for $ 4200.00

S. L. Smith
Director for Southern Schools.

(Remarks on back—Pictures attached) By W. F. C

NC-r36.1

G.E.B. 27 5M 8-29

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD
INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

G.E.B. No. 212
March 21, 1932

WARREN COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOL, WISE, NORTH CAROLINA
ALLOCATION FROM APPROPRIATION GI-2414

The Executive Committee on January 27, 1931 allocated from the Board's $100,000 fund for Negro activities the sum of $4,000, or so much thereof as may be needed, to the State Department of Education of North Carolina toward $30,000, being the estimated cost of rebuilding and equipping the plant of the Warren County Training School at Wise, North Carolina.

Mr. Walter B. Hill, who inspected the new school plant on March 10, 1932, in company with County Superintendent J. E. Allen and State Agent G. H. Ferguson, has submitted a report from which it appears that the main building has been completed and equipped at a cost of $22,200, and that $10,191.75 has been expended on other buildings and in making repairs to the plant. These figures make a total of $32,391.75 expended by the County Board of Education. Mr. Hill says

"The School has today a splendid plant - one of the best rural school plants for Negroes in the entire South."

He recommends payment in full of the Board's appropriation in which Mr. Davis concurs.

The executive officers hereby release to the State Department of Education of North Carolina the sum of $4,000, voted January 27, 1931, toward the cost of new buildings, repairs and equipment at the Warren County Training School, Wise, North Carolina. The Auditor is authorized to send a check for this amount promptly to Superintendent A. T. Allen.

Approved W. W. Staley
Secretary

David H. Stevens
Vice-President

Trevor Arnett
President

IEG MVK

NC-236

G.J.B. APR 29 1932 FILING DEPT. AGA

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RALEIGH

April 28, 1932.

Mr. Arthur G. Askey, Assistant Auditor,
General Education Board,
61 Broadway, New York City.

Dear Mr. Askey:

Superintendent Allen has asked me to write you in connection with your letter of March 24th concerning your appropriation GI 2414 for rebuilding and equipping the plant at the Warren County Training School.

You state that when the buildings are completed we will need to send you a signed statement of receipts and expenditures. May I ask whether you desire a statement from Superintendent Allen to the effect that he has received a given sum from the General Education Board and that he has disbursed it to the Financial Agent of the County Board of Education, or whether you desire from the county superintendent a detailed statement, showing the source of the receipts, the objects or purposes for which expended, and the amount spent for each? The receipts would probably consist of the General Education Board appropriation, appropriation by the county, and the amounts raised by the citizens of Warren County. The disbursements would be made for the cost of the building, the equipment relating to plant, etc. We thought it might be that you desired a detailed statement of the persons to whom the money was paid by the county board of education.

Please advise us as to the form of report you desire, and we shall be glad to comply with it in every detail.

Very truly yours,

C. D. Douglas,
Director of Finance.

ZC-236.1

May 2, 1932

My dear Mr. Douglas:

We have your letter of April 28, regarding the statement of receipts and expenditures on account of the Board's appropriation GI 2414 for re-building and equipping the plant at the Warren County Training School.

We do not require a detailed statement, - merely a statement showing the receipts from the various organizations and the cost of each building, together with the cost of the equipment purchased.

Such a statement signed by yourself and Superintendent Allen will be quite sufficient for our needs.

Very truly yours,

ARTHUR G. ASKEY

Mr. C. D. Douglas
Director of Finance
State Department of Education
Raleigh, North Carolina

AGA:MPH